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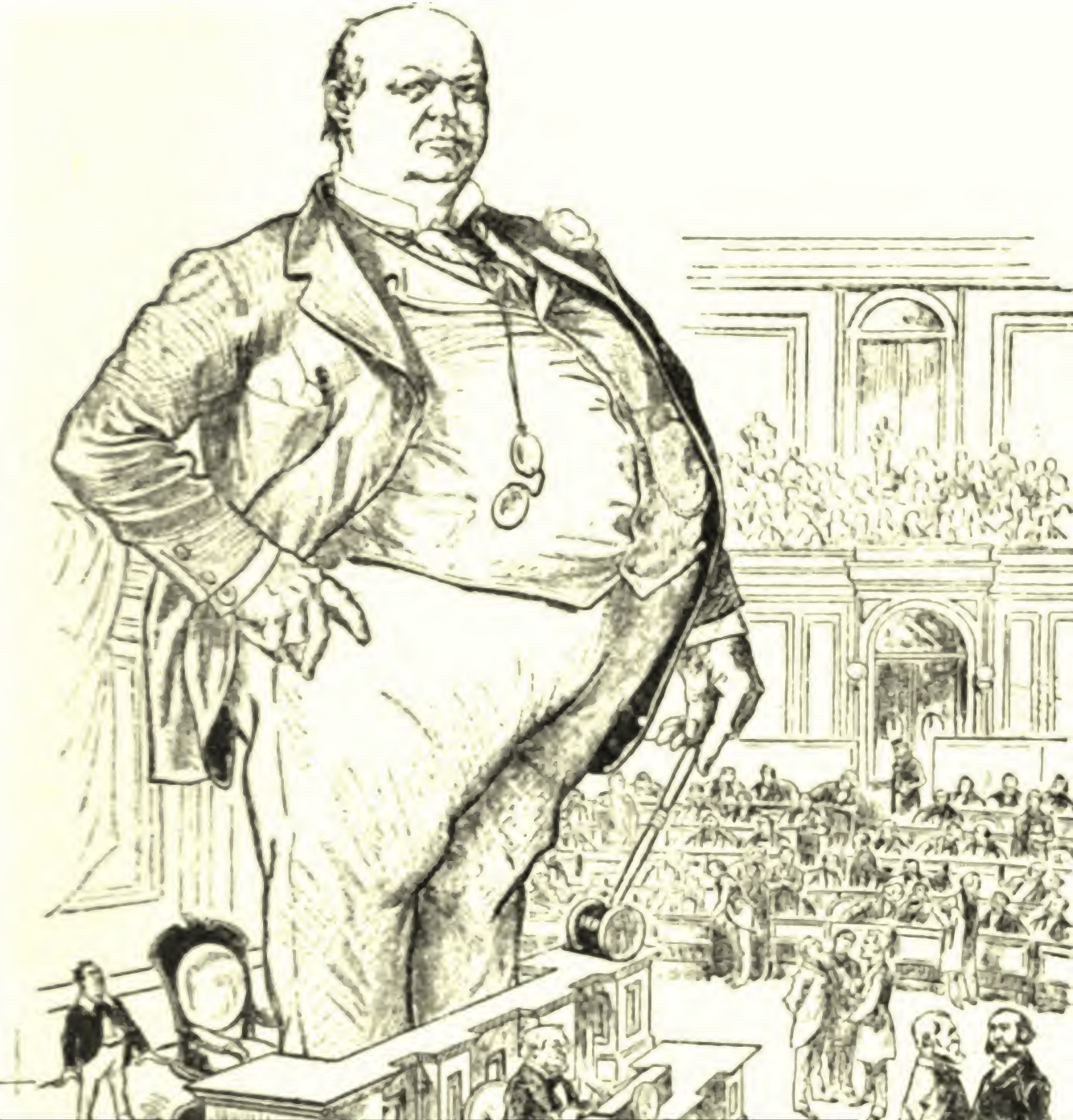
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The Review of reviews

Albert Shaw

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THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CARTOON. (See opposite page.)
"NATIONS OF EUROPE! JOIN IN THE DEFENSE OF YOUR FAITH AND YOUR HOME!"

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XIII.

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1896.

No. 1.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*A Hopeful
and Interesting
New Year.*

The new year dawns upon a world that finds itself more thoroughly awake and more actively interested in itself as a whole than it has ever been before. At least there has never been a time of such adventurous interest and enthusiasm since the great period of voyaging and discovery that followed the finding of America by Columbus. The year 1896 is to decide whether Spain must give up Cuba, the first gained and the last retained of her American possessions. This year is destined to settle at least for some time to come the fate of much or all of the Turkish Empire. China, which had until these latter days seemed so unshakable in her inertia, is fated this year to add some strange and sensational chapters to her own history, while influencing profoundly the history of Europe. Japan, having given an amazing illustration of her ability to play a great part in war and to assert herself in diplomacy, is now entering upon a still more marvelous chapter of industrial history. The new year is to see much of novelty and change in the drifts and tides of international commerce, particularly as regards the position of Asiatic countries. The opening up of Africa goes on at an astounding rate, and the year 1896 will probably add a larger number of fresh pages to the marvelous story of European enterprise in the African continent than any previous year has contributed. The Russians are pushing the trans-Siberian railway across the bleak steppes of northern Asia, through winter snows, with feverish haste. Vast numbers of workmen are grading the road and laying the rails, and the work goes on at night by electric illumination. Almost unexampled progress will be made on the Asiatic railroad system in the year 1896. We shall soon, therefore, see a road completed across northern China to the Yellow Sea at Port Arthur. Two Pacific cables, one under American and the other under British auspices, are planned for construction this year. Meanwhile the Japanese, with the largest cotton factories in the world, are carrying their capital and skill into China, where they propose to build still larger cotton factories, and will employ skilled Chinese labor at eight or ten cents a day. Some of these new Chinese factories will be in operation in the present year. Manchester, Fall River and Lowell will have to take account of these new facts. It is expected that horseless carriages will begin to come into prac-

tical use during this interesting year; that electricity will replace steam on some important lines of main railway; that trolley lines will be greatly extended; that the use of bicycles will continue to multiply. Men expect to know more about the Arctic and Antarctic regions, as the result of plans set on foot for exploration this year, than they have ever learned before. Medical and sanitary science seems on the eve of several important discoveries, and was never so active as now. All sorts of political and social problems are pressing themselves upon the attention of the nations, and the outlook for improvement in the general condition of mankind is at least bright enough to encourage every earnest and hopeful effort. Upon the whole, then, we may look forward to a twelve-month of many striking and intensely absorbing events in the drama of the world's progress.

*The Far Eastern
Situation from a
German Standpoint.*

The Oriental situation has been powerfully impressing the quick mind of the German Emperor. That personage is again justifying the observation made long ago that his true rôle in life should have been that of a newspaper editor. The post would have suited him much better than that which he now occupies. He seems to feel this himself, and a few weeks ago he astonished his subjects by coming out as political cartoonist—which may indeed be regarded as a long step toward editorship. We reproduce by permission as frontispiece of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS this first incursion of the Kaiser into a field hitherto free from imperial and royal intruders. The Emperor did not draw the picture, but he gave the idea and a rough sketch to an artist, approved of the finished result, and presented the original as a delicate compliment to the Czar. Lest any one should fail to understand this unique example of imperial picture politics, the *Nord-Deutsche* was authorized to accompany the engraving with the following semi-official exposition of what its imperial author wants it to signify. The explanation, which is certainly not lacking in explicitness, is as follows:

On a plateau of rock bathed in light radiating from the Cross—that symbol in which alone Christians win their victories—stand allegorical figures of the civilized nations. In the foreground is France shading her eyes with her left hand. She cannot yet altogether believe in the proximity of danger; but Germany, armed with shield and sword, follows with attentive eye the ap-

proach of calamity. Russia, a beautiful woman with a wealth of hair, leans her arm, as if in close friendship, on the shoulder of her martial companion. Beside this group Austria stands in resolute pose. She extends her right hand in an attitude of invitation, as if to win the co-operation of still somewhat reluctant England in the common task. Italy stands between these two Powers, and, like Germany, eagerly gazes on the calamity which menaces them. The rearguard of this group of noble female figures is formed by a young girl with ringlets of curling hair. She images the smaller civilized states, and she, too, carries a spear. In front of this martial group of many figures stands unmailed the winged archangel Michael, holding in his right hand a flaming sword. His countenance is turned toward the female group, his features reflect grave energy, and his outstretched left hand, which points to the approaching horror, also emphasizes the invitation to prepare for the sacred conflict.

At the foot of the rocky plateau stands the vast plain of civilized Europe. A majestic stream gushes across it. Lines of mountains bound the horizon, and in the valley cities are discerned, in the midst of which tower churches of various creeds. In the foreground is the Castle of Hohenzollern. But over these peaceful landscapes clouds of calamity are rolling up. Dark pitchy vapors obscure the sky. The path trodden by the invaders in their onward career is marked by a sea of flames proceeding from a burning city. Dense clouds of smoke twisting into the form of hellish, distorted faces ascend from the conflagration. The threatening danger in the form of Buddha is enthroned in this sombre framework. A Chinese dragon, which at the same time represents the demon of destruction, carries this heathen idol. In an awful onset the powers of darkness draw nearer to the banks of the protecting stream. Only a little while, and that stream is no longer a barrier.

Beneath the original cartoon His Majesty wrote the autograph legend: "Nations of Europe, defend your holiest possessions."

The Near Eastern Question.

It would be more to the purpose just now if our imperial cartoonist would prepare another picture, illustrating his view of the "Near Eastern Question," which at present is very much more pressing than any danger with which Buddha and the Yellow Dragon have anything to do. The situation in Asiatic Turkey has been alarming to the last degree. Massacres have been reported daily. The Moslems in the provinces, hearing that the powers insist upon the Christians having officials in proportion to their numbers, grimly respond to their benevolent intentions by reducing the Christian population to the vanishing point. In Erzeroum there seems to be now no doubt that the massacre was carried out in cold blood by the Turkish soldiers in obedience to definite orders from the

authorities. In Syria, the Mohammedans have been armed, the troops have been supplied with green flags, and the Christians await in an agony of suspense the signal for a slaughter grim and great. The Sultan and his pashas appear to have made up their minds that the Christian populations need to be thinned down; and, as the powers bark, but dare not bite for fear they should bite each other, the horrible work of massacre *plus* torture, outrage and plunder goes merrily on. So widespread has been the devastation that ominous rumors of impending famine are current throughout Anatolia, and this winter it is probable sheer starvation will carry off thousands whom even the Kurd and the Turk have spared. Here, indeed, is a tempting picture for the imperial cartoonist's pencil.

How the Powers Hold Together.

Caricature, indeed, finds a tempting theme in the way in which the powers are holding together on the Turkish question. Lord Salisbury's declaration at the Mansion House on Lord Mayor's Day was very explicit. "Nothing," he said, "has impressed itself more strongly on my mind than the disposition of the great powers to act together, and their profound sense of the appalling dangers which any separation of their action might produce." That is satisfactory so far as it goes. But "the disposition to *act* together," of which Lord Salisbury speaks, is not very visible to the naked eye. To *talk* together, yes. To make representations together, also yes. But it is to be feared their "profound sense of the appalling dangers which any separation of their action might produce," neutralizes their disposition to *act*, and reduces the "concert of Europe" to impotence. All



France, Russia, England, Germany, Austria, Italy. From *Uk.*

HOW THE SIX POWERS ARE "HOLDING TOGETHER" ON THE TURKISH QUESTION.

the powers are so afraid of getting out of step if they march, that they keep on marking time, and meanwhile the massacre goes on always like the guillotine in the days of the Terror. For weeks together the six great powers gave their whole attention to the trifling matter of getting the Sultan to allow them two guard boats apiece instead of one at Constantinople, and all this time the massacres were going on unchecked in distant Armenia. The more urgent the need for interference has grown, the less disposition have the powers shown to do anything for the wretched victims of Turkish rapacity.



HON. ALEX. W. TERRELL,
U. S. Minister at Constantinople.

*What Will
Have to Be
Done.*

Obviously, if the powers hit the Ottoman Empire too hard, it will break to pieces under their eyes, and the general scramble will begin. But if they are to be paralyzed by fear of breaking it to pieces, the Turk will have a free hand to slaughter the Christians into silence. If the Kurds should kill a few Americans, or even one British Consul, there would be a quick stop put to all this dilly-dallying. But so long as it is only Armenians who are being butchered, the risk of action is deemed too great. Sooner or later the Sultan will perhaps be told in plain terms that he must stop all this bloody work or be deposed; and when he is deposed the Ottoman Empire may be administered, as its public debt is at present, by an international commission. A paper Sultan might be conveniently installed as the figure-head of this commission, which would do all its business in his name, and which (as it would have cash to pay its troops) would probably be obeyed. If only the powers could trust each other for five years, every one would be astonished to find how simple a problem this Eastern Question might prove to be. But there would have to be, first, a self-denying ordinance binding all the powers to seek no private ends and to respect the integrity of the Ottoman dominions; and secondly,

the governing Turk would have to be resolutely reduced to his proper position as Constable for Europe, instead of being allowed to forget all bounds of moderation in the belief that he is the "Shadow of God."

*Our Relations
to the
Turkish Situation.*

There is nothing in the President's message that throws any fresh light upon the situation in the Turkish Empire. We are assured that our government, through Mr. Terrill, our Minister at Constantinople, has been doing everything in its power to protect American missionaries and their legal rights and interests. With reference to the future, Mr. Cleveland says:

The presence of our naval vessels which are now in the vicinity of the disturbed localities affords opportunities to acquire a measure of familiarity with the condition of affairs, and will enable us to take suitable steps for the protection of any interests of our countrymen within reach of our ships that might be found imperiled.

The President distinctly disavows for the United States any of that responsibility for the native races suffering hardship under Ottoman rule which the European powers have taken upon themselves by



SIR PHILIP CURRIE,
British Ambassador at Constantinople.

their treaty obligations. Much as we sympathize with the Armenians, there is no present prospect of our interfering in any wise on their behalf. But if anything should happen to further seriously imperil the lives of Americans in Turkey, the anarchy now prevailing in Asia Minor would not only justify the landing of American marines, but would make it a clear duty. We may believe that the administration at Washington takes this view, and unquestionably Mr. Terrell, upon whom large discretionary power

has been conferred, would not hesitate to assume responsibility for decisive action if the issue arose. Elsewhere in this number we publish a very complete sketch of the Sultan and the present condition of Turkey, contributed by Mr. Stead.

*Mr. Cleveland on
the Venezuela
Question.*

Mr. Cleveland's Message of Dec. 8 to Congress dealt with the foreign relations of the United States, and with the nation's currency and financial problems. The most striking paragraph in this carefully elaborated document was the one devoted to the Venezuelan controversy. That paragraph embodies a statement of American policy which is destined to play an important part in the history of our foreign relations, and we may well therefore quote it without abridgement. It is as follows :

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our Ambassador at London for communication to the British Government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent ; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents ; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela ; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy, and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British Government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British Government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to Congress.

*The President's
Hunting Trip.*

Our readers will observe that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney entertained the same view of the bearings of the Venezuela question that this magazine had frequently presented as the only one that has seemed to make for righteousness and peace. Arbitration is the only possible way to settle justly the question who is entitled to the disputed area. The sentiment of Congressmen of both parties in both Houses was strongly in accord with the President,

when the message was received. The long awaited answer from Lord Salisbury arrived a few days later. It was understood that Lord Salisbury had dissented emphatically from the President's position. Congress was eager to obtain possession of the full correspondence. But Mr. Cleveland, without waiting for the British reply, although he knew it to be on its way in the ocean mails, quietly left the White House to spend a week or ten days shooting ducks in the North Carolina sea marshes, at a long distance from newspaper correspondents. He was accordingly subjected to a very sharp and bitter criticism by the press of the country, which declared that—after having enjoyed a vacation at Buzzard's Bay of nearly half a year, and having been back in Washington for only a little more than a month—it was his duty as a public official to remain at his post, particularly during the opening days of Congress when many public questions were demanding attention. Among the newspapers which criticised the President, the most severe were those of his own



MR. CLEVELAND AS A DUCK-HUNTER.
(From *N. Y. Evening Telegram* of December 18.)

party. We were inclined to think that most of the journalists who had taken this tone would soon regret it. The responsibility of the President of the United States, even in the very fairest political weather, is a tremendous burden. The President is not to be held to so many hours a day, like a post-office clerk. It must be assumed that Mr. Cleveland's hunting trip was taken at this time not for mere pleasure, but fully in the line of his own sense of public duty. However freely one may criticise policies actually announced, the people and the press should be careful to show consideration for the office of the President, and should not be too ready

to pass censure upon his personal methods. It is altogether possible that the President went to North Carolina expressly to avoid the necessity of sending the Venezuelan correspondence to Congress until the public feeling on that subject might grow somewhat more calm. Moreover, it would be naturally expected that, having committed himself to the position expressed in the message as quoted above, the President would have some course of action to recommend to Congress when transmitting Mr. Olney's letter and Lord Salisbury's reply. Inasmuch as grave issues might hang upon the precise nature of the President's recommendation, he may well have thought it best to gain time for deliberation by taking a few days' outing. Of course, we have no authority whatever for suggesting that this particular subject was upon the President's mind. Nevertheless he could hardly have helped thinking about it very closely and carefully. The question is not one which has come to the surface in a moment; and although it calls for firm and unambiguous treatment, it is not to be solved by bluster or by off-hand methods. Most of our people are conservative; and upon sober second thought they were rather glad that Mr. Cleveland had given another evidence of his capacity for cool and deliberate action by this very hunting trip which on first thought seemed so ill-timed and unsuitable. No interests of moment really suffered, although a good many public affairs in detail were somewhat inconveniently blocked by Mr. Cleveland's absence from Washington. Mr. Livingston, of Georgia, who is one of the

most aggressive champions of Venezuela's position in the boundary dispute, was disposed to push a resolution through the House of Representatives calling upon the Secretary of State, in the absence of the President, to send at once to Congress the coveted dispatch from the British foreign office. But Mr. Livingston was made to acknowledge that such an action would be seriously discourteous to the President and he abandoned his resolutions. Mr. Cleveland was in the White House, ready for business again, on Monday, December 16, after a total disappearance lasting some twelve days.



HON. RICHARD OLNEY, SECRETARY OF STATE.



HON. LEONIDAS F. LIVINGSTON, OF GEORGIA.

The foregoing paragraphs had been written when the afternoon papers of Tuesday, the 17th, brought the President's special message on the Venezuelan question, together with a full summary of the correspondence that had passed between Secretary Olney and the British government. Mr. Olney's exposition of the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine, and of the attitude of the United States with reference to questions on this side of the Atlantic, will rank among the ablest of American state papers. This document is one of great dignity and power; Lord Salisbury's reply is of a very different order. The British document may all be summed up in the statement that, whatever Great Britain may choose to do with Venezuela or any other state on this side of the ocean, it is absolutely none of the business of the United States. To quote Salisbury's exact words, the British Empire and Venezuela "have differed for some time past, and continue to differ, as to the line by which their

*Salisbury's
Refusal to
Arbitrate.*

dominions are separated. It is a controversy with which the United States have no apparent practical concern. It is difficult indeed to see how it can materially affect any state or community outside those primarily interested, except, perhaps, other parts of Her Majesty's dominions, such as Trinidad. The disputed frontier of Venezuela has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by President Monroe." We may remark that Mr. Olney had demonstrated by irrefutable logic that the Venezuela question has everything to do with the Monroe Doctrine. The upshot of Lord Salisbury's long deferred communication is an absolute refusal to consent to arbitrate the question in dispute with Venezuela.

*The President's
Recommendation.*

President Cleveland's message of the 17th answers briefly but firmly Lord Salisbury's position and the message concludes with the following remarkable paragraphs:

The course to be pursued by this government in view of the present condition does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally ap-



LORD SALISBURY.

(From a new photograph.)

prised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and deal with it accordingly. Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot, of course, be objected to by the United States.

Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine, with sufficient



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

certainty for its justification, what is the true divisional line between the Republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should of course be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records, and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the Congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the Executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the full responsibility incurred, and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that, while it is a grievous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march to civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice, and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

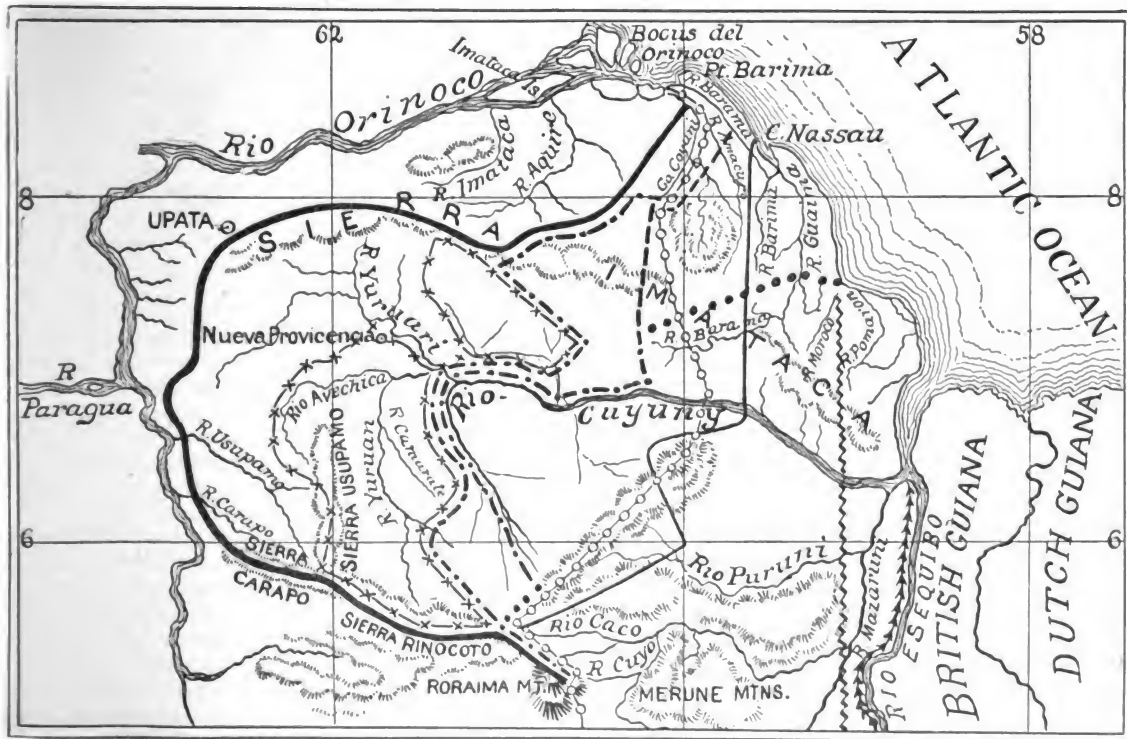
The Practical Situation.

We have never known a case of international dispute in which, on all grounds, a settlement by arbitration seemed more urgently advisable; and Lord Salisbury's denial of our friendly request seems to us as reckless and as evil a thing as modern history can show. His expressed contempt for the Monroe doctrine is wholly offensive to us as a nation. But Salisbury will not always be Prime Minister; and that which is right and just should triumph in our relations with England without one single hint of so inconceivably horrible a catastrophe as war. While we believe Lord Salisbury wrong and President Cleveland and Secretary Olney right regarding the applicability of the Monroe doctrine and the principles of arbitration to the Venezuelan difficulty, it does not seem to us that the resources of diplomacy have been by any means exhausted. We are confident that the Venezuelan question will be settled within this year 1896, and that the sober, peace-loving people of England and the United States will conclude not to hate each other or to fight each other. It would be entirely impracticable for us to send a commission to the region in dispute; but we heartily approve of the plan of a commission sitting in Washington who will advise our own government

concerning the downright merits of the controversy. Meanwhile, it is not in the least necessary or desirable to contemplate hostilities as a result of the light which such a commission may throw upon the boundary question. The questions involved are historical ones which can be as readily determined in Washington as anywhere else. The controversy is one of at least fifty years' standing, and all the facts have been already completely unearthed. All that Great Britain can claim has been printed in British blue books; and, moreover, Lord Salisbury's letter contains the best presentation of the British case that experts could make with unlimited time at their disposal. President Cleveland's commission, assuming that it will be duly appointed, will have merely to look into the merits of these claims already presented by Great Britain, and to examine the Venezuelan claims, which, with all the evidence that is procurable, have already been carefully formulated.

What Mr. Bayard Thinks of Us as a Nation.

Meanwhile, however, the House had treated itself to the discussion of another lively topic in the field of foreign affairs. Our representative at the court of St. James, the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, has made a great reputation among our British cousins

**EXPLANATIONS**

- — — — — Extremelimit of England's present claim.
- × — × — × — Line of arbitration limited by England.
- · — · — · — Extension of the Schomburgk line.
- — ○ — ○ — Original Schomburgk line.

- — — — — The Line proposed by Lord Granville.
- — ● — ● — Line proposed by Lord Aberdeen.
- · — · — · — Line once proposed by Dr. Rojas, Venezuelan Envoy, as a compromise.
- — — — — The first Rosebery line.
- ➔ — ➔ — ➔ — Venezuela's extreme claim.

as a public speaker, and he is in constant demand. The most elaborate, and of course the most deliberately prepared, of all the speeches Mr. Bayard has delivered since he became Ambassador was one before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on November 7, his subject being "Individual Freedom." The address was quoted rather copiously in the British newspapers at the time it was delivered, but it attracted little attention in the United States for several weeks. When certain portions of it, by way of quotation from the *London Times*, at length made their appearance in our American press, a gentle murmur of criticism began to be heard. It remained for two Congressmen from Massachusetts to present the matter in such a fashion as to transform the murmur into a veritable uproar. The portion of Mr. Bayard's speech which was considered to be invidious, and out of place in a representative of this country at a foreign capital, was as follows :

In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of state socialism styled "protection," which I believe has done more to foster class legislation and create inequality of fortune, to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind and character from the public councils, to lower the tone of national representation, blunt public conscience, create false standards in the popular mind, to familiarize it with reliance upon state aid and guardianship in private affairs, divorce ethics from politics and place politics upon the low level of a mercenary scramble, than any other single cause.

Step by step, and largely owing to the confusion of civil strife, it has succeeded in obtaining control of the sovereign power of taxation, never hesitating at any alliance or the resort to any combination that promised to assist its purpose of perverting public taxation from its only true justification and function, of creating revenue for the support of the government of the whole people, into an engine for the selfish and private profit of allied beneficiaries and combinations called "trusts." Under its dictation individual enterprise and independence have been oppressed and the energy of discovery and invention debilitated and discouraged.

It has unhesitatingly allied itself with every policy which tends to commercial isolation, dangerously depletes the Treasury and saps the popular conscience by schemes of corrupting favor and largesse to special classes, whose support is thereby attracted.

Thus it has done so much to throw legislation into the political market, where jobbers and chaffers take the place of statesmen. The words of Lowell's warning well apply :

Rough are the steps, slow-hewn is the flintiest rock,
States climb to power by ; slippery those with gold
Down which they stumble to eternal mock ;
No chafferer's hand shall long the sceptre hold,
Who, given a fate to shape, would sell the block.

Gradually the commercial marine of the United States has disappeared from the high seas, with the loss of the carrying trade and the dispersion of the class of trained seamen and skilled navigators ; the exceptions, that only prove the rule, are the few vessels lately built, and only by making a breach by special contract in the general tariff and navigation laws, a reluctant confession of the impolicy and unwisdom of both, but an object-lesson from which valuable instruction may be drawn.

*The Motion
to Impeach
Mr. Bayard.*

On December 10. Mr. McCall, one of the representatives from Massachusetts, offered a resolution requesting that the President inform the House concerning the authenticity of the speeches reported to have been made by Mr. Bayard, and further if any steps had been taken to recall or censure the Ambassador. This resolution was not privileged, and therefore could not be discussed without first having been referred to a committee, except by unanimous consent. Mr. Crisp, as leader of the Democrats, objected, and Mr. McCall's resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. But Mr. Barrett, of Massachu-



HON. WM. E. BARRETT, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

setts, a new Republican member who has taken the place in Congress of Mr. William Everett, immediately arose and offered a resolution impeaching Mr. Bayard "of high crimes and misdemeanors," his resolution proceeding to quote from Mr. Bayard's speech. A motion to impeach is privileged, and Mr. Barrett, therefore, precipitated an immediate debate which occupied a good part of the day and which dealt with Mr. Bayard in a manner which was anything but complimentary. The defense of Mr. Bayard was altogether perfunctory, and it was evident that most of the Democrats were in sympathy with the Republican attack. In a speech at the English town of Boston in August Mr. Bayard had publicly commented on American affairs, and among other things had made the following deliverance :

The President stands in the midst of a strong, self-confident, and oftentimes violent people, men who desire

to have their own way, and who need to have that way frequently obstructed, and, I tell you plainly, it takes a real man to govern the people of the United States.

This extract was included by Mr. Barrett in his resolutions as a part of the complaint against the Ambassador. By an overwhelming majority of the votes of the House,—a number of Democrats voting aye with the Republicans,—Mr. Barrett's motion prevailed; and accordingly the Committee on Foreign Affairs was directed to ascertain whether such statements had been publicly made, and if so, to report to the House such action as should be proper in the premises. It is hardly likely, therefore, that Mr. Bayard will escape a formal and official censure by the House of Representatives, although it is not supposed that there will be any attempt to bring an impeachment trial.

*Amplly
Punished
Already.*

Mr. Bayard has merely committed an annoying offense against diplomatic usage.

It is the more difficult to understand why he should have made American public affairs the subject of discussion abroad, inasmuch as he has himself served as Secretary of State and has therefore been accustomed to give the usual cautions to our diplomatic representatives. They are always instructed that they must not under any circumstances make public speeches which deal with questions prominently in controversy between great political parties at home. Inasmuch as the policy of protective tariffs has been the actual practice of our government for the past thirty-five years, and is honestly believed in by at least half and probably much more than half of the American people, it was exceedingly injudicious in Mr. Bayard while holding the post of ambassador to the one country which is most strongly opposed to our national commercial policy, that he should seize important public occasions to denounce his own country and countrymen. Any European ambassador who should indulge in this sort of freedom of speech would be instantly recalled by telegraph. The English papers, although naturally approving of Mr. Bayard's sentiments, have avowed their surprise that he should express those sentiments while holding the position of ambassador. The discussion in Congress, followed by the discussion in the American and English newspapers, has of itself sufficiently punished Mr. Bayard for his "high crimes and misdemeanors." There will, of course, be no repetition of the offense while he is ambassador, and other American representatives abroad will be on their guard against undiplomatic behavior. It is therefore to be hoped that the incident will be disposed of without further attempt to consider it seriously. After all, Mr. Bayard's offense was only one of technical form. His personal sentiments were entirely familiar to every one before he accepted the post of ambassador; and when speaking before the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh he evidently considered himself as entitled

to appear in his personal and private capacity as a political philosopher, having left his official character behind him at the embassy in London.

*A Lack of
Patriotism.*

Although Mr. Bayard's offense was one which ought not to be taken too seriously, the incident carries with it a lesson that our public men and our party newspapers alike have great need to learn. That lesson is one of simple patriotism. Americans who go abroad, whether as our official representatives or in unofficial capacities, should be far more careful to avoid giving the impression that they think their country needs to be apologized for. They should not carry their intense partisanship as a chief item of their traveling baggage. Here at home, moreover, there is always a disposition on the part of a portion of the press and the politicians to support some foreign government, rather than our own, at the very moment when a serious question of international policy is at stake. Nothing of this kind is observable in any European country. In questions of foreign policy our government must be understood as endeavoring to act for the welfare of the whole country; and patriotism demands that the government should be criticised with the least possible show of hostility. Thus the newspapers which have been so extravagantly denouncing Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney as "jingo" because of their position toward the Venezuelan question, have been guilty of something more serious than bad taste. Meanwhile, prominent Americans who go to England and denounce those of their fellow countrymen who favor protective tariffs as scoundrels and corruptionists, are serving no purpose except to create the impression that Americans are too violent in their partisanship to speak calmly even when away from home. Doubtless our commercial policies and our foreign policies have at times in some respects been seriously at fault; but at least no other great country in the history of the world has in its public policies pursued a course so broad and impartial,—so little selfish and so free from aggression and grasping,—as our own country. These things go somewhat by comparisons; and, surrounded as he is by the atmosphere of British policy, domestic and foreign, it would hardly seem as if Mr. Bayard ought to have felt any impulse to denounce his own country.

*American Build-
ings in Foreign
Capitals.*

One of the wisest recommendations in the President's message has to do with the emoluments and conditions of our representatives abroad. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS has more than once expressed the wish that Congress might decide to build a worthy American building in every important foreign capital, as the permanent headquarters for American official interests. Our diplomatic and consular representatives as a rule are domiciled in shabby, rented quarters, and they have a most undignified fashion of moving from one street to another at frequent intervals.

American ambassadors and ministers receive much smaller pay than those of the principal European countries, and have very little means put at their disposal for the dignified maintenance of their public offices. If a suitably furnished residence in a building owned by the United States government were provided, it would not be necessary to increase salaries very much, if any. The question of expense ought not to be raised as an obstacle. The price of one battleship would pay for at least ten excellent buildings in as many foreign capitals,—all of them fine enough to excite general admiration. These buildings would do a great deal more than the one battleship, or half a dozen battleships, to lend weight and dignity to the diplomatic representations of the United States government. The ship would be obsolete within ten years; the buildings would be good for two hundred. The President's recommendation should be acted upon.

*Our Relations
with Cuba
and Spain.*

The President's information to Congress touching the Cuban situation is worthy of great respect and careful attention.

The following extract contains the more essential part of his discussion of Cuban affairs:

Whatever may be traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign states. Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cuban insurgents nor our loss and material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped, on every ground, that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed, and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits.

The representatives of the Cuban patriots in the United States have expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the President's point of view. They call attention to the fact that he describes the situation in Cuba as actually a war, and they read between the lines what they believe to be an entire readiness on Mr. Cleveland's part to assent to the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, provided Congress should take the initiative. Cuban freedom has a host of friends to speak for it on the floor of both Houses, and it will have a hearing.

*A Real
War Exists
in Cuba.*

Certainly it is no trifling revolt that exists in Cuba, but rather a formidable state of war, when Spain continues month after month to recruit new regiments and dispatch them to the scene of hostilities. It is true that the insurgents continue to avoid decisive pitched battles, but the very strength of their cause lies in their ability to conduct a waiting campaign and to avoid large open engagements. If they can maintain themselves on the lines of their present policy for two or three months, the heavy spring rains will come, followed by the early heat of a Cuban summer, and the Spanish situation will be hopeless. For neither the Spanish soldiery, the Spanish finances, nor Spanish politics could endure the strain of a postponement of definite results in Cuba to another winter. The general uneasiness of Spain has been exhibited within the past month by a cabinet crisis and reorganization,—the immediate cause being the exposure of a series of Tammanylike scandals in the municipal administration of Madrid, rather than the government's ineffectual war policy in Cuba. Undoubtedly there will be a strong effort made in our Congress at the present session to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents.

*A Plan for the
Guarantee of
Cuban Bonds.*

A good many American business men are in favor of a plan by which the United States government would guarantee the bonds which Cuba might issue in order to raise money to buy her liberty from Spain. In that case Cuba would become an independent republic, under a virtual American protectorate, with an American director of customs and revenues in order to protect the interest on the bonds indorsed by our government. It should be observed that Russia's present great finance minister, De Witte, is bringing China within the sphere of effective Russian influence by the simple device of guaranteeing the loans which China is obliged to raise in order to pay off the Japanese indemnity. It is said that De Witte has also in mind a scheme for guaranteeing the debts of Bulgaria and the other Danubian provinces, as a means by which to solidify Russia's moral hold upon those minor states. In England, moreover, it is understood that one of Mr. Chamberlain's chief ideas as Colonial Secretary is that of a closer union between the home country and the great British colonies by means of this same scheme of a British Imperial guarantee of colonial debts, thus enabling the colonies to borrow at lower rates, and to make larger investments in works of public improvement and development. An American private syndicate now controls the debt of San Domingo, and directly manages, through its own agents, the collection of customs. We may well shrink from the consequences of a full annexation of Cuba, but some scheme of commercial union, with American supervision over fiscal matters, would doubtless prove exceedingly advantageous. Spain would probably welcome such an escape from her present dilemma.

*Mr. Carlisle
and the
Greenbacks.*

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was made public on December 16. Its most essential recommendations were contained in the President's message to Congress, although the Secretary's report argues the case at much greater length. Mr. Carlisle explains and defends the methods employed by the Treasury in its bond issues; and his great contention, supported by the President's message, is the necessity for prompt legislation looking toward immediate retirement of the greenbacks. He maintains that so long as the great volume of Treasury notes is maintained in circulation,—the government being compelled to redeem these notes in gold whenever presented and then to pay them out again in the ordinary course of business, instead of canceling them,—the burden of maintaining a stock of gold for redemption purposes must always subject the Treasury to great annoyance and embarrassment, and the country to a heavy and needless expense. Mr. Carlisle would favor retiring the whole volume of several hundred million dollars of greenbacks at once, issuing in place of them government bonds at low interest. It has been suggested, however, by various bankers and financiers, that a very gradual cancellation of the greenbacks would be quite sufficient to create that feeling of confidence which is all that is needed to relieve the situation. It is at least certain that Congress will not pass a measure to retire the whole volume of Treasury notes. It is not at all probable that the present Congress will take any steps looking even toward gradual retirement. Mr. Carlisle still asks that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue short-time bonds at a low rate whenever, in his judgment, such a course is needful to sustain the public credit. The last House of Representatives refused to grant such authority, although the Senate voted favorably upon the proposition. Senator Allison has a plan for the issue of a popular loan in the form of three per-cent. bonds of small denominations, and it is likely that his scheme will be adopted. It is an attractive one.

*The Deficient
Revenues.*

Mr. Carlisle presents figures which show that the government's ordinary receipts for the fiscal year which ended last June were \$42,805,000 less than the corresponding expenditures. The deficit of the preceding year had been \$70,024,000. For the current year, which will end June 30 next, Mr. Carlisle estimates that the deficiency will be \$17,000,000. This would seem to be taking a rather optimistic view, and events must take a very favorable turn to justify the predictions of the Treasury officials. When, however, Mr. Carlisle extends his forecast, and estimates that there will be a surplus of revenue of \$6,903,926.83 for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1897, it would scarcely appear that his calculations serve to uphold his opinion that no legislation is needed to increase revenues. By Mr. Carlisle's own showing, the three full fiscal years of his administration will have re-

sulted in an aggregate revenue deficiency of \$130,000,000; and this makes no account of the further sums which ought to have been paid into the sinking fund in accordance with law. Nor does Mr. Carlisle's estimate of a small surplus for the fiscal year 1897 allow for sinking fund; for if the sinking fund obligations should be met, there would be a large deficiency. Even if there had been no greenbacks presented for redemption, and therefore no depletion of the gold reserve on that account, it is nevertheless true that Mr. Carlisle's bond sales would have been needed to obtain money to make up for the lack of revenue. Curiously enough, the President said nothing about these deficits in the long financial portion of his message. Mr. Carlisle seems to endeavor, through the entire length of his very detailed and argumentative report, to convey the impression that there would have been no occasion to borrow money except for the purpose of keeping up the supply of gold. If the Secretary had been somewhat more frank in his treatment of this question of the deficient revenues, he would have gained a more favorable hearing for the plans that he advocates. It is too early to predict the course that Congress will pursue regarding these questions of finance, but evidently the Republicans who have the presidential election in mind will continue to advise the least possible attempt to disturb the main lines of the existing revenue system. An increase in the tax on beer would make small disturbance, and could be made to yield perhaps \$30,000,000 of additional revenue. The Wilson-Gorman tariff becomes gradually more productive. The income from customs was \$132,000,000 in 1894 (fiscal year), and \$152,000,000 in 1895; and it is estimated at \$172,000,000 for the current fiscal year; while for the year ending June 30, 1897, the estimated receipts from customs are \$190,000,000. It will be hard to keep down the expenses.

*Presidential
Conventions and
Candidates.*

The Republican National Committee met at Washington in December to settle the question where and when the next presidential convention should be held. The cities which competed most eagerly for the honor and advantage of entertaining the convention were San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Chicago and St. Louis, several other cities also presenting their claims. The plea of San Francisco was especially tempting; and besides the promise of every convenience and a large sum of money for convention expenses, a round-trip fare for all comers of twenty-five dollars between Chicago and San Francisco was guaranteed. One of the principal reasons, however, against going to San Francisco was the lack of a sufficient number of transcontinental telegraph wires to accommodate the Eastern newspapers. The contest was finally narrowed to a choice between Chicago and St. Louis, and the more southerly city carried the day. The Republicans have recently won in Kentucky and Missouri, and they have made Tennessee a doubtful state. It is good politics to take



FRANKLIN BUMP, OF ANN ARBOR,
Sec. and Treas. College Civil Service Reform League.



STEPHEN D. DEMMON, OF CHICAGO,
President of College Civil Service Reform League.

next year's Republican convention to St. Louis, the better to undo the impression in the South that the Republican party is a sectional institution. There is no longer any reason why there should be only one party in the Southern states. It is altogether likely that in the years to come there may be such a shifting of party allegiance as to make the Southwest Republican and the Northwest Democratic. At least there can be no reason for vast Republican majorities in the one section and vast Democratic majorities in the other. The Democratic National Committee will meet in Washington about the middle of January, to decide where the Democratic convention shall be held. There is some discussion of New York as the suitable place, but it is more likely that Chicago or St. Louis will be selected. The discussion of presidential candidates continues to rage without abatement, but the most knowing of the political managers have no more idea who will be nominated than the little children in the kindergartens have. There are four prominent Republican candidates, namely, in alphabetical order, Allison, Harrison, McKinley, and Reed. As yet there is only one Democratic candidate of prominence, namely, President Cleveland. The third-term movement bids fair to develop a better organization and a more powerful hold upon the party situation than the third-term movement for President Grant in 1876. In the very possible event that Mr. Cleveland himself may suppress the third-term movement, Secre-

tary Olney and Secretary Carlisle might become the principal candidates.

*Progress in
Civil Service
Reform.*

The annual meeting of the Civil Service Reform Association was held at Washington on December 12, and the Hon. Carl Schurz as president made a very noteworthy address. The movement has made satisfactory gains, and Mr. Schurz summed them up in a most impressive manner. Our consular service, although sadly demoralized in the opening months of the present Administration, is now, by Secretary Olney's advice, to be brought—so far as most of its places are concerned—under strict and sensible regulations which will in time give us a service based upon actual merit, and one which can be of some use to American commerce. Furthermore, it is proposed to introduce the principles of merit and of permanent tenure into the ranks of the great army of fourth-class postmasters. Gradually we are getting rid of the abominable spoils system, and that is a profound reason for thankfulness. It is worth our while to note the fact that a woman's auxiliary of the Civil Service Reform Association has been instituted in New York and that women's branches are to be formed in different parts of the country. There is no political sphere in which intelligent women can render more valuable service to their country than in this hopeful, but necessarily long-continued fight against spoils and corruption as the objects and

motives of political life. Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell is one of the women most actively enlisted in the new movement.

The College Reform Clubs. Another hopeful sign of the times is the launching of the "National League of College Civil Service Reform Clubs." The movement took definite form at a convention held in Chicago last May, in which colleges from all parts of the country were represented. Nothing could be in better spirit or taste than the organization of college and university students in the interest of purer and better public administration. With the collegiate Republican clubs and Democratic clubs it is not so easy to sympathize. The value of college life lies in the opportunity it affords for the

serve the political phenomena about them from any intelligent or sensible point of view. The scientific study of political history and political methods is becoming constantly more popular in our colleges and universities; and such study must presuppose a belief in honest and efficient administrative methods. The Civil Service Reform Club may well become a feature of student life in every institution of learning, professors and instructors also affiliating themselves with the societies.

*Municipal Matters
in Massachusetts
and Elsewhere.*

The municipal election in Boston resulted in the choice of the Hon. Josiah Quincy as mayor. Mr. Quincy's brief career in the State Department at Washington did not give the country an altogether favorable impression of his administrative methods, but it is quite possible that he may show an especial aptitude for municipal work, and may return to his earlier allegiance to the profession and practice of civil service reform. Mr. Quincy is a gentleman of remarkable political capacity, and doubtless he will wish to distinguish himself by making the great city of Boston a model among American municipalities. The other cities of Massachusetts held municipal elections at the same time; and while it may be said that the Republicans were victorious in many instances, it is also true that an unusual number of contests were waged upon non-partisan lines with strictly local issues uppermost in the campaign. A considerable number of towns in the neighborhood of Boston voted against the granting of any liquor license for the year 1896. It is to be regretted that so enlightened a state as Massachusetts should permit so excessively foolish a thing as the submission to popular vote every year of the broad issue whether or not the liquor traffic should be licensed. A plebiscite on so distinct a matter ought not to be mixed up with the election of city officers and the general questions of municipal government. It should be entirely sufficient to deal with the license question at a separate election, to be held once in five years, or better still, once in ten. A vigorously contested municipal election in Charleston, South Carolina, in which the opposing parties were the Democrats and the "A. P. A." organization, was won by the Democrats with a small majority. Mayor Smythe is the new head of the municipality. Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, who was re-elected for a fourth term in November, has abated not a whit of his vigorous methods, and continues to assert the supremacy and sovereignty of the municipal authority as against private corporations.

*New York
Police and
Excise Matters.*

The New York Police Commissioners have conferred the office of Chief of Police upon Mr. Peter Conlin, who has acted in that capacity since the retirement of Superintendent Byrnes. It is interesting to note that Mr. Conlin's appointment was preceded by a written civil-service examination. His long record is free from blemish, and it is to be hoped that his further



HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, MAYOR OF BOSTON.

study of principles, the adoption of high ideals, and the impartial examination of history. The student who makes himself a partisan too soon, gratuitously abandons that particular attitude of mind which renders his opportunities for study and inquiry most fruitful. There is plenty of time for aggressive partisanship after college work is left behind; but civil service reform is not a party issue, nor are its general premises open to legitimate controversy. It is only as students possess the mental attitude of civil service reformers that they can study and ob-



PETER CONLIN, N. Y. CHIEF OF POLICE.
(From a sketch by V. Gribayedoff.)

career may be useful and prosperous. The chief of police of the city of New York is the occupant of one of the most important official positions in the United States. Chief Conlin was a brother of the late American actor known by his stage name of William J. Florence. The New York Police Board has mounted a small squad of men upon bicycles, and the experiment promises to be successful. The policy of a strict suppression of Sunday liquor-selling has not been abandoned by the Board. On the evening of December 16 a great public meeting, presided over by Bishop Potter and held under the auspices of the "Church Temperance Society," with representative speakers from various denominations, denounced all attempts to change the law in the direction of a partial Sunday opening. We publish among our "Leading Articles of the Month" an abstract of a remarkable article in the *Forum* by the Hon. Frederick William Holls, in defense of the German-American view of the Sunday and liquor questions. Mr. Holls was one of the delegates-at-large to the late Constitutional Convention, and presents the German view with great ability and unquestioned sincerity. The issue as drawn between the position taken by the Carnegie-Hall meeting and that presented in Mr. Holls' article, is likely to be contested with vigor in the forthcoming session of the New York Legislature, and will in all likelihood be carried from the state of New York to the

committee room of the platform-framers of the National Republican Convention at St. Louis. Whichever side participants may take in this pending controversy, it is important above all things else they should think, speak, and act with perfect sincerity.

*British Peers
as City
Mayors.*

According to the published list of the British mayors elected in November no fewer than eleven peers have been elected as the chief magistrates of as many towns. Among them are the following:

APPLEBY—Lord Hothfield.	RIPON—The Marquis of Ripon.
CARDIFF—Lord Windsor.	SHEFFIELD—The Duke of Norfolk.
DUDLEY—The Earl of Dudley.	WARWICK—The Earl of Warwick.
LIVERPOOL—The Earl of Derby.	WHITEHAVEN—The Earl of Lonsdale.
LONGTON—The Duke of Sutherland.	WORCESTER—Lord Beauchamp.
RICHMOND—The Earl of Zetland.	

If we add to these the peers serving on the London County Council, we find a remarkable beginning made in the utilization of the peers by the democracy. For, be it remembered, in every one of these cases the peer-mayor is chosen by the town councilors whom the householders, male and female, elect by ballot. This may appear deplorable to the austere republican, but it illustrates very forcibly the absence of that class hatred which is the poison of social life. The British peerage contains many men of trained, practical ability, who are particularly well qualified to take the lead in municipal progress.

*"The Man
Who Rights
Things."*

The position of at least one British minister has been strengthened by the course of recent events. Mr. Chamberlain, who is now generally recognized by the public, although not by his colleagues, as the second man in the cabinet, was very much *en évidence* in November and December. He has launched an expedition against King Promph which will certainly make its way, with or without bloodshed, to the Ashanti capital to dictate terms of a settlement that will open up the auriferous beds behind Coomassie to British enterprise. But his chief exploit, and that which won for him from Khama the title of Moatlhodi, "the man who rights things," has been the arranging of a compromise between the Bechuana chiefs and Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Of course Mr. Chamberlain was but the go-between. Any awkwardness on the part of Mr. Rhodes would have made short work of the Colonial Secretary's attempt to be "Moatlhodi." The settlement by which Khama retains his sovereignty—with power to exclude liquor—over his own territory, under the direct supervision of the Colonial Office, contents him; and what contents Khama contents those who have made his cause their own. In return for this substantial concession of his claim, Khama cedes to the British South African Company a strip of land giving them right of way, and a line

of rail through his land to Rhodesia. The reversion of Khama's territory will go to the Company. But that is not a question for to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. Chamberlain's Manifesto.

Mr. Chamberlain made a very important speech at the banquet given by the Agent-General for Natal in November to celebrate the completion of the Natal-Transvaal Railway. Mr. Chamberlain put his foot down with emphasis upon Matthew Arnold's "weary Titan" theory of the British Empire. His speech was full of buoyant hope and confidence in the future of the race which inherits the influence, resources, and power of the British Empire. He also made an important speech intimating plainly his conviction that what Australia wants is more labor—a doctrine which the Australian trade unions will stoutly oppose. Mr. Chamberlain's concluding achievement up to date has been to promise a subsidy of £75,000 a year to the fast mail steamers that are to run between Canada and the mother country, and to arrange for a special colonial committee to discuss the question of the Pacific cable.

"Honest John" for Montrose.

Mr. Morley, after a few months' dubitation, has decided that the House of Commons possesses greater attractions than his study or than that course of foreign travel which he at one time contemplated. This is to be regretted. Mr. Morley needed a year's rest. He could not have employed it better than in making the tour of the world, and especially in making a prolonged visit to the United States. The Montrose Burghs were about to lose their member, and they naturally pitched upon the most distinguished Liberal outside the new Parliament to represent them. They will return Mr. Morley free of expense, and find him cheap at the price. Mr. Morley—like Mr. Asquith, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and Sir George Trevelyan—will therefore become a Scotch member. Where the Opposition front bench would be, but for Scotland and Wales, it is somewhat difficult to say. At the same time it would probably have been of better service to Mr. Morley, although not to the House of Commons, if the Burghers of Montrose had selected Mr. Shaw Lefevre as their future member. Mr. Lecky,

the distinguished historian, also enters Parliament, as a Unionist member.

Progressive Russia.

As a thank offering for the birth of an heir, or from some other cause, the Czar has made M. Pobedonostzeff command the policy of persecution which he has carried out so unflinchingly in the Baltic provinces. We read in the papers:

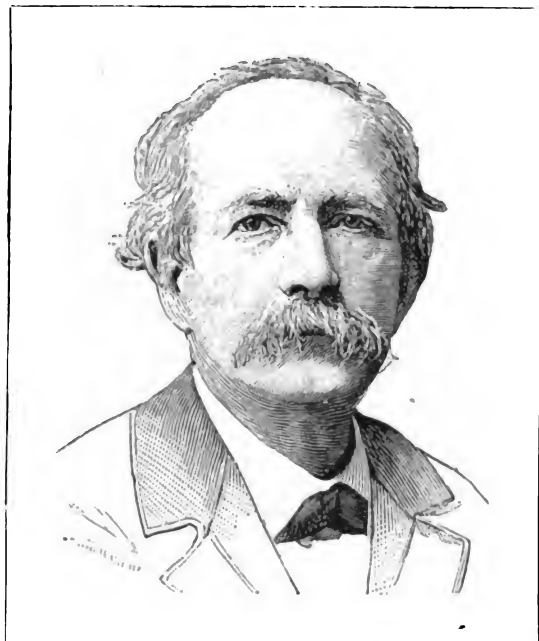
The Procurator-General of the Holy Synod has transmitted to the Minister of the Interior a document, in which he states that the assimilation of the western frontier populations with the heart and core of Russia is being accomplished in a satisfactory manner, and that the Orthodox Church is showing gratifying growth in those parts. The Procurator adds that extraordinary measures need no longer be taken by the authorities to help forward the work, and that the Ministry of the In-



THE EMPRESS OF ALL THE RUSSIAS IN STATE DRESS.

terior may, therefore, for the future refrain from taking any such steps.

What gall and wormwood it must have been to M. Pobedonostzeff to have to issue such an order. For a true persecutor never "refrains." Whatever success he achieves always seems to him to justify a continuance of the policy of repression. This order, therefore, may be regarded as the first and most gratifying indication of the young Czar's initiative in public affairs.



M. BERTHELOT, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

The Programme of the French Ministry. M. Bourgeois, the New French prime minister, having completed his ministry by installing M. Berthelet, the distinguished chemist, at the foreign office, as we reported last month, proceeded later on to announce the policy of the new administration from the Tribune. It is frankly radical and definitely anti-moderate republican. His programme is as follows:

(1) Thorough investigation into alleged corruption in high places. Nothing is to be hushed up. All the dirty linen is to be washed on the house-top. In earnest whereof Arton has been arrested in Clapham and is to be extradited. Now Arton is accused of being the briber-in-chief in the Panama days.

(2) Legislation to disqualify as Deputies all men who are directors of companies having contracts with the State, or who participate in syndicates of guarantee for the issue of stock.

(3) The Budget must be passed at its normal date.

(4) A Progressive Succession duty.

(5) Reform of the Liquor Laws. Exemption from duty of all hygienic drinks.

(6) An income tax.

(7) Old Age Pensions.

(8) A law for Associations, repealing special laws and subjecting the Churches to the general law.

(9) The creation of a Colonial Army.

(10) Impartiality in disputes between capital and labor.

Generally speaking, M. Bourgeois and his colleagues mean to go the pace now they are in the saddle; and since the majority has no such desire, their overthrow is regarded as inevitable at no distant date. Their most important action has been the un-



M. LOCKROY, FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE.

blushing annexation of Madagascar as a French dependency.

*The Kaiser
"Squat on the
Safety Valve."*

With the exception of the ship-building strike there is small symptom of any increase in the bitterness which divides British classes and masses. In Germany, on the other hand, both parties seem to be approaching a crisis. When Professor Delbrück can be prosecuted for the most moderate of criticisms of the government in a magazine article, and when the proprietor of so reasonable and respectable a journal as the *Ethische Kultur* can be consigned to a fortress for three months—the public prosecutor clamoring in vain for the severer sentence of nine months' imprisonment—it is evident the Kaiser means to try the policy of sitting on the safety valve, which it was hoped he had abandoned. Among the items of intelligence from Berlin is the announcement that:

The Chief of Police in Berlin gives notice of the summary closing of eleven Social Democratic clubs, including six Reichstag electoral clubs, the Socialist Press Committee, the Agitation Committee, the Local Committee of the Party, the Club of the Party Delegates, and

the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

The Emperor is believed to be "bent upon using force, regardless of consequences, even if it leads to a life-and-death struggle." If he does, he will find that it will have serious consequences, and the end



PROFESSOR DELBRUCK.

of it will be not life, but death. No doubt the socialist agitation is very annoying. So is a London fog. And the Kaiser will find his artillery is almost as impotent against one as it would be against the other.

Mr. Gompers and the "A. F. L." The American Federation of Labor, — which met in December of 1894 at Denver, when John Burns was present as a delegate from England, and which at that time substituted John McBride as president in place of Samuel Gompers, — has again held its annual meeting, this time in New York. Mr. Gompers was the founder of the organization and had been its president from the beginning until the last year. By a very closely contested election he has been restored to office. He represents the more conservative wing, the advanced or socialistic element of the Federation supporting Mr. McBride. The convention refused to commit itself to the idea of a general strike for the eight-hour day. Several women delegates were among the most prominent speakers. There were present from England as trades union delegates a prominent labor leader, Mr. Mawdsley, and one or two associates. The Federation maintains its strong hold upon the chief labor organizations of America. The necessity of union among workers was shown in December by an unjustifiable lockout of New York clothing-makers.

A New Member of the Supreme Court.

It is a matter of no small importance when a new member is added to the Supreme Court of the United States. The lamented death of Justice Jackson, of Tennessee, made a vacancy which has now been filled by the appointment of an equally meritorious and distinguished judge. The new member of our highest bench is Judge Rufus W. Peckham, who has for many years been a member of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and whose fitness for his new post of honor and responsibility is recognized with words of approval in every quarter. His unanimous and immediate confirmation by the Senate was a matter of course.



JUSTICE RUFUS W. PECKHAM.

The Jews in America and Europe.

The intensity of the anti-Hebrew crusade in Vienna seems scarcely to have abated. Although the Austrian government persistently refuses to tolerate the persecution of the Jews, and declines to ratify the selection of Dr. Lueger as Burgomaster of Vienna, it is the policy of the prevailing majority to elect Lueger over and over again. There is, of course, no probability that the devotion of the Viennese to their candidate will survive more than two or three rejections. Although Lueger is very fierce against the Prime Minister, he will not succeed. The Jews are too powerful to be subjugated, and moreover the better sense and feeling of the people will reassert themselves. The most conspicuous of the German Jew-baiters is Herr Ahlwardt, a man who has figured prominently in educational, clerical and political circles. This personage arrived in New York last

month with the intention of stirring up an agitation here against the race which he abominates so deeply. Ahlwardt was greatly surprised at the languid interest that his coming aroused. Instead of finding that the people of New York were ready to follow his lead in a harsh uprising against the Hebrews, he found a marvelous Hebrew fair just on the point of opening in that chief center of popular attractions, the Madison Square Garden. He found the opening ceremonies of the fair participated in by Mayor Strong, ex-Mayor Hewitt, and other distinguished representatives of the best Gentile opinion, and he further found hardly a man, woman or child in the great metropolis saying anything but pleasant things about the industrious, charitable and intelligent race which had gotten up so brilliant and entertaining a fair for the benefit of its vast and useful system of benevolent and educational establishments. Nobody can deny that the Jews as a race have some representative faults; and those defects in their national character do not by any means wholly disappear when they come to our side of the Atlantic. Nevertheless, when Jew-baiters like Ahlwardt declare that the Hebrews are only parasites, doing no productive work themselves, but only trying to divert to their own pockets the wealth produced by other men's toil, he shows his little knowledge of the industrial life of the Jews in the United States. The workers in the great clothing industry of New York City are nearly all of them Hebrews, and they are engaged in many other trades which require physical toil. Their charities, and their work for the social advancement of their people, are pre-eminent in New York, and are excellent in many parts of the country. We have thought it timely and interesting, by means of some specially contributed articles printed elsewhere, to call attention to the present conditions of the Jewish people both in this country and elsewhere.

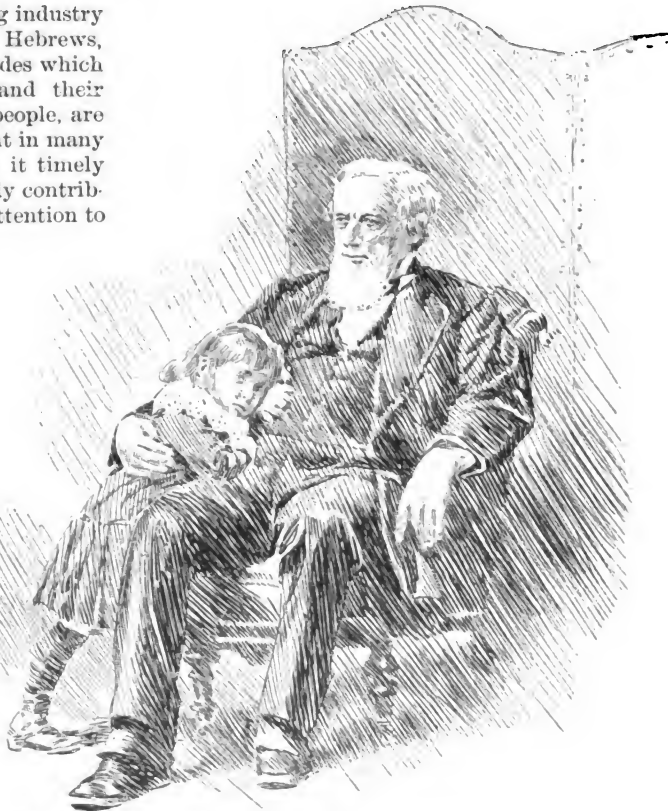
*Ex-Senator
Thurman.*

One of the ablest and most highly respected of the American public men of the war period has passed away during the month covered by our record. Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, had exemplified in his long political career the best traditions of American statesmanship. He was a constitutional lawyer of deep learning and strong convictions, and his record is an honorable and blameless one. He had retired to private life a number of years ago, but wholly without any seeking on his part he was made the Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency in 1888.

After his defeat in that year he had lived quietly in his Ohio home. He received a fall several months ago which hastened his demise, in December, at a ripe old age.

*The Obituary
Record.*

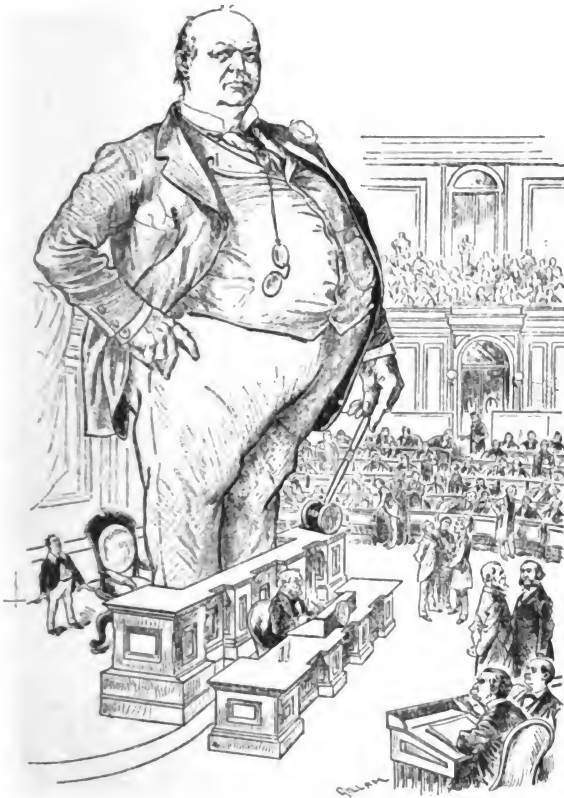
The obituary list contains the names of many persons notable for many different reasons. Count Taaffe, the celebrated Austrian statesman, for a long time in charge of the Austrian foreign policy, has passed away. Rustem Pasha, Turkish ambassador at London, formerly governor of the Lebanon district, and undoubtedly the ablest and most trustworthy official in the Ottoman service, died in London at a time when his adopted country (Rustem was neither Turk nor Moslem, but an Italian and a Catholic) most seriously needed his advice. Following the recent death of Pasteur, two other Frenchmen of the first rank have gone, namely, Jules Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire and Alexandre Dumas, *filis*. In England, the famous journalist George Augustus Sala has laid down forever his busy and graceful pen. The Hon. Edward McPherson, for many years clerk of the American House of Representatives and eminent as a political historian and statistician, died on December 14, in his Pennsylvania home. The Rev. Octavius Brooks Frothingham, an eminent Unitarian minister, died in Boston on November 27.



(Drawn by a N. Y. Journal artist.)

THE LATE SENATOR THURMAN, WITH A GRANDCHILD.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THE HOUR HAS COME—THE MAN IS HERE.
All Tom Reed—that is the way Congress looks to the public.
From *Judge* (New York).



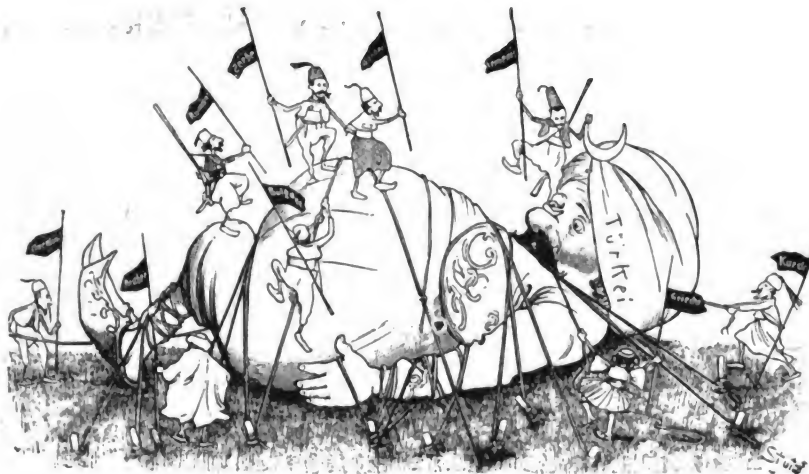
OVERCROWDED! APROPOS OF THE COLLISION WHICH
DETAINED LORD DUNRAVEN.
LORD DUNRAVEN: "There doesn't seem to be room enough
on the Atlantic for me."—From the *N. Y. Herald*.



OUR AMERICAN CZAR AND HIS DO NOTHING POLICY.
From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



CONGRESS ON HIS HANDS.
From the *Illustrated American* (New York).



FAR AWAY IN TURKEY.

The Lilliputians have taken possession of Gulliver, who had fallen asleep.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE FLEETS.

THE SICK TURK : " But, gentlemen, I am not yet dead."
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE HEEDLESS TURK.—From *Punch* (London).



THE CONTINENTAL POWERS GIVE ENGLAND A LIVELY SENSATION.
From *Kladderadatch* (Berlin).



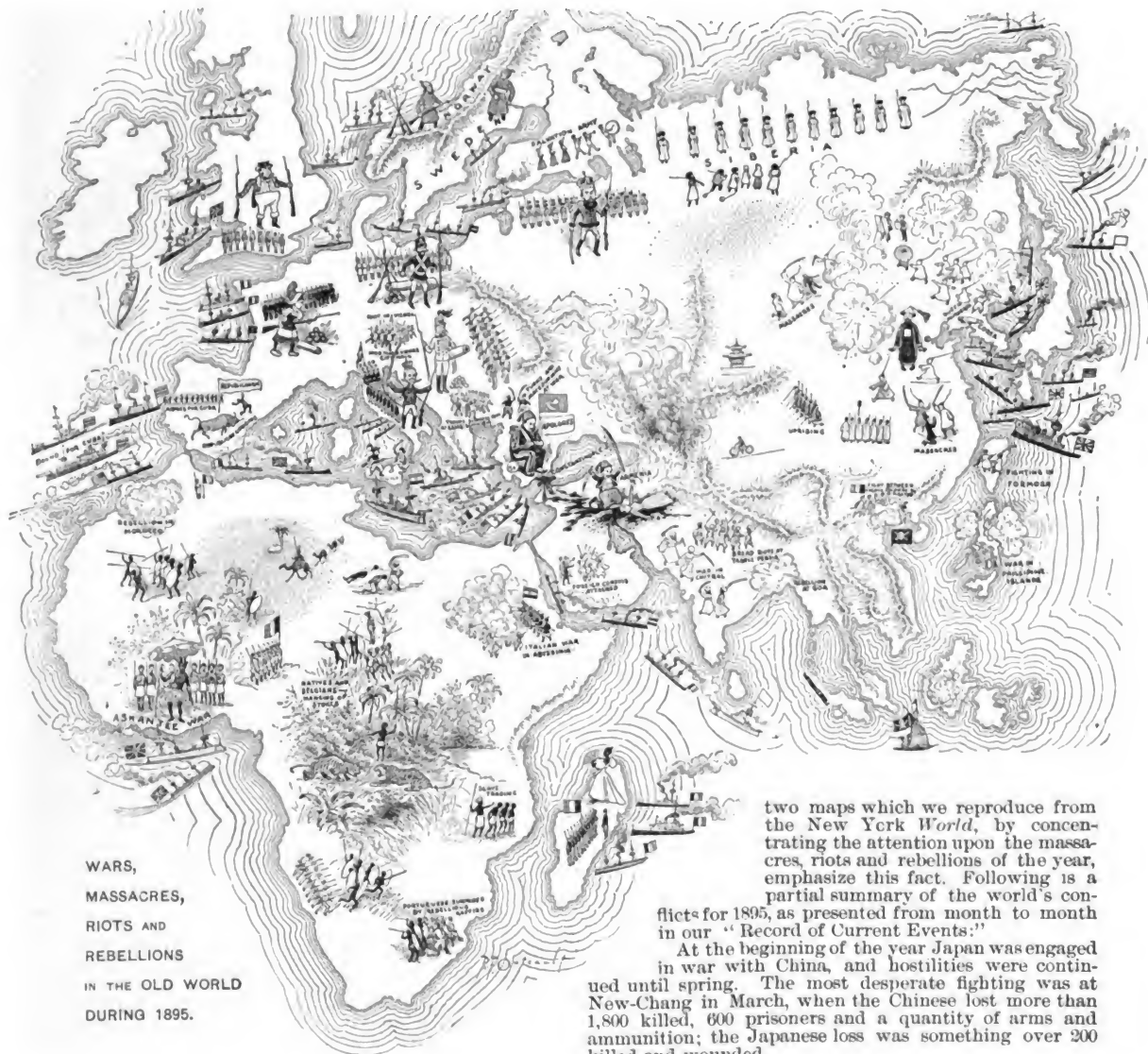
POLITICAL HYPNOTISM.
SCENE FROM A PRIVATE PERFORMANCE IN DOWNING STREET.
Svengali—Mr. Chamberlain ; Trilby—Lord Salisbury.
From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



THE BRITISH HERO UP TO DATE.
The Lord Mayor has appointed Mr. Barnato a Lieutenant of the City of London. He has also banqueted him at the Mansion House for his heroic conduct in the field—of speculation.
From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



THE ENGLISH "DEAD-LOCK."
BRITANNIA (to Master Shipbuilder): "Come, sir ! You at least ought to know better. Am I to 'rule the waves' with a fleet 'made in Germany' ?"—From *Punch* (London).



THE YEAR'S WARS AND RIOTS.

THESE are piping times of peace only relatively speaking. Years gone by have witnessed more bloodshed per capita. In spite of that "great gift of the nineteenth century," arbitration, there are still civilized nations, Powers they are termed, whose rights are too incontestable to be entrusted to "boards" and "commissions;" and also scattered about through the continents, and bunched upon the islands of the seas, there are people who do not know any better than to resist when their home land is encroached upon by foreigners. Perhaps, however, the "ultimatum," now in high favor, represents the transition between the tribunal of war and courts of arbitration, and the end of the century may after all see this new method of settling difficulties, international and internecine, securely adopted by the Powers, and the exercise of a more Christian spirit on their part toward weak and defenseless nations.

As for the year just closed, we, the inhabitants of the earth, were yet far from being a peaceful people. The

two maps which we reproduce from the *New York World*, by concentrating the attention upon the massacres, riots and rebellions of the year, emphasize this fact. Following is a partial summary of the world's conflicts for 1895, as presented from month to month in our "Record of Current Events:"

At the beginning of the year Japan was engaged in war with China, and hostilities were continued until spring. The most desperate fighting was at New-Chang in March, when the Chinese lost more than 1,800 killed, 600 prisoners and a quantity of arms and ammunition; the Japanese loss was something over 200 killed and wounded.

Early in January a party of Hawaiian royalists rebelled against the government. The uprising was put down with a loss of 10 men killed and 150 prisoners.

The French became involved in a struggle with the Hovas of Madagascar, which terminated only in September last, in the taking of the capital of the country, and the submission of the natives to French rule.

Italy has been constantly engaged in fights with the Abyssinians since the beginning of the year. Very recently 700 Italian soldiers were surrounded by thousands of native troops, and utterly annihilated.

In August last news was received of a horrible massacre of Christians in China. Some reparation for these atrocities was made in the execution of the responsible Chinese officials.

The killing of Armenians by Turks and Kurds, which was begun in 1894, has been continued intermittently down to the present time. In October last renewed butcheries of an even more horrible nature were reported, and in November the Harpoot missions, sustained by the American board, were burned, and the missionaries compelled to flee for their lives.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

December 2.—Both Houses assemble. The Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Secretary Carlisle sends to Congress estimates of the expenses of government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as follows :

Legislative establishment.....	\$3,380,581
Executive establishment.....	20,103,242
Judicial establishment.....	923,920
Foreign intercourse.....	1,649,068
Military establishment.....	24,528,988
Naval establishment.....	27,593,675
Indian affairs.....	8,750,458
Pensions.....	141,884,570
Public works.....	23,574,028
Postal service.....	5,024,779
Miscellaneous.....	36,635,631
Permanent annual appropriations.....	119,064,100

Grand total.....\$418,061,073

December 3.—President Cleveland's annual message, dealing exclusively with foreign affairs and the national finances, is received in Congress ; it reasserts the Monroe doctrine, defines the position of the United States in reference to the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, and recommends the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes....The President nominates Judge Rufus W. Peckham, of New York, to succeed the late Justice Jackson on the bench of the United States Supreme Court.

December 4.—The Senate only in session ; Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) introduces resolutions calling for the protection of American missionaries in Turkey.

December 5.—The Senate only in session ; Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) introduces a bill for the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1, to take effect when similar measures shall have been adopted by England, France, and Germany. Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) introduces a bill providing for the coinage of the silver bullion now in the Treasury. Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) speaks in favor of recognizing the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents.... The Senate confirms the nomination of Matt W. Ransom to be Minister to Mexico.

December 6.—The House of Representatives only in session ; Speaker Reed appoints the mileage committee.

December 9.—The Senate confirms the nomination of Judge Rufus W. Peckham to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court....Only minor business is transacted in the House.

December 10.—In the Senate Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) introduces by request a bill providing for the issue of long term bonds in small denominations to cancel demand notes....The House adopts the resolution of Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.) for information about certain utterances of Ambassador Bayard, amended so as to strike out the words "by impeachment or otherwise."

December 11.—The Senate only in session ; Mr. Dubois (Rep., Ida.) speaks on his resolution to distribute appropriation bills among the committees with reference to the subject matter of each. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) speaks in advocacy of the recognition by the United States of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents.

December 12.—In the Senate, bills to secure the payment of the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the government are introduced by Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) and Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.)....The House, in committee of the whole, is addressed by Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.) on the tariff question

December 16.—The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury is received in both Houses.

December 17.—President Cleveland sends to Congress a special message relating to the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, together with the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury....The appointment of three committees on privileges and elections is agreed to in the House.

December 18.—The House votes to appropriate \$100,000 for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the President to investigate and report on the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana.

December 20.—Beginning of the holiday recess.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

November 21.—The Pennsylvania Senate committee resumes investigation of Philadelphia's city government.

November 26.—The South Carolina constitutional convention completes its work on the articles.

November 27.—The city of Buffalo grants a franchise to the Niagara Falls Power Company, making the tax 2½ per cent. on gross earnings.

November 29.—The New York Police Commissioners decide to mount a part of the force on bicycles.



A MOUNTED POLICEMAN OF NEW YORK.

December 3.—Elections are held in twenty Massachusetts cities. The A. P. A. is defeated in Somerville, Fitchburg and Waltham, but wins in Gloucester. The Democrats win in Quincy, Springfield, Haverhill, Taunton, and Holyoke ; the Republicans carry Chicopee, Fall River, Lawrence, Malden, Marlboro, New Bedford, Northampton and Pittsfield....In the New Haven (Ct.) town and city election, the Democrats are successful.

December 4.—The Virginia Legislature meets in biennial session. Governor O'Ferrall, in his message, advocates the passage of a law requiring every locality in which a lynching occurs to pay a sum of money into the State Treasury, and to refund the expense of the military....Governor Atkinson sends a special message to the Georgia Legislature urging prompt action dealing with the evil of lynchings....The South Carolina convention signs the new constitution and adjourns....The Georgia Legislature fails to pass a liquor dispensary bill, the measure lacking the requisite two-thirds vote.

December 5.—President Cleveland leaves Washington for a duck-hunting trip in North Carolina waters.

December 6.—Peter Conlin is appointed Chief of Police of New York City as the result of a written examination set by the Police Commissioners.

December 9.—Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, announces that he will not be a candidate for re-election.

December 10.—William O. Bradley is inaugurated Governor of Kentucky, the first Republican Governor in the history of the State....The Republican national committee fixes on St. Louis as the place, and June 16, 1896, as the date of the national convention....Josiah Quincy (Dem.) is elected Mayor of Boston by a plurality of 4,376 votes over Mayor Curtis. Republicans carry Chelsea and Lynn, Democrats Lowell, and Independents Worcester (against an A. P. A. candidate).

December 11.—The Pennsylvania Senate committee begins an investigation of the Philadelphia police department....The municipal election in Charleston, S. C., is contested by Democrats and A. P. A. candidates; Smyth (Dem.) is elected Mayor by a small majority; half of the Aldermen are secured by the Democrats, and half by the A. P. A....The Philadelphia Wool Merchants' Association memorializes Congress to re-enact the wool tariff of 1890....N. Clarke Wallace, Controller of Customs of the Canadian government, resigns because of the Ministry's policy on the Manitoba school question.

December 12.—The result of a bye-election in North Ontario by which McGillivray, the Conservative candidate, is returned by an increased plurality, is regarded by the Dominion government as an endorsement of its position on the Manitoba school question.

December 15.—President Cleveland returns to Washington from his hunting trip in North Carolina.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

November 21.—The final results of the elections for members of the Bohemian Diet show the election of 46 Young Czechs, 27 German Liberals, 2 German Nationalists, 2 Czech Peasants, 1 Old Czech, and 1 Clerical.

November 23.—British Guiana Legislature votes supplies for the expenses of the colonial forces.

November 25.—The Italian budget statement, indicating an improvement of the finances, is submitted to the Chamber....The Sultan of Turkey recalls the Governor of Hadjim, in response to the representations of Minister Terrell.

November 27.—The Austrian Reichsrath decides that Dr. Lueger should be prosecuted on a charge of defamation.

November 28.—Premier Crispi, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, declares that the anti-socialist laws will be rigidly enforced, and that Italy will act with the other European powers as regards Turkey... Indictments are found against fifteen members of the Municipal Council of Madrid, Spain, who are accused of using their official

positions to their private advantage....The Hawaiian government releases seven political prisoners, five natives and two whites.

November 29.—The headquarters of the socialists' election unions in Berlin, Germany, are closed by the police.

November 30.—A new Peruvian Cabinet is formed, under the presidency of Dr. Barinaga....A German police ordinance is published dissolving committees and associations connected with the Social Democratic party.



M. CAVAIGNAC, FRENCH MINISTER OF WAR.

December 2.—Ex-Premier di Rudini, in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, vigorously attacks the colonial policy of the Crispi Ministry.

December 3.—The winter session of the German Reichstag is opened. The speech from the throne expresses the hope of European and Asiatic peace. It declares that the financial position of the country is satisfactory, but that reform is necessary nevertheless....The Italian Chamber of Deputies passes a vote of confidence (267 to 131) in the Crispi Ministry on the question of colonial and Turkish policy.

December 4.—Herr von Buol-Berenberg is re-elected President of the German Reichstag....The commission appointed in Bulgaria to investigate the acts of the late Stambuloff Ministry recommends the impeachment of the members for acts of violence and other abuses of power.

December 5.—Premier Crispi decides to ask the Italian Chamber of Deputies to extend for one year the operation of the emergency laws against socialists.

December 6.—The Austrian budget for 1894, now made public, reveals a surplus of \$10,000,000....The Czar of Russia sanctions the scheme for the taxation of sugar formulated by M. de Witte, Minister of Finance; this scheme provides that, besides an excise duty, a surtax shall be levied on all stock in excess of a certain quantity whenever the stock shall come into market, but shall not be levied in the event of exportation....The seat in the British Parliament for Dublin University is

filled by the election of W. E. H. Lecky, the historian (Liberal Unionist).

December 7.—The French Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in the efforts of the government to throw light on the Panama Canal scandals.

December 9.—Emperor William accepts the resignation of Baron von Koeller, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, who is succeeded in office by Baron von der Recke von der Horst. The budget is submitted in the Reichstag. The Reichstag suspends all legal action against Herr Liebknecht and other socialist members who are under charges of *lèse majesté* and other officers during the present session of the Chamber....A great demonstration against abuses in municipal administration takes place in Madrid, Spain.

December 10.—Count Badeni, the Austrian Premier, announces to the Reichsrath that the proposed scheme of electoral reform is now ready and has been approved by Emperor Francis Joseph....The Bimetallic Conference opens at Paris.

December 11.—The Spanish Ministers of Justice and Public Works resign because of differences with the Ministry in regard to the Madrid municipal frauds and Cuban policy....Herr Bebel, one of the socialist leaders in the German Reichstag, denounces the Emperor in a speech.

December 12.—The Queen prorogues the British Parliament till February 11, 1896....The French government transfers the administration of affairs in Madagascar from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Department....Adrien Lachenal (Radical) is elected President of the Swiss Republic for 1896.. The Italian Chamber pays a tribute to the memory of Major Toselli, commander of the massacred column in Abyssinia.

December 13.—The French government decides to cover part of its deficit by increasing the tax on transferable and foreign securities.

December 14.—A stormy debate takes place in the Italian Chamber of Deputies over the purchase of foreign instead of native wheat for use by the army.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

November 21.—Two thousand natives attack the mission station at Antananarivo, Madagascar; Missionary Johnson and his wife and child are murdered, and their bodies mutilated. The mob is actuated by a feeling of hostility against Europeans....Slavery convention signed between Egypt and Great Britain.

November 23.—Twelve thousand more troops are embarked for Cuba from Spanish ports....Sir Philip Currie arrives in Constantinople....Shakir Pasha, the Ottoman Minister at Athens, is recalled....Great Britain's proposal for arbitration with reference to the island of Trinidad presented to the Brazilian government....Sir F. Scott leaves Liverpool for Ashantee.

November 25.—Maxim guns sent forward by the government of British Guiana reach the Venezuelan frontier....Conference at Ottawa on the Canadian copyright question....Italian-Swiss treaty signed.

November 26.—A meeting in honor of José Martí, the dead Cuban leader, and to express sympathy with the Cuban cause, is held in New York City.

November 28.—The Queen Regent of Spain is agreed on by the governments of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru to act as arbitrator concerning the boundaries of those countries....Officers of the Danish steamer *Horsa* are arrested at Philadelphia for engaging in a Cuban filibuster

tering expedition....Costaki Effendi Anthopoulos is designated as Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, as successor to the late Rustem Pasha....The British Board of Agriculture issues an order forbidding the importation of sheep from the United States and Canada after January 1, 1896, unless the animals are slaughtered at their port of landing; this order is due to the recent arrival of many sheep infected with scab.

November 29.—The officers of the steamship *Leon* are arrested as Cuban filibusters at Wilmington, Del.



HERR AHLWARDT, THE JEW BAITER.

November 30.—A mob of 6,000 Hovas destroys the Christian mission at Banainandro, Madagascar; French troops are sent to quell the disorder....Massacre of Christians at Cæsarea.

December 1.—The bronze group by the sculptor Bartholdi, representing Washington and Lafayette, is unveiled in the Place des États Unis in Paris, France.

December 3.—The Hungarian Premier, Baron Banffy, declares in the Diet that Austria has no evil designs on Turkey, since it is to her interest that the *status quo* be maintained in the East.

December 5.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions appeals to the Red Cross Society to undertake relief work in Turkey as an international organization.

December 7.—The British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, presents to the Secretary of State at Washington, Great Britain's reply to the request of the United States for arbitration of the boundary dispute with Venezuela.

December 9.—Baron von Bieberstein, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, reasserts in the Reichstag that the differential sugar duty maintained by the United States is a violation of the existing treaty....It is announced in Rome that 700 Italian troops have been surrounded and killed by 25,000 natives in Abyssinia.

December 10.—The Sultan of Turkey grants a permit to the extra guard-ships demanded by the powers to pass through the Dardanelles to Constantinople.

December 11.—The commander of the British Ashantee expedition asks for more guns.

December 12.—The British torpedo-boat *Dryad* and the Italian dispatch boat *Archimede* pass through the Dardanelles....The Chinese resume possession of Port Arthur.

December 13.—The American National Red Cross undertakes to receive and expend funds for the relief of the destitute and starving Armenians in Asia Minor.

December 17.—(See "Proceedings in Congress.")

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

November 22.—Building contractors in New York City notify strikers to return to work or forfeit their positions.

November 23.—Steamers carry \$4,500,000 in gold from the United States to Europe, making the shipments for the week \$7,350,000; the U. S. Treasury offers to pay express charges both on gold forwarded to it, and on the currency sent in exchange.

November 25.—The Bethlehem (Pa.) Iron Company receives an order from Russia for 1,100 tons of armor-plate.

November 29.—Important gold discoveries are announced in Utah.

December 1.—The United States law requiring the equipment of freight cars with hand-rails for the safety of trainmen, and imposing a penalty of \$5,000 on railroads running cars without such rails, goes into effect throughout the country.

December 4.—The Empire State express on the New York Central Railroad begins running between New York City and Buffalo on a regular schedule of 53¼ miles an hour.

December 5.—A United States Court decision permits the Chicago gas companies to combine under the reorganization plan....Navigation closes on the New York canals; the total falling off in tons carried on the canals during the season of 1895 as compared with 1894 is about 10 per cent.

December 7.—There is a sudden drop in Tobacco Trust stock, on notice of the passing of a dividend.

December 10.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad is sold at auction for \$60,000,000.

Decem' er 13.—The housemiths' strike in New York City ends without concessions to the men.

December 14.—The Tobacco Trust orders a boycott of cigarettes made by outside manufacturers....The American Federation of Labor elects Samuel Gompers president; this action is regarded as a defeat of the socialists in the organization....The striking engineers of the Belfast shipyards and the locked-out engineers of the Clyde reject the terms of settlement proposed by the recent conference.

December 16.—A lockout of 4,000 tailors is begun in New York City and Brooklyn, the contractors repudiating the existing agreement with the unions.

December 17.—A general strike of motormen for a ten-hour day and uniform wages of \$2 ties up all but one of the Philadelphia trolley lines; many cars are wrecked by the strikers.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

November 21.—Annual meeting of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching.

November 22.—Rev. William H. O'Connell, of Boston, is selected by the Propaganda for Rector of the American College in Rome.

November 28.—Lord Bute is re-elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University....A deputation to the Duke of Devonshire advocates a teaching university for London....W. J. Courthope is elected professor of poetry at Oxford University.

December 6.—Yale wins the third annual debate with Princeton, on the question, "Resolved, that it would be wise to establish in respect of all state legislation of a general character a system of referendum similar to that established in Switzerland," Princeton supporting the affirmative side and Yale the negative. Senator Gray of Delaware presides and Messrs C. C. Beaman, James C. Carter, and Francis L. Stetson act as judges.

December 13.—Annual "joint debate" at the University of Wisconsin on the question of legalizing the pooling of interstate railroad freight earnings.

December 14.—Miss Helen Culver gives \$1,000,000 to the University of Chicago for the biological department, thus securing an equivalent sum in addition for general endowment in accordance with the terms of Mr. John D. Rockefeller's proposition of last month, making the total gifts to the institution since November 1, \$3,000,000....The corner-stone of the new building of the Brooklyn Institute is laid.

NOTABLE GATHERINGS.

November 21.—The Knights of Labor, in session at Washington, D. C., re-elect Grand Master Workman Sovereign....The Home Market Club, of Boston, Mass., gives its annual dinner.

November 22.—Centennial celebration of the Harvard Hasty Pudding Club.

November 23.—"Brooklyn Day" at the Atlanta Exposition.

November 25.—"Manhattan Day" at the Atlanta Exposition; President Seth Low and Mayor Strong are the principal speakers....The eighth annual session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress begins in Omaha, Neb.; twenty-four states and territories are represented....Annual meeting of the London Nonconformist Council.

November 27.—Forty-ninth annual convention of Theta Delta Chi fraternity at Boston, Mass.

November 28.—South Carolina's day at the Atlanta Exposition.

November 30.—Annual meeting of the Royal Society.

December 2.—Public Consistory in Rome, at which the Pope presides; announcement is made of the creation of nine new cardinals, including Mgr. Satolli, Apostolic Delegate in America.

December 4.—Carlyle centenary meeting at Chelsea; the house in Cheyne Row, bought with money subscribed in England and America, is formally handed over to the trustees. The anniversary of Carlyle's birth is also celebrated at Ecclefechan, Scotland, his birthplace.

December 9.—Fifteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is begun in New York City.

December 12.—Annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform Association in Washington, D. C....Annual congress of the National Agricultural Union of Great Britain.

December 16.—Mass-meeting in New York City to protest against any legislation permitting the opening of

liquor saloons on Sunday, addressed by representative clergymen of all denominations.

CASUALTIES.

November 21.—A fire in Chicago does damage to the extent of \$500,000, and imperils the lives of many women.

November 22.—Five persons are killed and 17 injured by a fire in Chicago.

November 23.—Severe gale on the British coasts ; many disasters at sea.

November 28.—Chicago is cut off from telegraphic communication with other cities, and local traffic is blocked by a severe storm of wind and snow.

November 29.—A fall of rock in the Tillie Foster mine, near Brewster's, N. Y., causes the death of eleven men, and the serious injury of nine others.

December 5.—A terrific gale prevails throughout England and off the coast ; several maritime disasters are reported.

December 6.—A severe storm extends along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia.... The village of Mariestad, Sweden, is obliterated by fire

December 11.—The White Star steamship *Germanic* collides with and sinks the *Cambrac*, near Liverpool ; no lives are lost.

December 14.—The spontaneous combustion of naphtha in the cargo of the German ship *Athena*, bound from New York for London, when four days out at sea, causes the loss of the vessel, with fourteen lives.

December 18.—Six men are killed and four others injured by the bursting of a steam pipe in the engine-room of the new American Liner *St. Paul* in port at New York.

CRIME AND VIOLENCE.

November 21.—A negro is taken from jail and lynched by a mob of armed men in East Tennessee.

November 22.—A mob at Crystal Springs, Miss., lynches a negro who had been convicted of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

November 23.—A mob at Mount Vernon, Ga., lynches a white school teacher.

November 24.—Serious riot in the Michigan State Prison at Jackson.... Plot to escape from the New Jersey State Prison at Trenton is discovered.

November 29.—Jabez Balfour is sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for London building society frauds

December 11.—Troops are called out at Topeka, Kansas, to quell a riot threatened by a mob inflamed by the discovery in the dissecting room of the Kansas Medical College of three bodies of women stolen from Topeka cemeteries... February 21, 1896, is fixed as the date for the hanging of W. H. T. Durrant, convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont at San Francisco.... Harry Haywood, convicted of the murder of Catharine Ging at Minneapolis, is hanged.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

November 22.—Eugene V. Debs is released from Woodstock (Ill.) Jail, and is welcomed with enthusiasm in Chicago.

November 23.—The United States Supreme Court dismisses the appeal of the city of New Orleans in the Myra

Clark Gaines suit, thus ending a long litigation.... Yale defeats Princeton at football by 20 to 10 ; the University of Pennsylvania defeats Harvard.

November 27.—Steamship lines between the United States and Great Britain pool on steerage rates.... Peter McGeoch, the speculator, commits suicide at his home in Milwaukee, Wis.

December 2.—The battlefield of Bull Run, Va., is sold at auction for from \$3 to \$6 an acre.

December 7.—The Attorney General receives an application to dissolve the Walter A. Wood Mower and Reaper Manufacturing Company.

December 9.—Several renegade Apache Indian murderers are captured by a squad of the Seventh U. S. Cavalry in Arizona.

OBITUARY.

November 21.—Calvert Vaux, the well-known landscape-gardener and architect, 71.... Rev. Dr. Joseph Rawson Lumby, of Cambridge University, England.... Gen. Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, for many years private secretary to Queen Victoria, 70.... Senhor Augusto de Sequeira Thedim, Minister from Portugal to the United States, 38.... Flavel Scott Mines, U. S. Vice-consul at Crefeld, Germany, 30.



THE LATE M. BARTHÉLEMY SAINT-HILAIRE.

November 22.—Judge Harvey Walker Smith, of Utah, 38.... Dr. William Starbuck Mayo, the author, 83.... John Redfern, the celebrated London tailor.

November 23.—Maurice Frederick Hendrick De Haas, the marine painter, 63.

November 24.—M. Barthélemy Saint Hilaire, the noted French writer and statesman, 90.... Baron John Byrne Leicester Warren de Tabley, the English poet, 60.... Rev. Dr. S. Dryden Phelps of New Haven, Conn., 79.

November 25.—Rt. Rev. Dr. William Walroad Jackson, bishop of Antigua, 85.... Mrs. Ellen Battelle Dietrick, the woman suffrage advocate, 48.... Edmond Van der Straeten, the Belgian writer on music and musicians, 69.... Arthur Arnould, the French littérateur, and formerly a

member of the commune, 62....Dr. Moritz Busch, German Minister to Switzerland, 75.

November 26.—George Edward Dobson, F. R. S., British scientist and author, 51....Henry Seebohm, the naturalist.

November 27.—Rev. Octavius Brooks Frothingham, the Unitarian clergyman, 73....Gen. Thomas Jordan, 76.... Royal Prescott Hubbard, one of the old conductors of the "underground railway," 90....Alexandre Dumas III., the French dramatist, 71.

November 28.—Major Horace Gray, a pioneer of Detroit, Mich., 83.

November 29.—Count Edward Francis Joseph Taaffe, late prime minister of Austria, 62....M. Pierre Charles Comte, a well-known French painter, 70.

November 30.—Senior Bishop Alexander W. Wayman, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, 74.

December 2.—Dr. Tessenendorf, Attorney-General of the High Court of the German Empire....Mgr. William Gleason, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Buffalo, 72....Colonel Smith A. Whitfield, Second Assistant Postmaster General under President Harrison.

December 4.—Herr Eduard von Kilanyi, the originator of "living pictures," 43.

December 5.—Edward Murphy, member of the Canadian Senate from the Montreal district, 77....M. Jean Marie Arthur Challamet, member of the French Senate for Ardèche, 73... Everett V. Pomeroy, of the Oakland, Cal., *Times*, 39....Charles Carroll Chase, an old citizen of Chicago, 66.

December 6.—Colonel A. C. Hargrove, ex-President of the Alabama Senate....Seth J. Thomas, for fifty years a member of the Boston bar, 88...General Edward Wright of Des Moines, Iowa, 71....The Marquis de l'Angle-Beau-manoir, member of the French Senate, 37.

December 7.—Dr. J. Edwin Michael, a well-known surgeon and gynecologist of Baltimore, Md., 47....Cardinal Ignatius Persico, Titular Archbishop of Dalmatia and Secretary-General of the Propaganda, 72.



THE LATE COUNT TAAFFE OF AUSTRIA.

December 8.—George Augustus Sala, the distinguished journalist, author and artist, 67.

December 9.—Herr Heinrich Dowe, inventor of a so-called bullet-proof coat, 36....Gen. Daniel F. Miller, an Iowa pioneer and a member of Congress in the 50's, 81.... Samuel G. Lewis, ex-controller of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 68.

December 10.—Thomas P. Proctor, of the Boston bar, 64....Ezra Bostwick, a millionaire philanthropist of Michigan, 60....Rt. Rev. Dr. George Hills, late Lord Bishop of British Columbia, 79.



THE LATE ALEXANDRE DUMAS, FILS.

December 11.—Rev. Dr. John Miley, professor of systematic theology in Drew Theological Seminary, 82.... John Mulholland, first Baron Dunleath, 76....Jean-Baptiste-Joseph-Emile Montégut, French littérateur, 70.

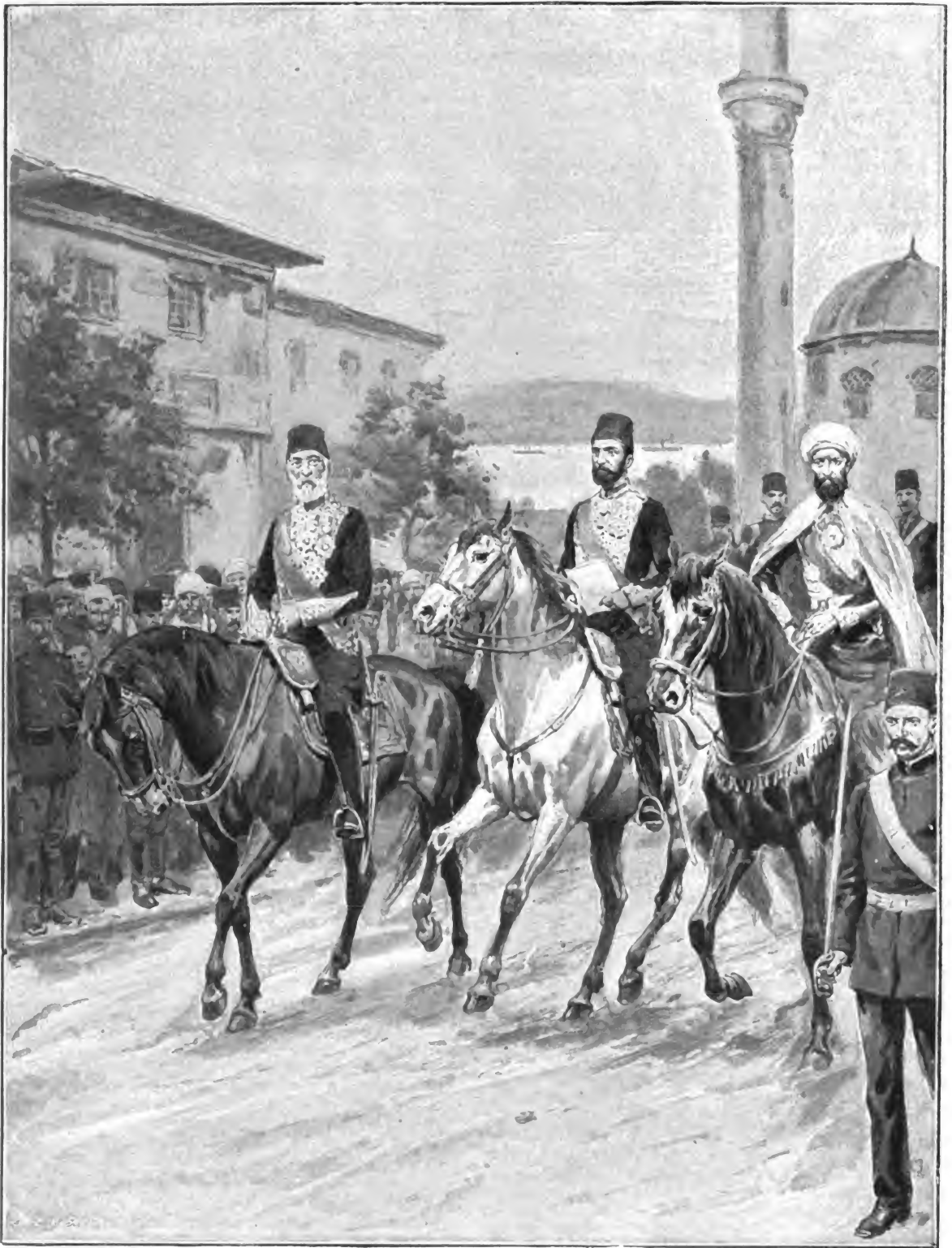
December 12.—Ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, 82....Ex-Congressman Hezekiah S. Bundy, of Ohio, 79.... Gen. Manuel de J. Calvar, President of the last Cuban provisional government....Rev. Robert William Browne, Archdeacon of Bath, 86.

December 13.—Brevet Brigadier-General William Bedford Royall, U. S. A., retired, 70.

December 14.—Edward McPherson, political statistician and journalist, 65....Judge Thomas L. Nugent, Populist leader in Texas...Cardinal Paul Melchers, 82.

December 15.—Ex-Congressman William Arthur McKeighan, of Nebraska, 53.

December 18.—Isaac Bassett for 64 years in the employ of the United States Senate, 76.



The New Grand Vizier.

Tahsin Bey,

The Sheikh-ul-Islam.

(First Secretary of the Sultan, with the Imperial Iradé in his hand).

KHALIL RIFAAT' PASHA, THE NEW GRAND VIZIER, ON HIS WAY TO THE
— SUBLIME PORTE TO TAKE UP HIS POST.

ABDUL HAMID, SULTAN OF TURKEY.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

The Finest Pearl of the Age, and the esteemed Centre of the Universe ; at whose grand portals stand the camels of justice and mercy, and to whom the eyes of the kings and people in the West have been drawn ; the rulers there finding an example of political prowess and the classes a model of mercy and kindness ; our Lord and Master the Sultan of the two Shores and the High King of the two Seas ; the Crown of Ages and the Pride of all Countries, the greatest of all Khalifs ; the Shadow of God on Earth ; the successor of the Apostle of the Lord of the Universe, the Victorious Conqueror (Al-Ghazi) Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan.

May God protect his Kingdom and place his glory above the Sun and the Moon, and may the Lord supply all the world with the goodness which proceeds from his Holy Majesty's good intentions.—Turkish newspaper quoted by Mr. H. Anthony Salmoné, *Nineteenth Century*, November, 1894.

A MEN and Amen ! But if the stock of goodness at the disposal of the Lord does not exceed that which proceeds from His Holy Majesty's good intentions it is to be feared the rest of the world will be put on short rations. Not that His Holy Majesty, the Shadow of God on earth, is lacking in the material with which on classic authority it is understood that hell is paved. He means well, his intentions are excellent. Where he fails is in the execution. It is this trifling detail that at present stands in the way of the elevation of Abdul Hamid's glory above that of the Sun and the Moon, and, indeed, it is to be feared, has consigned it to the nethermost depths—which, however, is unjust.

Abdul Hamid is, of all men, one of those most to be pitied, but at the present moment there is but little pity or compassion shown him. The custom of punishing the Pope for Cæsar's crimes is still fashionable among mankind, and Abdul Hamid is being made the scapegoat for all the atrocities of all the Ottomans. Not that he is without crimes of his own—black and bloody crimes, according to our Western ideas ; but, in the eyes of the Oriental, their only criminality consists in that they are not black and bloody enough to achieve their end. For the government of Osmanli has always been, since the days when the Tartar horsemen first taught Asia how terrible was their wrath, a government of terror. By terror the Sultans climbed to supreme power ; by terror they have maintained themselves on the throne of the Cæsars for five centuries, and it is only because they can no longer inspire sufficient terror that the Ottoman Empire is crumbling into ruin. Abdul Hamid, no doubt, resorted to massacre as a British Prime Minister attempts to renew his power by a dissolution. Atrocities are as natural to the Turk as the general elections to a Parliamentarian. They are the traditional Ottoman method of renewing the mandate of the ruler. No doubt this is offensive to



ABDUL HAMID II.

Western civilization. The Sultan is an anachronism in the last decade of the nineteenth century, and those who have been trying to make believe that he was a civilized sovereign are no doubt experiencing the revulsion natural to disappointed hope. But those

of us who have never for one moment forgotten that the Turk is simply the aboriginal savage encamped on the ruins of a civilization which he destroyed, can afford to be more mild and just in our estimate of the character of the last of the line of Othman.

In this article I shall not depart from the rule governing all these character sketches. I shall try to represent Abdul Hamid as he appears to himself at his best, rather than as he appears to his victims at his worst. It is of course impossible to write entirely from his standpoint. But it is possible to avoid the habit of judging the Sultan of Stamboul as if he were a smug citizen of a London suburb. And if we can but start from the point of realizing that it is as natural and as habitual to a Sultan to massacre as it is to a Redskin to scalp, we shall at least avoid one element that would be utterly fatal to any realization of Abdul Hamid's position.

I. BEFORE HIS ACCESSION.

Put yourself in his place ! Abdul Hamid, the nephew of Abdul Aziz, was reared in the seclusion of the seraglio. Forbidden to take any part in public affairs, he was flung in his earliest manhood into the midst of that debauchery which makes Constantinople the cesspool of the world. For some years he spent his life in riot and excess. Then he suddenly reformed. From a profligate he became an ascetic. Like Prince Hal he banished Jack Falstaff and all his companions of the wine cup, and set himself with the zeal of a convert to live a higher and a purer life. His enemies impute it to calculation. But it would be more charitable to believe that the young man had passed through the experience of conversion—a phenomenon fortunately by no means peculiar to the Christian faith. The penitent prodigal is not the less welcome because he goes to a mosque rather than to a church, and there seems to be no doubt that long before there was any prospect of his succeeding to the throne, Abdul Hamid reformed his mode of life and became, according to his lights, a pious and devout disciple of the Prophet. This was the more remarkable, as his conversion took place while Turkish society was still reveling in the false security and fictitious wealth that resulted from the loans which his uncle contracted with reckless prodigality. The latter part of the reign of Abdul Aziz was for the East what the closing years of the Second Empire was for France. Constantinople, like Paris, had its vulgar orgie of splendid debauchery—modern versions of Belshazzar's feast, in which the handwriting on the wall was hardly discerned before the avenger was at the gates.

THE FALL OF ABDUL AZIZ.

The French Empire went down in the earthquake of Sedan in 1870. It was not till five years later that that Nemesis overtook Abdul Aziz. The treasury, emptied by the Sultan's extravagance, could no longer pay the interest on the coupon, and when Ab-

dul Aziz could no longer borrow his end was at hand. After a brief pause, during which the storm clouds gathered and broke in insurrection in the extreme western province of the Herzegovina, the conspirators prepared to depose the Sultan. Then events followed each other with the rapidity of the swiftest tragedy. Abdul Hamid from his retreat among the mollahs and imams, was startled by the news, first of the deposition of his uncle, then of the proclamation of his brother Murad as Sultan. Fast on the heels of this came the suicide of the deposed Sultan. Then like a thunderclap came the assassination of the ministers who had deposed Abdul Aziz, and the summary execution of their murderer. Meanwhile the war clouds were gathering black and heavy on the Russian frontier. Massacres and atrocities in Bulgaria had filled Europe with shuddering horror. Montenegro and Servia had gone to war ; Russian volunteers were flocking to the Servian camp; the capital was seething with excitement. There was the underswell of a revolution in Stamboul, the menace of a Russian invasion in Europe and in Asia. In the midst of all these portents of doom, the pious recluse was suddenly confounded by the announcement that his brother Murad had gone mad, and that he must ascend the throne of Othman.

THE DEPOSITION OF MURAD.

It is difficult to imagine a more trying ordeal than that through which Abdul Hamid had passed between the deposition of his uncle and the removal of his brother. It would have severely tested the nerves of the most experienced politician in the most stormy of South American republics. What it must have been to the inexperienced and devout Hamid no one can quite realize. What is clear is that he shrank timidly from the perilous dignity of the tottering throne. He refused to consent to the deposition of his brother. He was reluctant to credit the reports of the physicians. He insisted upon foreign advice. But Midhat had decided that Murad must be removed. According to the statements made in the recently published book about Murad, the unfortunate Sultan might easily have recovered had he been allowed to rest. As it was, the conspirators purposely rendered his recovery impossible. The moment the foreign physician's back was turned they succeeded in driving their unfortunate victim into a condition of imbecility, which justified, if it did not even necessitate, his deposition. Abdul Hamid persisted to the last in deprecating his brother's removal. He objected strenuously to his own elevation to the Sultanate. Only when it was made clear to him that Murad would be deposed in any case, and that he had only to choose between being Sultan himself or being put out of the way by the Sultan whom Midhat would install in his stead, did he yield and consent to accept the thorny crown of the Ottoman Empire. So it came to pass that Murad was formally deposed and Abdul Hamid reigned in his stead.

II. SULTAN.

"Yildiz, the palace of the Sultan," says a recent writer, "like the seraglio of the 'good old times,' contains all the *dramatis personæ* of the tales of the Scheherazaide, the eunuchs, mollahs, pashas, beys, astrologers, slaves, sultanas, kadines, dancing women, Circassian and Georgian odalisques, whose main object in existence is their own self-advancement. Above this ant-hill of picturesque folk the interesting figure of the Sultan stands out in striking relief."

When Abdul Hamid was installed as Sultan of Turkey above this picturesque ant-hill, the situation was such as might well have appalled the stoutest heart. Possibly the Sultan's ignorance—for although he is no fool, he, like all the other Turks, has never quite grasped the elementary facts which underlie the modern world—may have helped him. If he had had a wider range of knowledge or a more vivid imagination he might have gone the way of Murad.

ALONE.

Without training, without preparation, without a single friend whom he could trust, Abdul Hamid was suddenly brought forth from his seclusion by the men who had deposed his uncle and his brother, and established on a throne reeling from the blows of domestic insurrection and foreign war. The last days of the Ottoman Empire seemed to have come. Among all the Powers not one would promise him any help. Among all his pashas there was not one whom he did not believe would depose him to-morrow if private gain or public policy appeared to demand such a step. The treasury was empty. The credit of the Empire was at such a low ebb that no new loan was possible, yet armies had to be retained in the field to keep Servia and Montenegro in check. Preparations had to be pushed forward to prevent the threatened Russian invasion. Greece was threatening in the south, Russia in the north and east, while Austria was suspected of aggressive designs in the west. There was hardly a single province which was not threatening revolt. The Powers were clamoring for reforms, the first condition of which was lacking. What and where and whom was he to trust?

KISMET.

Now, Abdul Hamid was not learned, nor clever, nor heroic, nor indeed anything in particular. But he was born of the house of Othman, and he was a devout disciple of Mohammed. For five centuries it had been the will of Allah that there should never be lacking a member of the House of Othman to reign as the Shadow of God among men. Therefore he might not unreasonably conclude it was the will of Allah that he, the rightful representative of that great house, should deliver Islam from the ruin which menaced it. But if it was the will of Allah that such a deliverance should be wrought, then it was not for him, Abdul Hamid, to tremble or to

escape from the task laid upon him by providence. Years before, when he was still a young man, he had accompanied his uncle on the famous European tour, in the course of which Abdul Aziz visited London and was banqueted by the Lord Mayor. In those days it was noted that Abdul Hamid was of a very shy and retiring disposition. It was reported that when he was in the gardens at Buckingham Palace he would always slink behind the bushes and conceal himself if he saw any one approaching. By constitution he was not self-assertive, and, like Hamlet, he regarded it as a cursed spite that he was told off to put to right times so cruelly out of joint. But, unlike Hamlet, Abdul Hamid is a Moslem, and a prince of the house which generation after generation produced warriors and statesmen who were the terror of Christendom and the object of the envious admiration of the Eastern world. Hence he did not hesitate when the call came to fairly shoulder his burden, and to undertake the task of saving the Empire with qualifications almost as scanty as those of Tommy Atkins for commanding an army corps.

MIDHAT AND HIS CONSTITUTION.

When he became Sultan, Midhat had conceived the idea of throwing dust in the eyes of Europe by proclaiming a constitution. The Sultan assented to it as he would probably have assented to any other expedient which the Grand Vizier proposed at that time. But he never liked it, and took the first opportunity of dissolving the Parliament and putting the constitution on the shelf. Parliaments indeed were not in his line. The house of Othman has many virtues, but those of constitutional kingship were not of them. The founder of the dynasty and all his most famous descendants had been men of personal initiative. They not only reigned, but ruled. They first carved out their realms for themselves with their own scimiters, and then governed it by their own autocratic, theocratic will. To Abdul Hamid, who believed only in two things—in God and in his house—the very idea of a parliament or of any limitation on the sovereign power of the Sultan partook of the nature of a blasphemy. Not by such means would Allah deliver the Faithful. Abdul Hamid would stand in the ancient ways, walk by the ancient light, and trust in the God of his fathers to deliver him from the perils that encompassed him round about. For a time, in deference to Midhat, he tolerated the theatricality of the constitution, hoping that it might delude the infidel and deliver Turkey from war. But when it failed, and the infidel would not be deluded, and the Russian armies crossed the Danube and invaded Armenia, then the time for such fooling was past. Midhat was banished to Arabia, where he shortly afterward died, the Parliament was dissolved, and the constitution vanished in thin air.

THE ONE MAN POWER.

Henceforth the Sultan was to be the Sultan. And for nearly twenty years Abdul Hamid has been the

Sultan and no mistake. Believing in no one but himself, he trusted no one but himself. Surrounded by men who had betrayed his uncle and his brother, living in an atmosphere malarious with corruption and saturated with intrigue, he early decided to trust no one, and to govern single handed. And hopeless though the enterprise appeared, Abdul Hamid may at least claim that whatever may be said in criticism of his policy, it has at least achieved one great and indisputable success. It has enabled him to survive. And that is more than most people believed possible. Not only has he survived for twenty years, but he has, until quite recently, been regarded as one of the ablest and most successful rulers of our time.

The worst enemy of Abdul Hamid cannot deny that he is one of the most industrious of sovereigns. He toils early and late, seventeen and eighteen hours a day. Neither can it be imputed to him that he has not always labored for what he believed to be the real interest of the great trust which Allah has committed to his hands. He has worked like a galley slave in the peopled solitude of his palace. An imperial convict sentenced to hard labor for life, with constant liability to capital punishment, he has scorned delights and lived laborious days. He is not a genius, but he has held his own; not a hero, but he has borne the heat and burden of a long and toilsome day without complaining, and if he were gathered to his fathers to-morrow, he would have a record of which, when due allowance is made for his environment, no Sultan of his line need be ashamed.

COURAGE WITH SELF-RELIANCE.

It is the fashion nowadays to denounce Abdul Hamid as an abject coward. Cowardice has never been a note of the house of Othman. The breed is brave by heredity, and Abdul Hamid has given enough proof of his courage to show that he belongs to the imperial line. Almost immediately after his accession he had to face the Russian invasion. On both eastern and western frontiers burst the storm of Russian war. His arsenals were almost empty; his treasury was bankrupt. Even the rifles for his legions had to be bought in hot haste across the Atlantic. Of his pashas some of the most highly placed were believed to be in Russian pay. There was no one in camp or cabinet who was of proved genius and who could command the confidence either of his Sovereign or of Europe. Among the great Powers there was not one which could be relied upon for a cartridge or a sou. England, which in olden days had been the sworn ally of his predecessors, had taken offense about the suppression of the Bulgarian insurrection, an inscrutable piece of squeamishness on her part which Abdul Hamid to this day finds impossible to understand. As if the Ottoman Empire could exist without such suppression of rebellions! For the Turk without atrocities is as the leopard without his spots, and a sudden qualm of conscience as to the existence of spots cannot be understood by the leopard with whom we had been

in alliance, spots and all, for more than the lifetime of a generation. France, prostrate after the German conquest, was useless. Abdul Hamid had to depend on himself alone, as his ancestors had done before him—on himself, on the swords of the Faithful, and on Allah, the all-powerful, who at the eleventh hour might make bare his arm and overwhelm the hosts of the Infidel.

THE DEFENSE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

So argued the forlorn Sultan, and without more ado he set himself to beat back the tide of Russian war. The terrible year that followed added its deep impress to those of the tragedies which had preceded it. The heroic defense of Plevna by Osman Pasha was a solitary gleam of light amidst the ever deepening gloom of military defeat. Alike in Europe and in Asia, the crusading Russians pressed slowly but steadily onward. Kars fell in Armenia. Plevna at last surrendered in Europe, and then the Russian army, like a long dammed-up flood, surged irresistibly over the Balkans, and rushed foaming up to the very gates of Stamboul. Then it was that the Sultan showed that he possessed some of the old military instincts and the fighting spirit of his race. Panic reigned at the Porte, and the pashas, appalled by the sudden collapse of their armies, were counseling a hasty retreat to Broussa on the other side of the Sea of Marmora. Abdul Hamid, calm and undismayed, concentrated all his energies upon the preparations for the defense of Constantinople. Mouktar Pasha was placed in command of the lines, behind which the wreck of the Ottoman armies was mustered for a last stand.

HE VETOES THE FLIGHT TO BROUSSA.

While still absorbed in the preparations for the defense of his capital against the Russians, Abdul Hamid was suddenly startled by an intimation that the British fleet, which all the autumn had lain sullenly vigilant in Besika Bay, was about to force the passage of the Dardanelles. Orders were given to the forts to resist the naval invasion, and the gunners in the forts that command the Straits made ready to try conclusions with Admiral Hornby's ironclads. At the last moment, however, the ships were allowed to pass.

Lord Beaconsfield undoubtedly intended the advance of the fleet to be a demonstration against the Russians. But it so happened that it created more consternation among the Turks, who seemed to feel themselves suddenly assailed in front and rear by a fresh enemy. It was just about the time when the British fleet had forced the Dardanelles and anchored at Prince's Islands, within a day's steaming of Stamboul, that a council was held in the capital to consider the Grand Vizier's proposal for an immediate retreat to Asia. The assembly of ministers and pashas was numerous and influential. The prevailing opinion was that as the capital lay now between the Russians at San Stefano and the British fleet at Prince's Islands, nothing remained



THE RECEDING TIDE OF OTTOMAN OPPRESSION.

but flight into Asia. Then it was found that the Sultan showed himself a true descendant of Othman. Confronted by the craven crew of his own council, urging instant flight, Abdul Hamid calmly, but resolutely, refused to abandon the capital. Come what might he would remain in Constantinople, and share the fate of the city that for four hundred years had been the throne of his dynasty. The word of the Sultan prevailed. The flight to Broussa was countermanded, and Abdul Hamid, amid his craven councillors, kept the Crescent above the Cross on the great cathedral of St. Sophia.

AND SAVES THE TURKISH FLEET.

Nor was this the only trial of his nerve. When the negotiations were going on between General Ignatieff and the Turkish plenipotentiaries at San Stefano, the Russians demanded as one of the prizes of war the whole Turkish fleet. Achmet, Vefyk and Safvet Pashas, the strongest members of the ministry, urged compliance with the Russian demands. Turkey, they held, was powerless to resist. To refuse the Russian terms would be to renew the war. If the war was renewed the Cossacks would canter almost unopposed to the palace of the Sultan, and the Ottoman Empire would not survive the capture of its capital. But here again the indomitable spirit of Abdul Hamid burst out. "Never," he exclaimed—"never," and with his own hand he wrote a letter to the Grand Duke Nicholas declaring it was impossible to give up the fleet. He added, with an emphasis unusual to him, that he would prefer to see the vessels blown up with himself on board rather than that they should fall into the hands of Russia. This might be bluff, but it was bluff of the supreme sort, the bluff of a monarch on the edge of the abyss, and above all it was bluff that succeeded. The Russians waved their demand: the Turkish fleet, like the Turkish capital, was saved by the Sultan, and the Sultan alone.

L'ÉTAT C'EST MOI.

It is enough to recall these two severe crises to understand how it is that the Sultan feels that it is he and no other, he the Commander of the Faithful, to whom Allah has intrusted the responsibility of government. And so it has come to pass that ever since that time Abdul Hamid has insisted upon governing himself alone. In small things as in great, in the appointment of a policeman in Erzeroum, or in the regulation of a theatre in Stamboul, equally as in the great affairs of state, the Sultan is supreme. He alone must order everything, sanction everything, superintend everything. As in the eyes of Allah there is nothing great or nothing small, but all things are of equal importance, so it is with the chosen of Allah who reigns and rules at Stamboul.

III. WHAT HE HAS DONE OF GOOD.

What has Abdul Hamid done for the Empire over which he reigns? First and foremost, he has kept it in existence for twenty years. He has survived

war, insurrection, treason, attempted assassination, bankruptcy. And that in itself is no mean achievement. There seemed but a forlorn hope that he would succeed. But he has succeeded—so far at least as a man may be said to succeed who succeeds in evading the continual menace of annihilation.

HIS FOREIGN POLICY.

Secondly, he has, on the whole, been more reasonable and practical in his dealings with the Powers than he might have been. He was slow to give up Dulcigno to Montenegro and Epirus to Greece. His resolution needed to be quickened by a naval demonstration in the Adriatic and a threatened descent on the custom-houses of Smyrna; but in the end he gave way. In his dealings with Bulgaria he was more reasonable than any one anticipated. When Eastern Roumelia tore up the Berlin treaty and joined herself to the principality of Bulgaria, the Sultan would have been within his treaty rights, and he would probably have had, to say the least, no opposition from Russia, if he had invaded the rebellious province and re-established his authority at Philippopolis. But he refrained from interfering, and as the net result of twenty years' diplomacy he is probably on better terms with the Bulgarians than are the Russians, to whom they owe their emancipation. Thirdly, he has not done anything like the mischief he might have done in Egypt. He might have complicated things terribly if he had accepted our proposal for a joint occupation. He refused, and although he may have been regretting it ever since, he has in reality contributed mightily to establish English authority in Cairo. Rumor says that he encouraged Arabi to revolt. If so, we owe him only one more good turn. For if Arabi had not revolted, the British redcoat would never have been established in the barracks at Cairo. Fourthly, he has had to face a very dangerous revolt in Arabia. He quelled it by a policy of concession, which warded off a serious peril to the Empire and gave to the Arabs securities against oppression.

RESTORATION OF FINANCES AND ARMY REFORM.

Fifthly, he established an International Commission for the payment of the interest on the debt. This required considerable nerve. He had seen in Egypt what international commissions came to. He naturally shrank from establishing an *Imperium in Imperio* at his own door. But when convinced that it was necessary, he bowed to the will of Allah, and was rewarded for his self-sacrifice by the re-establishment of the credit of the Empire in the stock exchanges of Europe. When he came to the throne Turkey was bankrupt. Her last loan had been floated at 12 per cent. To-day the treasury, although not overflowing, is able to meet its obligations, and with such punctuality and dispatch as to enable a Turkish loan to be floated at 5 per cent. Sixthly, he has done a great deal for the improvement of the discipline and the equipment of the army. He placed it under German direction, and,

according to Captain Norman, who recently wrote on the subject in the *United Service Magazine*, he has done a great deal toward making it a valuable fighting force. He has replenished the batteries of artillery, provided his troops with magazine rifles, and can now, it is said, put 500,000 men into the field.

EDUCATION AND ART.

Seventhly, Abdul Hamid has shown a praise-worthy appreciation of the importance of education. When the Russians were in full march upon Adrianople, he was busily engaged in founding the Mulkieh school, a preparatory college for the civil service. After the war was over—*inter arma silent leges*—he founded a school of law at the capital—a measure of reform in which, it is to be hoped, his example will be followed with the necessary interval by Great Britain. Many other special schools have been founded by him, and more than 2,000 elementary schools, attended by 100,000 scholars, have been opened since he ascended the throne. Eighthly, Abdul Hamid deserves credit for his interest in the education of women. He has taken a notable step in advance by establishing various girls' schools in Constantinople and other towns. Ninthly, Abdul Hamid has taken a new departure in bestowing some attention on art. There is more treasure-trove within his Empire than exists elsewhere on the world's surface. But hitherto sultans have concerned themselves as much with the priceless remains of Greek art as an Ashantee concerns himself about the higher mathematics. Abdul Hamid has broken with this barbarous tradition. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, who visited Turkey in 1890, says:

For the first time the interesting contents of his treasury have been arranged, and, under special permits, are open to inspection. He has also established a museum of antiquities, under the care of Hamdi Bey, a very competent antiquarian, a Moslem by religion, but the son of a Greek who was stolen as a boy from Scio. There has been a recent find of three splendid sarcophagi at Sidon, one of which is believed to have contained the remains either of Alexander or one of his generals; it has bas-reliefs of the very best period of Grecian art—equal in merit, in the opinion of many, to the Elgin marbles, and far more perfect in preservation. This alone makes the fortunes of the museum, and must attract every sculptor in Europe. He has formed a school of art.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM.

Tenthly, he has busied himself very much about the reorganization of the judicial administration. As to the value of this I am skeptical. But it is probable that the Sultan means to do the best he can. He has certainly taken no end of trouble about it. According to Hakki Bey, the reign of the Sultan has witnessed the most effective improvements in this respect. The reorganization of provincial tribunals, the nomination of procurators and advocates general, the establishment of a regular system of advancement for judges, and a firm guarantee insuring their trustworthiness and impartiality, the institution of criminal and civil procedures, are samples of this reforming policy applied to the administration of justice, besides the cre-

ation of a law school destined to furnish the department of justice with able and well-instructed functionaries. The reorganization of the police took place during this reign, which has witnessed so many acts for the welfare of the Ottoman people. The ancient confusion between the duties of the police, gendarmerie and department of penal jurisdiction ceased, and the gendarmerie as an armed force being attached to the War Department, the ministry of police remained with its essential attributes with regard to public safety.

Eleventhly, he has paid some attention to the construction of railways, the making of roads, and the supply of the necessary appliances of civilization to the cities of his Empire. It is true that all these are but mere fragmentary trifles. Still, such as they are, they must be taken into account.

SISYPHUS ON THE BOSPHORUS.

Abdul Hamid has at least maintained his Empire in peace. He might so easily have involved it in war. He has remained proof against all temptations of a warlike nature. He was not responsible for the Russian war. He inherited it, and he did the best he could. Since then he has succeeded in avoiding all armed collision with his neighbors, and has devoted his whole energies to what he regards as the true welfare of his people. Arminius Vambery, who recently paid a visit to the Sultan, bears emphatic testimony to the zeal with which he labors in the public service. He says:

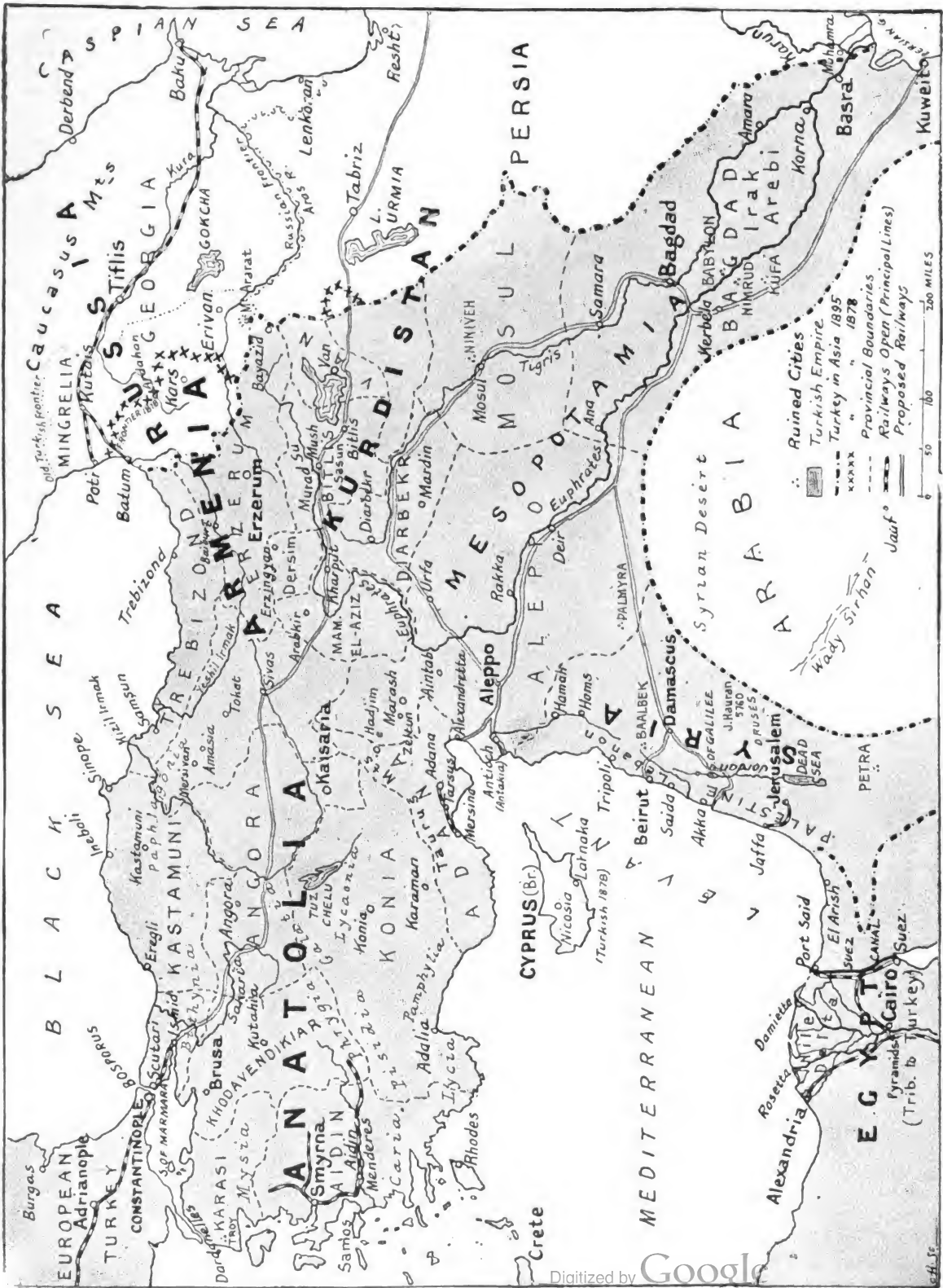
The Sultan has got hardly the time to undertake a walk in his garden; how could he allow to himself the luxury of a longer holiday? To Sultan Abdul Hamid the throne is not at all a resting-place, and, having the honor to be his guest a few weeks ago, I can state from what I see that there has never been an Asiatic Prince who devoted all his energies to the welfare of his country like the present ruler of Turkey.

IV. WHAT HE HAS DONE OF ILL.

If these be the good deeds of Abdul Hamid, what are his evil deeds? From the point of view of the house of Othman his evil deeds are two, neither of which count for much with his most acrimonious critics, and both of which can be explained and excused as the natural result of the circumstances under which he came to the throne.

HIS NEGLECT OF THE FLEET.

First and foremost, and worst of all, he has neglected the fleet. He imperiled his Empire in order to prevent it passing into the hands of the Russians. He has allowed it to perish of red rust and decay. The ironclads are still anchored in the Bosphorus, but they can neither fight nor steam. When the Kiel Canal was opened and the warships of all nations were assembled in honor of the new international highway, the Sultan found that in all his navy there was only one ironclad whose boilers could be trusted to hold out for so long a voyage as that from Constantinople to Kiel and back. As the result of this neglect of the navy, his capital is today at the mercy of the Czar. The Russian Black



THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN ASIA.

Sea fleet could any night force the entrance to the Bosphorus, and place Constantinople under the fire of their guns. Constantinople is now to all intents and purposes the fief of Russia. The Sultan, as the Russians say, is the Czar's *dvornik* or *concierge*, the keeper of the back door of the Russian Empire. The Sultan has to pay Russia for seventy years to come a tribute of £350,000 per annum. Whenever he fails to pay up Russia can levy execution; nor is there an ironclad in the Turkish fleet to say the Russian nay. Even Greece is able nowadays to hold her own against the once puissant Ottoman. Turkey, once one of the greatest of sea powers, has now ceased to be a power at all, even in her own waters. To allow the fleet to molder down into rusty ruin, that is the worst offense to be alleged against the Sultan from the point of view of an Ottoman.

WHY ?

It may be explained, although not justified, by recalling the sombre memories of the previous reign. When the conspirators deposed Abdul Aziz, they first of all made sure of the fleet. When the luckless Sultan threatened resistance, the conspirators pointed through the windows to the Bosphorus, where in battle array the great ironclads lay ready to shell the palace on the first sign of resistance. It was the fleet which made the conspiracy safe and successful. Abdul Hamid has never trusted his navy since. It was the instrument which ruined his uncle. Who could say how soon it might be turned against him? So, lest the ironclads should depose the Sultan, the Sultan has virtually deprived the Empire of the protection of the ironclads. It was foolish policy. For an ironclad which is of no use against a hostile fleet, is still quite powerful enough to shell the palace of the Sultan. Nevertheless the fact is undisputed. The Sultan has now no fleet worth speaking of, and when we say that we say everything. For sea power has always been the foundation of empire, and when the Turk ceases to be "king of the two seas" he will not long remain Emperor of the East.

PARALYSIS FROM OVERCENTRALIZATION.

The second great fault of Abdul Hamid has been the paralysis of his administration due to the congested centralization of his Empire. As he persists in doing everything himself, things don't get done. There is a vast accumulation of arrears of work always before him. It used to be said of our Lords of the Admiralty that they were kept so busy signing papers all day they had no time left in which to think of the fleet at all. So it is with the Sultan. Mr. Shaw Lefevre says:

There is no detail of administration of his government so small or trivial that it does not come before him personally for his approval and signature. The British Ambassador, as an illustration of this, told me that he could not get his steam-launch repaired in the Turkish dockyard, at his own expense, without the matter going before the Sultan for his approval. Another ex-ambassa-

dor said that in an interview at the palace the Sultan complained of overwork, and pointed to a great heap of papers on his table on which his decision was required. The ambassador, glancing his eye at the papers, observed that the first of them consisted of proposed regulations for a *café chantant* in Pera.

The result is paralysis, nothing is attended to in the right time, and everything gets out of joint.

CIVILIZATION TOO COMPLEX FOR THE SULTAN.

It is easy to see how this has arisen; it is even easier to see how it must work out. The Sultan, believing only in himself, will do everything himself. He and no other is the chosen of God. He therefore and no other must decide everything, sign everything. He is the delegate of Omnipotence without permission to redelegate his supreme power. This was possible when Sultans had little or nothing to do in the government of the provinces which they conquered. In the primitive barbarism of the Ottoman there was little trouble taken about the civic government. The Cadi sat under the palm tree administering justice; the Sultan lived in his tent in the midst of his soldiers leading them on to battle. Bajazet knew nothing of the endless minutiae of administrative details which harass Abdul Hamid. Amurath did not concern himself with regulating *café chantants*. A multiplex civilization with innumerable wants has invaded the primitive Ottoman state, and the Sultan who tries to deal with it single-handed is about as helpless as the baggage master of Julius Cæsar would have been if he had been suddenly called upon to handle with his old ox-carts the goods traffic of the London and Northwestern Railway.

OUR ABDUL HAMID AT WESTMINSTER.

And yet it is not for Englishmen to be too hard upon the poor Shadow of God who sits this day and every day in the Yildiz Kiosk laboriously engaged in the labors of Sisyphus. For what is our House of Commons, weighed down with arrears of business, hampered by obstruction and hopelessly inefficient to dispatch its work, but a British Abdul Hamid, a clotted and congested mass of excessively centralized administrations, not less but rather the more unwieldy because it is controlled by six hundred and seventy minds instead of by one? The House of Commons is jealous of its power, just like the Sultan. He refuses to decentralize and abides stolidly in the ancient ways.

THE G. O. M. AND THE SULTAN.

Another defect of the Sultan is recalled by a British precedent. Our Liberals are at this moment in an even worse condition than the Ottoman Empire, and for much the same reason. The Grand Old Man, who for so many years as Commander of the Faithful overshadowed everything, was our Shadow of God, and beneath his shade no colleague could acquire sufficient standing to command the confidence or excite the enthusiasm of his party. The Sultan is to his pashas what Mr. Gladstone was to his col-

leagues. He is everything. They are but his instruments. In Mr. Gladstone's case this was due to the ascendancy, natural and legitimate, of transcendent political genius and unequalled experience. In the case of the Sultan it is due to his supreme position and the distrust natural to a sovereign who owed his throne to the conspiracy of the ministers of his predecessor. But to whatever it may be due, the result is the same. The Shadow of God trusts no one but himself, and is served not by statesmen, but by temporary tools whom he uses for a time and then throws on one side. Now it is possible to govern an empire by one man if that one man sticks to imperial work. But if, in addition to being emperor the one man insists upon being cook, footman and butler as well, the machine will break down.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH MR. HEWITT.

The Sultan would be omnipotent, but he is not omniscient; and it is impossible, imprisoned in the Yildiz Kiosk, to know what is going on in his distant provinces. Mr. Hewitt, one time Mayor of New York, told me of an interesting conversation which he once had with Abdul Hamid at Constantinople. Mr. Hewitt, who is a shrewd and observant American, had been much impressed during his travels in Asia Minor by seeing a peasant cut down a fine date tree that grew at his door, because he was unable to pay the taxes. He was driven permanently to impoverish himself in order to escape a levy which he had not means to meet. When he returned to Constantinople he told the Sultan what he had seen, and laid great stress upon the folly of killing the goose which laid the golden eggs. Abdul Hamid was most sympathetic, thanked him cordially, and dismissed the official responsible for collecting the taxes in that particular district. But he lamented the impossibility of keeping an eye on all parts of his Empire, and he begged Mr. Hewitt, with an effusiveness that rather touched the New Yorker, to write to him whenever he saw anything or heard of anything which he, the Sultan, ought to know.

I rallied Mr. Hewitt for not embracing this opportunity of becoming the eyes and ears of the Sultan, for he had not availed himself of the advantage. Mr. Hewitt was, however, much impressed with the sincerity of the Sultan's anxiety to do right, and the bitter sense of impotence under which he labored.

THE POVERTY OF THE PEASANTS.

The financial condition of the Empire is much improved from the point of view of the Stock Exchange. But there is reason to fear that the improvement in Ottoman credit has been achieved by levying taxes with a severity which has dried up the sources of the prosperity of the peasants. Mr. Cailiard, the English member of the International Commission of the Public Debt, reported as long ago as 1889 that the condition of things in the provinces was growing desperate.

The peasant, in the interior, has reduced his wants to their simplest expression, and signs are to hand which

show him to be less and less able to purchase the few necessities he requires. For instance, a few years ago in any decent peasant household copper cooking utensils were to be seen. Now they are scarcely to be found, and they have been sold to meet the pressing needs of the moment. Their place has been taken by clay utensils, and, in the case of the more affluent, by iron. The peasant's chief expenses lie in his women-folk, who require print stuffs for their dresses and linen for their underclothing; but of these he gets as little as possible, since, as often as not, he cannot pay for them. This smallness of margin is one of the reasons why the amount of importations increases so slowly. The peasant hardly ever pays for his purchases in cash; what little he has goes in taxes. He effects his purchases by barter. Another significant sign is the increase of brigandage which has taken place. New bands of brigands are continually springing up; reports from the interior are ever bringing to our knowledge some fresh acts of violent robbery. This simply means that men desperately poor, and refusing to starve, take to brigandage as a means of living.

THE WEALTH OF THE SULTAN.

At the same time the peasants are growing poor, the Sultan is growing rich. He has by one means and another acquired immense estates. According to an American antiquarian who has spent some years in Bagdad and Syria:

More than half of the landed property of the province of Bagdad has passed into the hand of the Sultan, and he has possessed himself of the whole of the valley of the Jordan. One effect of this was that the province no longer paid its way in the sense of returning a surplus income to the Treasury, as the Sultan's land and those cultivating it were not subject to taxation.

V. THE SULTAN AT HOME.

No one knows really how the Sultan lives. A recent visitor at Yildiz received three different accounts of how he spends his day from three different pashas, each of whom ought to have been in a position to know the truth. What is known is that Abdul Hamid lives very simply in the comparative retirement of the Yildiz Kiosk. Frances Elliott, in her "Diary of an Idle Woman in Constantinople," gives an account of his daily life which is probably as authentic as any that can be discovered in the press of Europe:

YILDIZ KIOSK.

Abdul Hamid is a nervous man. Ever since the tragic death of his uncle he has obstinately refused to move from the small kiosk or palazzetto called Yildiz, about three miles from the city, on the European range of hills bordering the Bosphorus. The way to Yildiz lies through the drabble-tailed streets of Pera, into comparative country. After going up and down hill at a break-neck gallop, the outline of a palace kiosk, modern and small, reveals itself rising out of a cincture of dark groves. This is Yildiz Kiosk, where lives the Commander of the Faithful. It is not a palace at all, but originally was a summer villa. The park, which is well wooded, is spacious, with grassy slopes, diversified with other kiosks, also shaded with groves descending to a quay on the Bosphorus. It has most charming views over land and sea, Europe and Asia. Near at hand is the

broad channel of the deep blue Bosphorus, with its frieze of white palaces, steamers, caiques, and vessels with sails set gliding by every instant.

HIS DAILY LIFE.

No Sultan has mounted the throne of Mohammed II more blameless in private life or endowed with more sentiments of general humanity. The hideous custom of the murder of infant nephews has ceased under his reign. He is modest in the requirements of his harem. Like the Pope, the Sultan eats alone, seated near a window overlooking the Bosphorus, except on special occasions, when he receives with the most finished courtesy royal visitors, ambassadors and their wives, every European luxury being understood and served upon the board. Habitually he drinks only water, brought to the palace in casks under special precautions. His food is extremely plain, consisting chiefly of vegetables, served in silver saucepans presented to him at table sealed. No one works harder than Hamid. He takes but few hours of sleep, and sometimes passes the entire night pen in hand, signing every document himself, from the appointment of a Governor to the lowest officer at the palace.

FROM DAWN TO SUNSET.

Like most Orientals, he is an early riser. After the prayers and ablutions enjoined by his religion—and he is eminently a pious Turk—he drinks a cup of coffee, and then begins smoking cigarettes which (as was the case with Louis Napoleon) he continues all day. At 10 A.M. he receives the reports of his ministers, works alone or with his secretaries till one, when he eats; then he drives in the grounds, or floats in a gilded caique on a lake for a couple of hours, never leaving the park of Yildiz except to go to the mosque, after which he returns to preside at the Council of State, or to receive ambassadors or ministers. His dinner is at sunset, when the national pillar of rice and sweets are served with sherbet and ices. After this he betakes himself to the Selaulek to receive pashas and generals of high rank, such as Osman Ghazi, or oftener he disappears into the harem to pass the evening hours with wives, mother and children. Music is his delight, and in private he himself takes his place at the piano.

Turk and Ottoman to the backbone, he is convinced that his soldiers are the best in the world, the most enduring and amenable to discipline. In speech he is a purist, speaking well in a slow monotonous voice, but sometimes the flood of expression is let loose, and he is said to burst into something like eloquence. The mollahs and dervishes find in him a ready listener and a liberal protector; indeed, he is liberal, and takes pleasure in rewarding those who serve him well. His gifts to European ladies are especially magnificent in gems and pearls, of which he has drawersful in the old seraglio.

AT THE SELAULEK.

It is only on Friday, when the Sultan goes to the mosque, that he ever leaves the shelter of the park. All the troops are turned out, the ministers are in attendance, an immense crowd gathers to catch a glimpse of the Shadow of God. A newspaper correspondent thus describes the scene when the Sultan appears:

The silence suddenly becomes absolute as the Sultan leaves the apartments, and then, as he appears, it is simply broken by the equivalent to a Turkish "hurrah" from the Marine Guard, given from hundreds of throats

as with one voice, in three or four ringing syllables. At a gentle trot the open barouche slips past. On the right sits a small bowed figure, with eyes cast down and hands clasped on his knees. The beard is a dusky gray and the skin sallow and earthy. The Sultan looks ten years more than his age, one might say ten years older almost than he did in 1892. On his left is Ghazi Osman Pasha, who is growing old by the side of his great master. Under the windows filled with foreign spectators, amidst a curious hush, under the fire of every eye, passes the carriage with its terrible freight, the inscrutable will on which depend the lives of millions. As Abdul Hamid Khan II is assisted up the steps of the mosque, the shrill cry of the muezzin cleaves the blue stillness as he stands out a mere speck on the minaret rail against the sky.

Then the doors close, and the act is over. The curtain figuratively falls, and tongues are loosed. An American remarks that the Sultan looks so like the late Mr. Jay Gould, that if the latter could have been placed by the side of Ghazi Osman, as he then was, and were so to drive back, not one in the crowd would detect the difference.

In half an hour he comes out again, enters a victoria, takes the reins of the two gray horses, and drives away at a walking pace.

THE SULTAN AS HE LOOKS.

Miss Elliott, when she saw him, remarked:

The Sultan is the most wretched, pinched-up little sovereign I ever saw. A most unhappy looking man, of dark complexion, with a look of absolute terror in his large Eastern eyes. People say he is nervous, and no wonder, considering the fate of his predecessor. Yet this is to be regretted, for if he could surmount these fears, his would be an agreeable and refined countenance, eminently Asiatic in type, and with a certain charm of expression. All I can say is that his eyes haunted me for days, as of one gazing at some unknown horror, so emaciated and unnatural is his appearance that were he a European we should pronounce him in a swift decline. I hear that his greatest friend and favorite is his physician. And no wonder, for he must need his constant care, considering the life he leads. How all the fabled state of the Oriental potentate palls before such a lesson in royal misery! The poorest beggar in his dominions is happier than he!

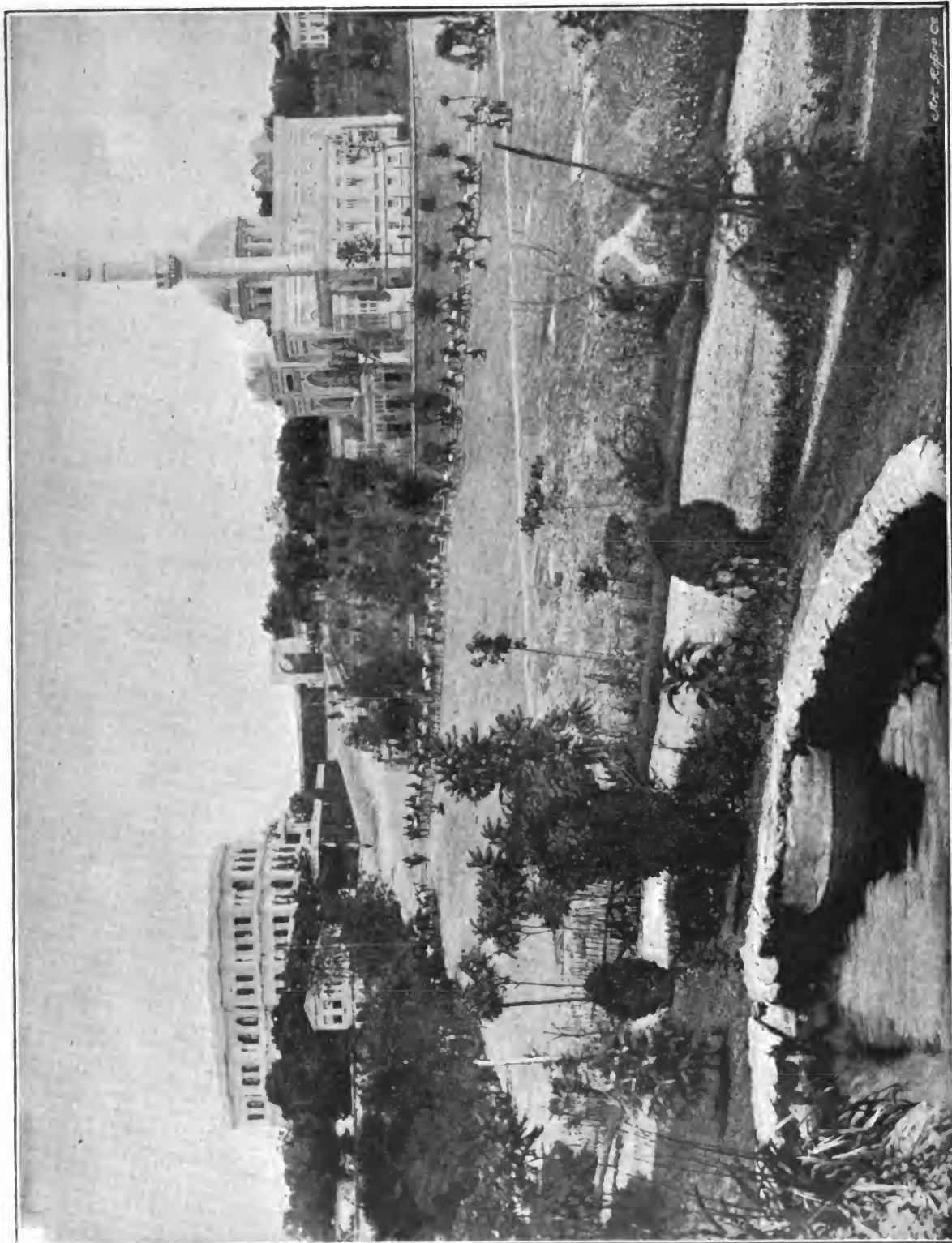
HIS DREAD OF ASSASSINATION.

It is not surprising that Abdul Hamid should fear assassination. Abdul Aziz was so afraid of being poisoned that he lived chiefly on hard-boiled eggs. Abdul Hamid never stirs outside his park. He refused to accompany the German Emperor to Sophia.

Some grand duchess whom he received at his court, on his complaining that his health was indifferent, advised him to take more exercise and change of air, and to drive about the country. On her departure he is reported to have said, "What harm have I done that this woman should desire my death? Why does she advise me to run into such dangers?"

ESPIONAGE UNIVERSAL.

He lives, like Domitian, in constant suspicion of all around him; and all who surround him are believed to live in imminent peril of their lives, should



THE MOSQUE OF THE YILDIZ KIOSK, TO WHICH THE SULTAN GOES ON FRIDAY MORNINGS.

their imperial master suspect they meditate designs against his life. He changes his bodyguard every week, and never allows his ministers to go out of his palace without a written permission. Everywhere he has his spies—in the Ministry, in the harem, in the street. Brother can hardly speak to brother without one suspecting the other to be a spy. The Sultan lives in the midst of this atmosphere of suspicion. It is to him the breath of life. If the butler could but trust the cook, the Sultan's life might be taken in the night. He distrusts every one. He once put Osman Pasha—Osman the Victorious, Osman the hero of Plevna—under arrest for three days, owing to a false report that he had saluted Reschad, heir apparent to the throne. No one is to be any body but Abdul Hamid.

The press is gagged. Ministers are reduced to the position of mere puppets. If any one distinguishes himself in any way, his very distinction is his doom. He is banished lest the discontented should rally round him. No one must be conspicuous. Every one must be reduced to the universal dead-level of abject mediocrity.

THE TELEGRAM TO LORD SALISBURY.

But while he thus silences criticism within his dominions, he is tremblingly alive to the comments of the press outside Turkey. He is as sensitive as Lord Rosebery was to the printed criticism of anonymous and insignificant journalists. Instead of letting the scribblers of Little Pedlington rave to the desert air, he has their leaders carefully translated for his special benefit. The world was astonished, and not a little amused, by the Sultan's pathetic appeal to Lord Salisbury. The Sultan said he had been very much pained by Lord Salisbury's incredulity, and that he was resolved to execute what he had undertaken. "I have already told my ministers so. The only reason why Lord Salisbury should thus throw doubt upon my good intentions must be the intrigues of certain persons here, or else false statements have been made to cause such opinion." After some intermediate observations which Lord Salisbury did not quote (at the Brighton meeting where he read this historic document), the message went on: "I repeat I will execute the reforms. I will take the paper containing them, place it before me, and see myself that every article is put in force. This is my earnest determination, and I give him my word of honor. I wish Lord Salisbury to know this, and I beg and desire that his lordship, having confidence in these declarations, will make another speech by virtue of the friendly feeling and disposition he has for me and for my country. I shall await the result of this message with the greatest anxiety." So ran the famous message from Abdul Hamid to Lord Salisbury—a significant indication of the decadence of the Sultanate. Imagine the descendant of the fierce warrior who swore he would feed his horse with oats on the altar of St. Peter's in Rome, telegraphing to the Prime Minister of the Infidels, begging him to "make another speech by

virtue of the friendly feeling and disposition he has for me and for my country!"

THE STORY OF A "P. M. G." TELEGRAM.

Mr. Cust, the brilliant and successful editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who visited the Sultan this year, told me a curious story of his own experience, which better than anything else illustrates the present position of affairs at Yildiz. Mr. Cust saw a good deal of the Sultan, and at one of his interviews, Abdul Hamid informed him that it was his intention to carry out some reforms which the Powers had not even asked for. He was going to do this, he said, as a proof of his good will and his anxious desire to meet the wishes of the Powers. Mr. Cust, thinking that it might please the Sultan, decided to send a telegram to the *Pall Mall Gazette* embodying the substance of the Sultan's message. He drafted the telegram and sent it in to the telegraph office.

Next morning a mounted messenger galloped in with a message from the Sultan summoning Mr. Cust at once to Yildiz. When he arrived there he found the Sultan in deep cogitation over the telegram, which had not been dispatched pending the Imperial pleasure. Would Mr. Cust consent to some alteration in the telegram? "That depends," said Mr. Cust, "upon what the alteration is."

So the Sultan and his ministers set to work to redraft the telegram. After a time it was brought out. Would Mr. Cust object to this form? He glanced at it. The amended imperially edited message began somewhat like this: "Another proof of the beneficent goodness of His Imperial Majesty is," etc. "Nonsense!" said Mr. Cust; "it would only make the Sultan ridiculous to publish such a telegram in London." So the message went back to the Sultan. The poor man tried again; then came another draft. It was equally impossible. A third time his advisers labored over the redrafting of this telegram. A third time their efforts were abortive. At it they went again, until at last, after seven mortal hours of incessant lucubration, the message came out in a form which, although perfectly inane, was not positively ludicrous. All the compliments were dropped, and the announcement which was made of his good intentions in the original telegram was toned down to nothing. Mr. Cust, who had only written the telegram at first thinking it would please the Sultan, consented to dispatch the finally revised version, which represented the net result of seven hours' deliberation. So he took it to the telegraph office and thought no more about it.

Next morning, however, came another messenger from the Sultan. Again he had to go to Yildiz, this time to learn that the Sultan had delayed the dispatch of the telegram in order that he might sleep upon it. He had slept upon it, and the result of his meditations was that he thought on the whole the telegram had better not be sent! Into the waste paper basket therefore it went, and there was an end of it.

REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM.

But what a picture we have here of the irresolute fumbler who occupies the throne of Mohammed ! For these seven long hours the whole administrative machine of the Ottoman Empire was at a standstill, while Abdul Hamid and his Grand Vizier, with the aid of Osman the Victorious, and I know not how many pashas besides, concentrated their brains upon the momentous task of redrafting a trumpery telegram which was to be dispatched to the *Pall Mall Gazette* as a mere matter of courtesy to the Sultan ! This is surely the ultimate of irrational centralization and imbecile vacillation.

"THE DEVIL'S CHARIOT."

The Sultan has not the gift of administrative perspective. He bothers himself about the veriest trifles, prohibiting bicycling in and near Constantinople as immoral and "dangerous to the State," and an officer of an Italian corvette was taken into custody for having been found riding a bicycle, or a "devil's chariot," as the Turks name it. No dictionary is allowed to circulate containing such words as evolution, equality, liberty, insurrection, as such words are likely to "excite the minds" of people. Again, theatrical pieces such as "Hamlet," "Macbeth," Victor Hugo's "Le Roi s'Amuse" ("Rigoletto") cannot be acted on any stage. "Othello" is allowed, but in a mutilated form.

Even the Bible must be expurgated to please his censors. The passages which are particularly objected to are those relating to the restoration of the Jews to Palestine, and to the Kingdom of Christ. The phrases "Kingdom of Heaven," "of God," or "of Christ" must be omitted. The words "Jew" and "Hebrew" must be left out. The words "According to the law of the Jews" cannot be admitted, because the Jews have no laws separate from that of other rayahs in the Ottoman Empire. The reference to the "Queen of the South," contained in Matthew xii, 42, is for some reason ordered to be left out altogether. And all the time when these momentous trivialities are being discussed whole provinces are being desolated, and the great Empire is settling down to ruin.

VI. WHAT IS TO BE DONE ?

The atrocities which have recently startled the world in Armenia are nothing new. I doubt whether they should be regarded as a count in the indictment against Abdul Hamid. He is simply doing as Turks always do, and always will do as long as the Ottoman Empire exists. It would be as absurd to complain of a dog for biting or of a cat for mewing as to arraign the Grand Turk for resorting to that which has been for centuries the recognized method of maintaining the State.

"LET DOGS DELIGHT, ETC., FOR 'TIS THEIR NATURE TO."

No one knows this better than the Rev. Canon MacColl, who in his latest article expressly admits

and asserts it in the following passage, which is as true as it is vivid and powerful. After referring to the saturnalia of horrors reported from Asia, the Canon says:

There is, however, nothing new in this exhibition of Turkish policy. These massacres of Christians are periodical in Turkey ; and they are never the result of local fanaticism ; they are invariably organized and ordered by the Sultan and his ministers, for the purpose of keeping down the Christian population. Abject cowardice has made this Sultan more recklessly ferocious than his predecessors ; that is all. The policy is the same, having at one time Greece for its theatre ; then Syria ; then Bulgaria and the Herzegovina ; then Armenia. It is a deliberate system of pollarding the various Christian communities as each threatens to overtop its Mussulman neighbors in population and prosperity.

As to "abject cowardice" and recklessness of ferocity, those are points on which it is permitted to differ from Mr. MacColl. The present Sultan is like his ancestors. As they did so does he. The massacre of Scio was quite as horrible as those of Sasun, and the horrors of Batak throw those of Erzeroum into the shade.

THE SULTAN'S SHARE IN THE ATROCITIES.

I am not wishing to defend the atrocities. They are damnable enough in all conscience. Nor do I for a moment wish to imply that Abdul Hamid is not responsible for them. He is as responsible for them as a tiger is for its stripes and its carnivorous appetite. These things are of the essence of Turkish rule. Mr. MacColl believes that the Sultan is directly personally responsible for the massacres.

He says:

In my pamphlet on "England's Responsibility Toward Armenia," and in an article in this month's *Contemporary Review*, I have proved, by an overwhelming mass of official evidence, that Abdul Hamid has been engaged for four years in carefully maturing his plans for the perpetration of the horrors which have lately roused the indignation of the civilized world. He it is who is responsible, not the Kurds and Turks, who have only been the instruments of his cruelty.

Possibly in the inner arcanum of his own conscience I doubt whether Abdul Hamid would even desire to repel this accusation. Probably he feels more chagrined at the incompleteness of his work than grieved because of the blood already shed.

THE ARMING OF THE KURDS.

There is little doubt but that in many cases the orders to kill emanated from the Sultan. But the worst sufferings inflicted upon the Armenians were due to the arming of the Kurds. Mr. Richard Davey, writing before the present outbreak, said of the Hamedyeh, as the Kurdish irregulars are named after the Sultan, their enrolment was one of the greatest mistakes ever made:

The Sultan doubtless had in his mind the success of the Russian Emperor with his Cossack regiments, when he gave permission for these barbarians to be supplied with uniforms and arms. The only distinction they obtained in the war of 1877 was for their blood-curdling

atrocities on the poor wretches who fell into their hands, and their diabolical mutilation of the dead. Their headquarters are at Melaigerd, on the Eastern Euphrates, and there are about thirty regiments of them registered in the area of the plateau, each regiment consisting of from five hundred to six hundred men. They will not, and possibly cannot, accept discipline, and their natural savageness is rendered ten times more dreadful when they are provided with modern arms and ammunition and taught how to use them.

THE ACTION OF THE TURKISH SOLDIERY.

These gentry are responsible for much. But some of the later massacres were the work of the Turkish soldiers. The *Times* correspondent in Erzeroum, writing after the Armenians had been slaughtered in that city, gave a very vivid account of the matter-of-fact way in which the massacre had been ordered and executed. He says:

The following is a conversation I had with the Turkish soldier who was one of three guarding our door after the affair. "Where were you when this thing commenced?" Answer: "In the barracks, playing cards. We were all called out by a signal from the bugle and drawn up in line. Our officer then said to us, 'Sharpen your swords; to-day you are to kill Armenians wherever you find them for six hours; after that you are to stop, and the blood of any Armenian you kill after this is my blood; the Armenians have broken into the Serai.' At the given signal, which was just after noon," he said, "the troops started for the Serai. We wondered how the Armenians could get into the Serai. When we arrived there we did not find any Armenians with arms, and I saw only one shot fired at us by an Armenian. We were ordered to kill every Armenian we saw, just as it was at Sasun," continued this soldier, who had been at Sasun; "if we tried to save any Armenian friend, our commanding officer ordered us to kill him; we were to spare no one." Other soldiers told pretty much the same story. The soldiers evidently had no great relish for their horrible work, but once begun they did it thoroughly and brutally.

Europe is of course horrified at this evidence of massacre organized as a government department. But it is all in the regular way of business with the Turk. And England, who through Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury at Berlin in 1878, insisted upon intervening to save the Turk from the doom he so richly merited, is more guilty than the Sultan, who but acts according to his lights, and does as other Sultans have done before him.

Like the children of Israel in Egypt, the Armenians have proved to be more than a match for their would-be destroyers. A race as tough as the Armenian takes a good deal of killing. They are like the Irish in one respect, like the Jews in another. In the Caucasus, by sheer dint of breeding and of craft, they have converted Tiflis into an Armenian city, and rule it as the Irish have at times ruled New York. The Armenian, we may depend upon it, may be harried and massacred, but he cannot be exterminated. He is as indestructible as the Jew. We

need have no fear as to his disappearance from Western Asia.

THE SULTAN AS CHIEF CONSTABLE OF THE EAST.

In dealing with these Eastern races we should never forget that the Sultan, and the Turks upon whose scimiters he relies, savages though they may be, are the only savages in Western Asia over whom we can exercise some degree of influence. The Sultan is a very poor policeman, but he is the only policeman there is. Granting that he is intrinsically as barbarous and ruthless at heart as any Kurdish chieftain whom he has enrolled in the Hamedyeh, he possesses three qualifications for the post of Constable of the East which no other savage in those parts can claim. First, he is the strongest; second, he is the easiest got at; and third, he is in possession. Now we must either put some one else in his place or make the best of him. The great sin of England in the past has been that out of an insane jealousy of Russia she not only refused to put any one else in place of the Turk, but when, as in Macedonia and in Western Armenia, whole provinces were delivered from her yoke, she made it a supreme object of her policy to restore the rule of the Turk in regions from which it had been ejected by the Russians. But even if England had taken the other line and had united with Russia in narrowing down the area of Ottoman domination, there would still have remained a wide region within which the Turk was the only possible Chief Constable. The problem therefore would have been the same then as now, although it would have affected a smaller area of territory. That problem is in brief this. How far can Europe utilize a sovereign who regards himself as the Shadow of God on Earth and Commander of the Faithful, as Chief Constable of Christendom in Western Asia and Eastern Europe?

THE ONLY SOUND POLICY.

The main outlines of a sound policy in Turkey are quite clear. First, never lose any opportunity, whether by cession outright or by the evidence of autonomous provincial governments, to exclude as much territory and as many people as possible from the rule of the pashas; and, secondly, within the area which must perforce be left under their sway, keep them under constant surveillance, to check with preemptory pressure at Constantinople the first incipient effort of the local authorities to substitute for the rôle of Chief Constable of Christendom the time honored part of massacrer of the infidel. The Sultan will always prefer the latter rôle, and he must not be blamed for wishing to act according to his nature and according to his religion. He must be reckoned with as a constant force that, like a mountain torrent, will always attempt to tear away the dam which is thrown across its bed. But the maintenance of the dam is the *conditio sine qua non* of the utilization of the torrent.

W. T. S.

AT JERUSALEM FIVE YEARS HENCE.

WILL THE TURKISH BREAK-UP BRING A RESTORED HEBREW COMMONWEALTH?

[I]N the preceding article Mr. Stead deals rather with fact than with fancy, and he does not allow his constructive imagination to forecast very freely the future that awaits the realms nominally subject to the tottering throne of the Sultan. But it happens that our English contemporary has just now indulged in another and more extended piece of writing, in which his daring imagination revels without any restraint whatever in the domain of political prophesying. It has been his custom for several years to publish in England at Christmas time an "annual" in which, under the guise of fiction, he has discussed many of the blazing issues of the season, introducing real personages under thinly disguised fictitious names, and settling all sorts of vexed problems by virtue of the fine deeds or the wise words of his favorite characters.

This year's annual is entitled "Blastus, the King's Chamberlain." Its hero is none other than the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary. The story covers a period of some four or five years, beginning with the present season and extending into the opening of the new century. Mr. Chamberlain becomes the dominating influence in the Salisbury cabinet, and his wonderful domestic policy is adopted, with the result of a beneficent social transformation of England; while his colonial policies result in a no less favorable influence upon the outlying portions of the Empire.

There is an interesting tale of love and private life running through the book, and this furnishes not the least of Mr. Stead's purpose. He endeavors

to show that while the new developments of society are bringing women into public and social relationships which make close friendships between men and women quite inevitable, such friendships (between women and men other than their own husbands) may be entirely possible without the remotest departure from the strict monogamic ideal.

That which concerns us most, however, for our present purpose, is Mr. Stead's imaginary account of what has happened to the Turkish Empire in the five years preceding the year 1901. The Sultan has been assassinated, the great powers have taken charge at Constantinople through a sort of committee of receivers, and parts of Turkish possessions have been turned over to different European powers for administrative control. Finally it becomes necessary to do something with Syria, Palestine and adjacent regions; and the outcome is the creation of a Jewish kingdom, the United States taking as much interest in the matter as the great European powers. From this point we will let Mr. Stead tell the story in his own words. It should be understood that the Marquis evidently means Lord Salisbury, Blastus means Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Adam means Dufferin (who is supposed to have become foreign secretary under Lord Salisbury), Mr. Hickory Beach means Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Mr. Joachim means Mr. Goschen, Sir Artegal means Mr. Arthur Balfour, and so on. Our extracts begin with a summoning of a British cabinet council at London.—
EDITOR OF THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.]

THE secret had been very jealously guarded, and none of the evening papers had anything more important on their news bills than a bloody murder in Hoxton. When the cabinet assembled at eight o'clock, notwithstanding the short notice, not one member was absent. Even the Duke had come up from Derbyshire in obedience to the imperative summons which had been issued that afternoon. He was not in the best of temper, as he had been compelled to disappoint a dinner-party in order to keep the engagement. But even his subterranean grumbles were stilled into silence when the Marquis asked Lord Adam to state the cause of the unexpected summons.

LIQUIDATING THE BANKRUPT OTTOMAN ESTATE.

Lord Adam began by reminding them of the extent to which Europe had been able to provide new governments for the wreck of the Ottoman Empire. After the Sultan had been slain, the wild orgie of massacre which followed had driven the Powers by the instinct of self-preservation to subordinate their jealousies sufficiently to constitute for the Ottoman Empire a permanent European Commission, which was in politics what the international tribunal in Egypt is in jurisprudence. This Inter-

national Commission resembled a receiver in bankruptcy. All the provinces of the Ottoman Empire constituted its assets, and it undertook the work of liquidation with serious purpose. It had ready to hand in the Twenty-third and Sixty-first Articles of the Berlin Treaty, together with the organic constitution framed by law begun by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's Commission in '79-'80, the groundwork for the reconstruction of a government. Austria came down to Salonica, where the frontier was made conterminous to that with enlarged Greece. The Commission sat at Constantinople, which remained the capital of the Ottoman Empire, the Sultanate being in Commission. The European provinces were occupied and administered by Austria under a European mandate. Russia ruled in Armenia, while Asia Minor, Syria and Mesopotamia remained under the government of Constantinople. Gendarmes recruited impartially from all the European countries, with a large infusion of the disbanded regular soldiers of the Ottoman army, answered for order in Asia Minor. But Syria and Mesopotamia had remained an almost insoluble difficulty. It was in these regions that a massacre had just occurred, which had horrified not merely Europe, but the world. Some

American missionaries had been impaled, and a whirlwind of savage bloodthirst seemed to have passed over the land. There had been hasty communications between the great Powers, to whom was now added the Government of the United States, and they had agreed



"HE RODE AS THE KURD, AND THE SWORDS FLASHED IN THE AIR."

with one voice that something must be done, and that at once.

A HEBREW KINGDOM PROPOSED BY RUSSIA.

"All this," said Lord Adam, who had been explaining the situation, "is more or less ancient history to you, but it is necessary to recall the progressive steps which have led to the reduction of the almost insoluble problem of the East to manageable dimensions. We are now face to face with a great problem precipitated by a great catastrophe, and we have offered for its solution a great proposal. I received this afternoon from the Russian Ambassador a note, a formal invitation to attend a conference to be held at Constantinople for the purpose of advising immediate measures for terminating the anarchy in Syria, and establishing a stable government in those territories. The note suggests that, when the conference assembles, Russia is prepared to submit to the conference proposals for the reconstitution of a Hebrew Kingdom in the Land of Canaan, the basis of which should be the reassembling of the scattered tribes around the throne of David, which it is proposed to re-establish on Mount Zion."

As Lord Adam uttered the last words his listeners started with amazement. He stopped, and in a moment there was a buzz of conversation. Blastus was the first to speak.

"The restoration of the Lost Tribes. Ah, but will the tribes go back? What will your neighbors the Roths-

childs say? I wonder," said he, half aside. "Will they exchange the flesh-pots of Buckinghamshire for an exile in the Land of Canaan?"

THE ROTHSCHILD-HIRSCH-BARNATO SYNDICATE.

Lord Adam replied, "I ought to have added that the Russian note proposing the conference states that the Russian Government is already in possession of formal proposals put forward by a syndicate of the house of Rothschilds, Baron Hirsch and Mr. Barnato, which undertakes, in return for a ninety-nine years' lease of the soil of Syria at its present value, to defray the whole expense of collecting the Jews from the two hemispheres and re-establishing them in the Promised Land."

"H'm," said Blastus, "that is a good bid. Talk about unearned increment—I should be very glad to have a one per cent. share in the profits of that syndicate."

The Secretary of War asked what measures would be necessary in order to secure the quick establishment of the new régime.

"What is wanted," said Lord Adam, "is the immediate landing of a force of gendarmes supported by a few regiments of all arms. There will be no organized resistance to such an occupation, but it would be necessary that the force should be accompanied by Maxim guns and a sufficient number of light cavalry."

"At whose expense?" said Mr. Hickorybeach, who as custodian of the treasury had a soul that was above or below flights of the imagination, and who had, on more than one occasion, come into sharp collision with Blastus by opposing schemes which the latter regarded as of the first importance.

AMERICA AGREES.

"The syndicate undertakes to guarantee all expenses," said Lord Adam. "All that they wish is for the sanction of the Powers."

"Do you think," said Mr. Joachim, "that the Powers will agree?"

"I asked M. Lessar this afternoon what he considered were the chances of agreement. He said that Russia had already secured the assent of Germany, France, and the United States. In the latter country in particular the proposal, which had already obtained some degree of publicity, had created a perfect furore of enthusiasm."

"Yes," said the Duke cynically, "they think you are fulfilling the prophecies, and proving the inspiration of the Scriptures by a *coup* on the Stock Exchange!"

"Yes," said the Marquis, "and our people are just the same. There is no move on the political chessboard that will wake up our pulpits so much as this proposal. My only regret is that the initiative is Russia's and not our own."

The Council soon after broke up, while the inner Cabinet remained to decide exactly what should be done in support of the expected decision of the forthcoming conference.

HOW THE UNITED STATES WAS DRAWN IN.

Meanwhile events had been moving in the East. The death of Delaware, an Englishman of official rank, intimately connected with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, created a profound impression throughout Europe. As long as the semi-savage Oriental populations confine themselves to worrying each other, there is a disposition on the part of the civilized world to regard it as the natural, and, indeed, habitual pastime of the native races. When, however, the marauding tribe takes captive some European traveler or American missionary, the Western world feels that matters are becoming seri-

ous. But when, as in the present instance, a great English official was killed and his secretary impaled, there was not a chancery in Europe which did not recognize in a moment the significance of the occurrence. Owing to the impalement of some American missionaries, the American fleet had already involved the United States hopelessly in that intervention in European problems which it had been the aim and object of successive generations of American statesmen to avoid. But although not an American, Tartung was a Jew—a literary Jew, whose writings were known throughout Europe—and the ghastly story of his death contributed materially to quicken the determination of the Powers to accept the Russian proposal for reconstituting the Kingdom of Israel.

KING DAVID'S BOUNDARIES.

The conference was sitting at Constantinople, still deep in discussion as to the boundaries of the proposed Jewish state, when the dispatch arrived announcing the tragedy in Mesopotamia. It was agreed to complete the work of administrative partition of the Ottoman Empire, while still sedulously preserving as a useful diplomatic formula its integrity and independence. Great Britain was invited to dispatch a contingent of Sepoys from Bombay, who, advancing down the Persian Gulf would undertake to answer for order in all those regions of the Ottoman Empire that lay between the furthest bounds of the resurrected Jewish Kingdom and the Russian outposts in Armenia and Kurdistan. The conference then applied itself to the task of delimiting the frontiers of the new kingdom. It was decided to follow as far as possible the frontiers as they had been traced at the close of the victorious campaign of King David, but it was further decided to throw into the Jewish monarchy the site of the ancient capital of the Tyrian kingdom, together with the whole of Lebanon. From Egypt therefore on the south, as far as Tyre and Sidon on the north, from the Mediterranean eastward as far back as Damascus, and almost to the River Euphrates, stretched the broad lands in which the Jews were to renew the glories of their ancient days.

CHICAGO SPECULATORS IN THE HOLY LAND.

What slight disposition there was on the part of some of the Powers to postpone definite decision was overcome by the intelligence that a multitude of smart speculators from Chicago had arrived at Jaffa and were busily engaged in buying up every available piece of real estate that was in the market. The Hebrew trio—Rothschild,



THE CORONATION OF LORD ROSERERY AS KING OF ISRAEL ON MOUNT ZION.

Barnato and Hirsch—insisted that unless the decision were promptly arrived at, the financial basis of the enterprise would be destroyed. France raised some difficulties as to the custody of the holy places, maintaining that it appeared strange to place the custody of the Holy Sepulchre in the hands of the representatives of the men who invoked divine vengeance on their own heads when they sacrificed their Messiah. But it was cynically remarked that the Jew was, at least, as good a Christian as the Mohammedan, and each of them possessed the one indispensable virtue which the Christians lacked: they could be relied upon to hold the balance with an impartial hand between the Christians of the Greek and Latin rites. So France, after a more or less theatrical protest, gave way, and the decision of the conference was accepted.

WHO SHOULD BE KING?

The next day the Cabinet received the welcome intelligence that the Russian proposal for the reconstitution

of the Kingdom of Israel had been unanimously accepted by the Powers. A meeting was summoned in order to decide as to the person who should be invited to ascend the reconstituted throne of David and Solomon.

When it met the Marquis had no ideas on the subject. Lord Adam said, "I suppose he must be a Jew?"

"Not necessarily," replied the Marquis. "He must be connected with the Jews, closely associated with them, but the jealousy among the Jews themselves would be so great that it would be almost an impossible task to find any one whom they would care to crown as King in Jerusalem."

"Here is Joachim," said Blastus jokingly—"he is half a Jew. How would he do?"

Joachim smiled somewhat grimly, but made no reply.

"I have an idea," said Sir Artegal.

"And what is that?" said his uncle.

BALFOUR PROPOSES ROSEBERY.

"It seems to me what is wanted is some one whom the Jews will accept. That is to say, he must be closely associated with the House of Israel. Next, he must be no fool, for the King of Israel must be more than a figure-head. The man who reigns in Mount Zion will need a good deal of the wisdom of the serpent and a pretty intimate knowledge of foreign politics. He must also be a man who is above suspicion of avarice. He will have to hold his own against the syndicate, and it is indispensable that he should be many times a millionaire, otherwise Barney Barnato or Hirsch would always be approaching him with 'inducements.' Now it seems to me," said Sir Artegal, "that there is one man, and only one man, in Europe who fulfills all the conditions."

"I know," said Blastus. "You mean Lord Rosebery."

"Precisely," said Sir Artegal. "His son, who will sit upon the throne after him, is a Rothschild by lineal descent. He has been Prime Minister of the Queen; he has enough and to spare. What do you say to putting him forward as a candidate for the throne?"

The suggestion was no sooner mooted than it was approved unanimously.

The Marquis and Lord Adam were appointed to wait upon Lord Rosebery and secure his consent to his nomination. Lord Rosebery naturally hesitated. During the five years which had elapsed since the time when, with great dexterity and skill, he had succeeded in postponing for eighteen months the inevitable catastrophe which awaited the Liberal party the moment Mr. Gladstone's towering personality was withdrawn, he had watched with unceasing vigilance over the interests of the opposition. The time was not indeed such as called for an heroic or dashing policy of aggression. His task had rather been—by imperturbable good humor and the display of genial confidence which nothing could damp, and a courtesy which no reverse could ruffle—to accustom his discomfited legions to keep themselves together, and to learn in adversity that discipline which, in the day of their prosperity, they had so signally lacked. It had also been his good fortune to accustom the British public for the first time in its history to the spectacle of a patriotic opposition whose first object was the promotion of the interests of the country, even at the sacrifice of their immediate party gain.

LORD ROSEBERY ACCEPTS.

It was early in the history of the administration that Lord Rosebery had insisted upon assuring ministers of the cordial support of the opposition in all questions

both at home and abroad on which the front benches were agreed. This enormously facilitated the task of constructive legislation. At the beginning of each session the leaders of the two parties met in conclave and decided what measures in the ministerial programme could be regarded as embodying the common conviction of both parties. These measures were given the first place on the programme, while all contentious ones were reserved to be fought over in the later stages of the session. For this great and practical improvement in the method of legislation Lord Rosebery was chiefly, if not entirely, responsible. And this was only one of the many ways in which he had raised the dropping spirits of his party, and accustomed the British elector to laugh with derision when any party ranter ventured to denounce the Liberals as if they were lacking in loyalty to the Empire or in patriotic devotion.

It was, therefore, a hard task for Lord Rosebery to desert the cause of the party to which he had rendered such yeoman's service in these years of adversity; but here again personal feeling and party advantage were unhesitatingly subordinated to the welfare of the country and the peace of the world.

A SUCCESSFUL SOLUTION.

Lord Adam had no difficulty in convincing Lord Rosebery—that indeed was sufficiently obvious to one who throughout all his career had been singularly well informed as to the secret currents of international politics—that there was no conceivable candidate so likely to receive the support of all the Powers as himself; while more than one of the other nominations might, if pressed, easily dissolve the concert of Europe and light up the world with war. Hence, although Lord Rosebery had no hankering after royal state, and there seemed something almost grotesque in the position of crowning Archibald Primrose King of the Throne of David and Solomon, he admitted that even one's sense of the ridiculous must not be allowed to stand in the way of imperial duty. There was great lamentation in the Liberal camp when it was known that Lord Rosebery was likely to be nominated for the new throne, but all murmurs of dissatisfaction were hushed when the English nomination was unanimously accepted by the conference at Constantinople and Lord Rosebery set forth, amid the enthusiasm both of Jew and Gentile, to undertake the duties of his new post. It was a great day in the history of the world when Lord Rosebery was crowned king in Mount Zion.

No event of recent times provoked anything approaching the enthusiastic interest with which this strange coronation was watched throughout Christendom. In the remotest villages in the Canadian backwoods, in settlers' cabins in the Australian bush, as well as in the crowded capitals of the English-speaking world, men and women read over with eager interest, not unmixed with solemn awe, the prophecies of the seers of Israel, and thanked God that in their day they had been spared to see so marvelous a confirmation of the predictions of Holy Writ. The financial syndicate on their part did their business with thrifty hand. There was no wholesale exodus from the ghettos of Europe; but the picked men of Jewry, carefully selected in every land, were formed into bands for colonization, and were conveyed by steamship and by rail to the Valley of the Jordan. Then once more the rose bloomed in Sharon, and the Land of Canaan flowed anew with milk and honey.

ISRAEL AMONG THE NATIONS.*

A REVIEW OF M. LEROY-BEAULIEU'S NEW WORK.

THE campaign which has been waged against the Jews in certain parts of Europe for the last fifteen years has been disguised by the name anti-Semitism. Many have been deceived by this high-sounding phrase, which has lent a sort of academic dignity to that which is often nothing more than the empty talk of demagogues. Crouching in its shadow, socialists and nihilists have attempted to deal their deadly blows upon modern society. It is passing strange that France, which "ought to remain true to her traditions of justice and liberty," and which looked with horror upon Wagner's music merely because Wagner was born across the Rhine, should have imported from "old Germany, always ready for religious quarrels, and always imbued with the spirit of caste," the very last thing of which the true lovers of Germany can be proud—the anti-Semitic agitation. That the seeds sown in France have been unable to take root, is only natural in a country which has shed its blood in defense of the principles of liberty and justice, and which was the first to enfranchise suffering Israel. It is a Frenchman—writing as a "Frenchman of old France," and as a Christian—who has given us the most straightforward and complete study of the various phases of this intricate question. If one would reproach M. Leroy-Beaulieu with anything, it is that he has taken too seriously many of the charges made by anti-Semitic orators clamorous for popular applause. But it has given him a chance to formulate the results of a study lasting over twenty-five years; and "to see ourselves as others see us," especially when the eyes belong to a man of M. Leroy-Beaulieu's acumen and penetration, is as useful for us as it is for those to whom he especially addresses himself. Mrs. Hellman has done a most timely service in making Leroy-Beaulieu's work accessible to the English-speaking public. Less even than in France, can an agitation which would incite class against class, and faith against faith, take root in these United States. Should such an attempt be made, Mrs. Hellman's excellent translation will go far to enlighten our fellow-citizens on a campaign which is so foreign to the fundamental principles upon which our state is built.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu is right seeing in the origin of anti-Semitism a political movement similar to that which produced the *Kulturkampf*. "While the liberal German press, partly led by Jews, was assailing the Church, the besieged party, trying to find

the weak spots in the lines of attack, make a sally in the direction of the Synagogue, where the troops commanded by the Jew Lasker were encamped." But once let loose, the agitation and the agitators quickly got beyond the control of their masters. They had played into the hands of the most susceptible feelings of the people, of their most ignorant bias. What the result was, we know. Anti-Semitism became "a war of religions, a conflict of races, a struggle of classes." From these three standpoints M. Leroy-Beaulieu discusses the question.

Though M. Leroy-Beaulieu believes that religious differences are no longer the cause of the hatred of the Jews, he is still of the opinion that "a residue of religious antipathy is left at the bottom of anti-semitism." He is careful to make a distinction between Biblical and Talmudic Judaism. In trying to find the causes for this antipathy, M. Leroy-Beaulieu gives the following as the difference between Judaism and Jewish ethics and Christianity and Christian ethics: "Like the Old and the New Testament, they have points of similarity and dissimilarity. Even when they agree, when both assert the same thing, there is between the old and the new law a difference in tone; there is a subtle shade of greater tenderness, of greater gentleness, in the daughter than in the mother. A Jew would say that one is more womanly, the other more virile; that if the new law has more heart and feeling, the old law has more intellect. At any rate, the hereafter is less prominent in the old law. Herein lies perhaps, in regard to ethics, the main difference between them."

THE CHARGE OF "EXCLUSIVENESS."

Both the Biblical and the Talmudic code are said to be exclusive. It cannot be denied that in many respects the Biblical code does breathe a spirit of national exclusiveness; but "we must distinguish between political and religious laws, between that which pertains to the Jewish state and that which pertains to the Jewish faith." Nor is it to be wondered at that in that great monument of literary and legal activity which we call the Talmud, we find at times expressions breathing scant liking for the Gentiles. These Gentiles are "the Greek subjects of Antiochus, the Roman subjects of Titus and of Hadrian, the magi of the Sassanid kings," who each in turn had tried to make Israel swerve from the faith of its fathers. It is only natural that the Jews of the middle ages referred these expressions to their Christian fellow-men, whom it was impossible to call "neighbors" and "brothers." "Dur-

*Israel Among the Nations: A Study of the Jews and Anti-Semitism. By Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. Translated by Frances Hellman. 12mo, pp. 408. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

ing hundreds of years our Christian feeling of brotherhood toward the Jews had been evinced only through pillage, the yellow wheel, the iron gates of the ghetto, and the fires of the *auto-da-fé*. . . . Before assuming the right to ask the Jew to treat us as brothers, it were well that we should practice toward him a little of that Christian charity wherein are embodied the law and the prophets."

The still graver charge has been made that the Jews "are the born enemy of what they style 'Christian civilization . . . a disintegrating force both from the moral and the religious as well as from the economic and national point of view.'" To this M. Leroy-Beaulieu answers:

In assuming that the Jew inspires and, as it were, prompts the spirit of the age, do we not raise him to an eminence quite disproportionate to his real stature and ascribe to him an exaggerated supremacy? When we blame the Jewish people or the Jewish religion for the overthrow of certain moral, religious, social, or political beliefs, are we not paying scant attention to history and to the genesis of modern ideas? Is it not, on the part of Christian nations, equivalent to getting rid of their own sins by loading them upon Israel, the scapegoat? . . . And how is it with the manifold and changeable systems in which fluctuating modern thought has tried to find expression? Which of these systems is Jewish? Is it positivism, evolutionism, determinism, pessimism? Despite the flexibility of his nature. . . . the Jew can have exerted but a secondary, and, taking everything into consideration, but a small influence on the formation of modern society.

At least, for modern Judaism, the contrary is true. Wherever the Jew has exerted any influence he has done so spurred on by the very people whom he is charged with corrupting. And he himself has suffered more from the disintegrating forces than he could possibly have made others suffer; for the Jew is by nature conservative. "This man, who is pictured to us as the natural enemy of tradition, is sedulously occupied in conforming to tradition. In order to become a religious or a political solvent, the Jew must, if I may use the expression, become 'de-judaized.' This modern Israelite, depicted to us as the corrupting agency in our Christian civilization, is himself a product of our civilization. The virus with which he charges the veins of society was not secreted by him; it is only because he has been infected with it that he spreads its contagion." The evil from which our modern society is suffering, says M. Leroy Beaulieu, lies much deeper, and its healing is to be sought in a very different direction to that toward which the anti-Semite turns. "Aryans and Semites, de-christianized Christians, and de-judaized Jews, are practically reverting to a sort of unconscious paganism. Shem and Japhet, swept along by the same wind, are slipping, side by side, down the same declivity. Our clumsy Western races which the Gospel had with such difficulty wrested from the worship of matter and force, are about to revert to their old nature-worship, now stripped of

the mythical adornments that once covered it with a veil of poetry. . . . The idolatry of nature, the idolatry of man erected into a god, such is the new worship to which our Western civilization seems to be reverting; and this false worship of the human instead of the divine is perhaps more repugnant to the Old than to the New Testament, to Sinai than to Calvary."

NATIONALITY AND RACE.

This brings us to the second grievance, the national one. The anti-Semitic movement arose in Germany at a time when the national feeling, not only in Germany but in all Europe, was at its height. The Jews had to suffer together with the Catholics, and to be considered "non-German." But this attempt to confound nationality with race is no better than the Russian attempt to confound it with unity of religion. It is an antiquated notion belonging to a remote past; for most of the European nations of to-day are a mixture of widely dissimilar elements; and "if it was possible for the Spanish Iberians, the Fins of Hungary and Finland to adapt themselves to our Aryan civilization, it is difficult to see why the Semitic Jew should not be able to do likewise." On the whole, it is not easy to see in what the difference between Aryan and Semite consists. Renan's beautiful generalizations in regard to the character of Semitic religious belief will not stand the test of a scientific examination. The fundamental religious notions of both Aryan and Semite are identical. If it is in respect to character and disposition that the Semite—Jew or non-Jew—is radically different from the Aryan, M. Leroy-Beaulieu has this to say:

There is, at all events, one fact of which we too frequently lose sight, and which we dare not overlook. When we speak of Semitic harshness and narrowness, we must not forget that the Gospel, than which there is nothing sweeter, gentler, tenderer in all the world, has emanated from the Semitic tribes. Upon that rocky Syrian soil has blossomed the lily of the valley, whose fragrance, after nineteen centuries, still perfumes the world. The most beautiful word in human speech, the word charity, fell from the lips of those sons of Shem. It was the Semites who proclaimed the glad tidings; it was to a Semitic multitude and in a Semitic dialect that the Sermon on the Mount was preached; and it was by a Semitic people, braving hunger and thirst, that the Nine Beatitudes were revealed to the ancient world. Here, again, if we would assail Israel in her race, her ancestors, and her Bible, we cannot reach her without touching Christ.

This was the real Semitic conquest, and the Aryan spirit has never recovered from it. The most consistent, perhaps the only really logical, anti-Semites are those who, to rid themselves of the Semitic yoke, reject the New as well as the Old Testament, the manger of Bethlehem and the tablets of Sinai. The Slav or the Teuton who is unwilling to owe anything to the sons of Shem ought to go back to the Aryan gods, to Zeus, to Odin, to Perun of the golden beard—unless he prefers to substitute the emanations of the impersonal Brahma for the Creative

God of Genesis. It is only by freeing itself from all Christian ideas that the world can be "de-semitized."

ARE MODERN JEWS PURELY SEMITIC ?

But granting that such differences do exist, the pure Semitic character of Israel's blood is by no means assured. The propaganda made by the Jews in the Roman Empire, at Alexandria, in Russia, has brought in much that is surely non-Semitic. It is even thought that many of the simple Gauls were converted to Judaism. The very strict laws of the Church against intermarriage are proof that such intermarriages did occur. Our author hazards the statement: "For whole centuries thousands of Jewish families have been gathered to the bosom of Christianity by means of conversion, forced or voluntary. There is probably not a single European, and hence not a single American nation, that is quite free from all admixture with the Semitic Jews." These conclusions are confirmed by a study of the anthropological side of the question. Although M. Leroy-Beaulieu gives a description of what he considers the predominant Jewish type, he admits that it does not fit. "The Jews of all countries do not possess the same anthropological characteristics; they vary sometimes in Jews of the same country." For race has not been the sole element in the formation of the Jew. "Israel is much less the offspring of a race than the work of history. Two influences in especial have combined to form the Jew and have given him, in all countries, an appearance peculiar to himself—age-long isolation and traditional ritual, his social confinement and his religious practices. He has been matured by two opposite agencies: the confinement to which we have condemned him, and the practices with which he himself has tied himself down. It may be said that our canonists and his rabbis have had an equal share in fashioning him. The best evidence of this is the fact that, with the gradual removal of the barriers that surrounded the old Jewries, the typical and characteristic peculiarities of the Jew seem to be fading away."

Of the practices by means of which the Jew assisted the Christian world in keeping himself shut out from all intercourse and forming of him a new race, M. Leroy-Beaulieu has the following to say: "Judaism is not, like Christianity, an almost entirely spiritual religion. . . . Talmudic Judaism is, in more than one respect, a combination of practices pertaining to the body; it is as much a religion of the body as of the soul. . . . Israel alone understood and practiced the laws of moral and physical purity. She was so attached to these laws that, like the Maccabeans, she preferred death to violation of them." But in order to keep the race in this state of physical purity, an almost entire separation from all outside influences was necessary. It is almost certain that without the law—in its double aspect, physical and spiritual—the Jew would never have been able to survive the middle ages. It preserved

the vitality as well in his body as in his spirit. "The Jew, particularly in the large Jewries of the East, is often small and puny; he looks wretched, sickly, shrunk and pale. But all this should not deceive us; under the frail exterior is concealed an intense vitality." In addition to this, through his suffering, the Jew became the result of a process of selection, pitiless in the severity of its application. "All that proved too weak, bodily and spiritually, was eliminated from the race, either by death or baptism. Israel was like a family in which the children of each successive generation were exposed at birth." These phenomena of a physiological nature were aided by others of a more spiritual nature, which the law also did its best to conserve, "the family spirit of the Jews, their devotion as parents, the care of the mother for her children, the chastity of the marriage relation, etc." Their immunity from certain diseases, especially those of a parasitical character, is due to the same law, which strove to make of Israel "a people that should be healthy and holy, '*sanus et sanctus*.' The Jew is distinguished by the predominance of his nervous over his muscular system, and therefore more prone to spinal and cerebral diseases. But all these peculiarities are due to his historical environment. That they are not due to any racial peculiarities is seen by the fact that they "diminish as the Jew assimilates himself to the surrounding population. . . . And even when the Jew's body appears to us broken and degraded, this is less the result of years than of suffering. There is sap in them still, and to convince ourselves of this it is often sufficient to transplant them from the poor soil of the Eastern Jewries to the rich land of the West."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF THE JEW.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the book is that treating of the psychology of the Jew. M. Leroy-Beaulieu has always had a taste for "comparative national psychology"—a science founded by two Jews, Lazarus and Steinthal. Here is his estimate of the Jewish mind:

In the case of the Jew the development of the mind has outstripped that of the body. I do not know a more intellectual race. The Jew lives mainly by his head. His strength lies less in his arms than in his brain. We reproach him for not always supporting himself by the labor of his hands; but he would often be at a loss to do so, since he has rarely muscle enough. On the other hand, he has force enough in his brain to make up for the weakness of his body. In his feeble frame there reside frequently a lucid mind and a strong will. Contrary to the ancient Greek and the modern Englishman, the Jew's superiority does not consist of a nice balance between body and soul. No other race has so often proved the fallacy of the *mens sana in corpore sano*.

The Jew adapts himself to everything; he is fit for everything; he feels at ease everywhere, consequently he succeeds in everything.

The centuries have trained him to this nimbleness of mind, this intellectual agility. Everything has contributed to it; his historic education, the persecutions

and the humiliations to which he has been subjected, the occupations forced upon him, the various civilizations and countries through which he has passed. No other race has been trained in such mental gymnastics. The Jews are like those poor children whose limbs have been broken and whose bones have been dislocated in all possible feats of agility; they can take with ease the most marvelous flights, the most perilous leaps, always landing upon their feet.

There is another characteristic of the Jewish mind; its lucidity, distinctness, clearness, accuracy. The Jewish intellect is a faultlessly exact piece of mechanism; it is as nicely adjusted as a pair of scales.

These traits he also possesses as an inheritance from his ancestors. The ancestor, however, which the world knows, which literature and the drama have perpetuated—"the money-changer, the broker, the second-hand dealer, the usurer"—is not the only one to whom he owes all this. There is another ancestor, whom Lessing has pictured to us so beautifully.

This forefather, the oldest and most beloved by Israel, is the rabbi, the sage, the Talmudist. It is not true that for twenty centuries Israel's soul was absorbed in banking and speculation. The traffic in gold was for a long time but a means of subsistence for the Jews, the only one permitted to them. It was not the publican nor the financier whom the sons of Israel honored and aspired to emulate; it was the rabbi, the interpreter of the law, the scribe, the scholar, the *Hakham*. Israel was a nation of students before she became a nation of money-makers. She has always remembered this. The Jew has had a twofold education, two entirely different teachers whose lessons he learned simultaneously. While, in the hands of the money-changer and the broker, he was being trained to precise calculations, to a practical sense, to the knowledge of men and things, under the guidance of the rabbi, the *Hakham*, he acquired the habit of theoretical speculation, of intellectual study, of scientific abstraction. These two warring tendencies in human life thus met and became, as it were, blended in Israel. Of the two directions in which man's activity is tempted to spend itself, the one most prized by the select of Israel, most sought after by this race apparently given over to material cares, was invariably the spiritual one. In the old Jewries the banker has ever been less esteemed than the scholar, the money-changer less than the student. If such is not now the rule, it is because, through our influence, Israel has fallen away from her traditions.

This strength of mind, however, has been gotten at the cost of character. M. Leroy-Beaulieu sees enough energy in the Jew, but a want of inflexibility. This is also the result of his historical environment, not fixed in his nature. His conscience was never allowed full play, the meaning of the word "honor" he never had a chance to learn.

The Jewish conscience has not emerged unscathed from the ghetto. It became narrowed under the influence of the tribal spirit, confused by casuistry, weakened by persecution and finally almost extinguished by suffering. Scorned by all his surroundings, excluded from the common law, cheated of his human rights by other human beings, the Jew thought himself justified in taking many liberties with those who took every liberty with him.

Deprived of the weapons of the strong, he resorted to the devices of the weak, to cunning, trickery and deceit. And so the ages have succeeded in warping the conscience of that people in whom the word conscience has had its origin. It matters little that this moral deterioration was due less to their own teachers and casuists than to our laws and our persecutions; the fact remains the same; and this conscience, thus warped and twisted, cannot straighten itself all at once.

The Jew also shrinks from violence and is not impulsive. He has had to learn to control his passions—at the cost of a certain amount of character. He has become supple in his nature, and this makes him successful in life, "to which fact he owes most of his enemies." Can he regain the full measure of his character? M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks he can.

THE OLD HEBREW POETRY.

Of a peculiar Jewish genius in any particular field of work, M. Leroy-Beaulieu is unable to find any trace. The old Hebrews had such a genius, the glory of which no one can take from them. "Her lips, like those of the son of Amos, have been touched by the live coal from the altar, and they had no words for things profane."

We may question the historic value of the Jewish books, but not their poetry; a poetry impersonal and spontaneous, welling up from the depths of the popular soul. If there is anything in the world really inspired, high above the empty writings of rhetoricians and polishers of phrases, is it not these very books, artless and unstudied, eternally alive, in which so many men of all nations have felt the breath of the Spirit of God? That which is really true, really characteristic of the race, is the fact that the Hebrews have not invented a new kind of literature; in this sense they have had no art or literature, no drama, epic poem, painting or sculpture. That which is furthermore true is, that the Hebrew (and, if you wish, the Semitic) genius was confined to a narrow bed between two rocky walls, whence only the sky could be seen; but it channeled there a well so deep that the ages have not dried it up, and the nations of the four corners of the earth have come to slake their thirst at its waters.

The arts and sciences in which the Jews have attained the greatest distinction are music, drama, poetry, medicine, mathematics and philology. But there is absolutely nothing distinctive about their attainments in these subjects; on the contrary, they may prove the very reverse—"a secret likeness of disposition, an indisputable intellectual kinship" between the two races. The only thing remarkable about the success of the Jews is the wonderful quickness with which they have achieved it; the fewness of their number, when compared with that of their competitors. And this may be explained by hereditary selection, by the sudden outburst of pent-up mental activity, by their training in the Talmudic schools and a perfect adaptability to all manner of circumstances. "By virtue of their migrations through all countries and their contact with all civilizations, the Jews have acquired a strange

plasticity which renders them everywhere capable of assimilation with their fellow-countrymen of Aryan stock." But there still does seem to be some difference between the Jew and Christian which, however, M. Leroy-Beaulieu has not explained with his usual lucidity.

I do not know whether the soul of the Semite differs sensibly from that of the Aryan; but I perceive that the soul of a Jew has at times a different ring from that of a Christian. This is due to the fact that unlike ours it was not cradled in the manger of Bethlehem, and that religion leaves upon human souls a more lasting impress than is commonly imagined. It is due also, and in no less degree, to Israel's long humiliation. I freely admit then that we may differ from the Jews in certain characteristics and shades of feeling; but in this I can see no disadvantage to us or to our civilization.

Nor is the term "Jewish spirit" any more precise. It is the spirit of modern democratic commercialism, which M. Leroy-Beaulieu calls several times "Americanism," but which he styles more justly neo-paganism. It is certainly not the spirit which you find in the Jewish communities of the East. It is certainly not the Semitic, the Jewish spirit.

For two thousand years our souls have been kept alive by the ideal bequeathed to us by the sons of Judah. We have been fed on the manna transmitted by the Beni-Israel, no matter which was the divine hand that caused it to rain upon their tents. The prophets of Ephraim and the apostles of Galilee have been the world's proclaimers of idealism. The thirst for the ideal that consumes the Christian soul has come to us from these men. Open their Book, their Bible; it has been for entire nations a well of perennial freshness whence they have drawn strength and nobility of soul. By virtue of it the Aryan peoples have become gradually imbued with the Semitic spirit; their souls have been uplifted and their hearts have been strengthened by it.

On the contrary, the Jew has suffered as much as the Christian by the spread of neo-paganism.

Let us not flatter ourselves; all is not clear gain for the Jew in his contact with us. As with the Orientals—be they Christians or Moslems—sudden contact with our civilization is often fatal to him. He is subject both to the contagion of our ideas and to the infection of our vices. From these diseases he has no immunity. His moral code is not to blame for it: the Jewish code is the same as the Christian. There is merely a difference of shades; both codes are based on the same faith in God and on the same Decalogue. What is true of the Jew, perhaps even more than of the Christian, is that in abandoning the rites and the faith of his ancestors he rarely succeeds in preserving intact the morality incorporated in that faith and hidden in those rites like the kernel in the nut. This is especially true with regard to sexual morality, chastity, that frail virtue which, in order to withstand the tempest of the passions, appears to require a religious prop, and, as it were, a divine teacher.

THE JEWISH MESSIAH.

What the Jew has thus lost, he can regain. "The fount of lofty sentiments has not run dry in the sons

of Israel." The Jew has still retained his ideal, which it calls the *Messiah*, or the *Messianic time*.

One might call it a *bourgeois* ideal, and, if it is permissible to combine the two words, a material ideal. It does not lose itself in the clouds or the azure heavens; its object is this earth and its realities; its aim is the establishment of peace and the diffusion of happiness among men. It is what has been called the material ideal of the Jew, an ideal "of the earth, earthy," or, if you will, of the needy broker or the enriched banker, but not so very despicable after all, since it can be traced to the ideal of the prophets—the reign of justice on earth. "And the time will come when every man will be able to sit peacefully in the shade of his vine and his olive tree." Material or not, such has remained the Jewish ideal throughout the ages; and it matters little that the Jew has brought this terrestrial ideal of ancient Israel down to his own level; no one can deny that it corresponds to the ideal of the new age, to the humanitarian dream bequeathed to modern peoples by the eighteenth century, which, despite all its utopias and follies, was after its own fashion an idealistic century.

Such a Messiah is not so far removed from the Messiah of the Aryans which they call *Progress*; nor from the hope of Christianity in a Kingdom of God on earth. "The grand Semitic vision embodied in the Christian ideal reappears in the Church as well as in the Synagogue."

As regards Jewish particularism of dress, speech and names, M. Leroy-Beaulieu shows that it has not been as great as is generally supposed. "On the contrary, in every land they have been strongly influenced by the Gentiles, and have so thoroughly adopted the language, usages and dress of their Christian neighbors that after centuries of exile they often still retain the impress of the countries inhabited by their forefathers." Where such a particularism does exist, it is in every case due to adverse legislation. This is his summing up of the question:

The Jew, at least the Western Jew, is tired of keeping apart from us; he has given up the half compulsory and half voluntary particularism so long displayed by his forefathers. Whether we examine dress, or language, or names, or anything that distinguishes men outwardly, we always reach the same conclusion: that the modern Jews have set their heart on becoming like us. To accomplish this they take as much pains as their most fanatical ancestors could possibly ever have taken to isolate themselves from us.

Facts speak clearly. Wherever no hindrance is interposed by law or custom the Jews endeavor to nationalise themselves; the majority are careful to throw off all that can make them appear as a separate people. Even when they are thrown into contact with two or more nationalities they incline to blend with one of them, most frequently with that one which is more firmly rooted in the country. Not only do they try to show themselves Frenchmen in France, Germans in Germany, Englishmen in England, Americans in the United States, but, what is much more meritorious, they strive to appear Poles in Poland, Danes in Denmark, Hungarians in Hungary, Czechs in Bohemia, Bulgarians in Bulgaria.

The Jews preserve the character of a separate people, and look upon themselves as a nationality, only in those countries where they live in compact masses in the midst of diverse nationalities; or where, as in Russia and Roumania, the laws of the State prohibit them from blending with the natives, from considering themselves Russians or Roumanians. To quote an expression of Leon Tolstoi, the Jew, threatened from without, curls back upon himself and retreats into the shell of his exclusiveness.

POWER OF ASSIMILATION.

As the ancient national feeling passes away, the Jews become more and more bound up with the national aspirations of the people among whom they dwell. "Of all the foreigners who do us the honor to settle among us, those who most quickly become French are perhaps the Israelites." Yet this power of quick assimilation is apt to bring them into trouble, especially in the France of to-day, "which showers upon these naturalized citizens of yesterday, or of to-morrow, all its favors, all its distinctions, all its good-will, all its offices." In this respect, M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks the claims of the anti-Semites have not been entirely groundless. Although the hope of a restoration to Palestine has been given up by the great majority of Western Jews, still nationality has for so long a time been united to religion as to make its complete separation a matter of some difficulty.

In this respect Israel is still in a period of transition. She is passing out of the stage of an ethnic group, into that of a confessional group. After having been so long a people, it will soon be only a religion. This transformation, which is nearly completed in the West, has only just begun in the East. Encased for a long time in its nationality as in a protective tegument, Judaism has only half extricated itself; while its head and upper body have emerged completely, its feet and lower limbs are still imprisoned in the national sheath.

And when once fully extricated, what is this Judaism to become for the Jews? "A church whose members believe themselves descended from the same father, and look upon each other as brothers bound by ties of blood. This is the reason why the Jews exhibit a solidarity unparalleled in any other religion. This is the reason why the most

skeptical Jews are inclined to place the religious above the national bond—since for them the religious and the racial bond are identical—and to consider themselves Jews before considering themselves Frenchmen, Englishmen or Germans. This is the cause finally of that cosmopolitan spirit which enables so many of them to wander without a pang of regret from one country to another, and of that light-heartedness with which they make themselves at home wherever they are able to set up their shops.

Here as everywhere the past explains the present. The Jewish sentiment, strengthened by centuries of common suffering and anxiety, is perpetuated by a sort of atavism, even when it is not fomented by the annoyances and apprehensions of the present. It survives even in those Jews who have broken loose from the traditions of

Israel, and have become thoroughly incorporated in the modern nations. How many have remained Jews without retaining any of the practices of the Mosaic laws.

This "international cosmopolitanism," however, M. Leroy-Beaulieu does not consider to be an evil. On the contrary,

whatever the partisans of State-omnipotence may think, it is fortunate for humanity that its two great spiritual bonds, country and religion, are not always of equal compass, and that the one embraces what the other excludes. If the limits of religion were to coincide with the boundaries of states, there would be danger of our frontiers becoming hermetically sealed against the passage of ideas and affections. Our dual system has its advantages. Unlike the ancient city-state, every nation in our day includes a number of religions, just as every religion embraces a number of nations. This is a point in which the modern world is superior to the ancient!

PRESENT PROBLEMS OF THE RACE.

One word more of greater interest perhaps to us. M. Leroy-Beaulieu has carefully watched the transformation which modern Judaism is now undergoing "toward its perfected state" of a world-religion. He rightly says that it presents peculiar difficulties, for the "ceremonials, rites, race-traditions, are not merely external coverings to be stripped off at will, but, more or less, a part of its very being." And no one could formulate better than he has done, the hopes and aspirations of modern Judaism, purified of all tribal spirit and national dross.

Then, at last, Jewish faith, freed from all tribal spirit and purified of all national dross, will become the law of humanity. The world that jeered at the long suffering of Israel will witness the fulfillment of prophecies delayed for twenty centuries by the blindness of the scribes and the stubbornness of the rabbis. According to the words of the prophets, the nations will come to learn of Israel and the peoples will hang to the skirts of her garments crying: "Let us go up together to the mountain of Jehovah, to the house of the Lord of Israel, that he may teach us to walk in his ways." The true, spiritual religion for which the world has been sighing since Luther and Voltaire will be imparted to it through Israel. To accomplish this Israel needs but to discard her old practices, as, in spring, the oak shakes off the dead leaves of winter. The divine trust, the legacy of her prophets, which has been preserved intact beneath her heavy ritual, will be transmitted to the Gentiles by an Israel emancipated from all enslavement to form. That hour will mark the birth of a religion truly universal and authoritative, at once human and divine. Then only, after having infused the spirit of the *Thora* into the souls of all men, will Israel, her mission accomplished, be able to merge herself in the nations.

Is the realization of such a dream—carried often unconsciously by Jews—within the reach of Israel? M. Leroy-Beaulieu thinks not. He believes that Judaism is so intimately bound up with its ancient forms and ceremonies, that in order to become universal it "must begin by suppressing itself." But he has had no chance of studying the reform movement within the Synagogue in the only country where

it has been able to work its way, free from state interference and without hindrance on the part of its own ecclesiastical authorities—the United States. And in following one of our own historians, the late Professor Graetz, he was following one who could in no sense appreciate the meaning or the significance of the movement which originated in Germany. Reformed Judaism in America recognizes that ceremonials are a necessary part of a religious

system. It does not *eliminate* the old, but transforms it, and builds up a new safeguard around the ancient hopes and beliefs. In this way reformed Judaism hopes to carry out its mission and to give Jacob the necessary power of resistance against "the West wind which is blowing upon Israel."

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

THE JEWS OF NEW YORK.

IT is a pity that Herr Ahlwardt, our latest German visitor, has made up his mind so firmly about the Jews, or the events in New York of the closing days of the year might have taught him something worth his learning. If it were his purpose to ascertain the true status of the Jews, whom he so hates, in the American community, he could not have arrived at a more opportune moment. The great Hebrew Fair in Madison Square Garden and the strike among the garment workers on the East Side combined to furnish an all-round view of this truly peculiar people that to the observant mind was most instructive. On the one side the mayor of America's chief city opening the great fair with words of grateful appreciation of the civic virtues of a prosperous and happy people, wealth and fashion thronging to its doors and the whole community joining in the glad welcome. On the other, this suffering multitude in its teeming tenements, fettered in ignorance and bitter poverty, struggling undismayed to cast off its fetters and its reproach, and winning in the fight against tremendous odds by the exercise of the same stern qualities that won for their brothers prosperity and praise. Truly this is a spectacle well calculated to challenge every feeling of human and manly interest; alas! and of human prejudice as well.

For in the challenge there is no shuffling and no equivocation. New York's Judaism is uncompromising. It is significant that while the census of 1890, which found 130,496 members of Jewish congregations (heads of families) in the United States, records 72,899 as "Reformed Jews," and only 57,597 as orthodox, in New York City that proportion is reversed. Of an enrolled membership of 35,085, 24,435 are shown to be orthodox, and only 10,650 Reformed Jews. At the rate of 5.71 members to the average Jewish family, the census gives a total of 745,132 Jews as living in this country five years ago, and 200,335 in New York city. Allowing for the natural increase in five years (13,700) and for additions made by immigration, it is probable that the Jewish population of the metropolis reaches to-day very nearly a total of 250,000, in which the proportion of orthodox is practically as above, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ old school Jews to every 1 who has been swayed or affected by his Christian environment. The Jew-baiter has them at what he would call their worst.

Everyday observation suggests a relationship of orthodoxy and prosperity in this instance that is not one of dependence. Roughly put, the $2\frac{1}{2}$ are of the tenements—for the present—the 1 of the Avenue. Those of the strike, this one of the fair. Those the newcomers, struggling hand to hand with the dire realities of poverty which these, having won home and welcome, are attacking in the rear, faithful none the less, as their problem. Driven from the old world, received in the new, if sometimes with misgivings, less for what they are than for what they were made, it is worth casting up the account to see how it stands, what they have brought us for what they have received.

First, the tenement hordes. They perplex at times the most sanguine optimist. The poverty they have brought us is black and bitter; they crowd as do no other living beings to save space, which is rent, and where they go they make slums. Their customs are strange, their language unintelligible. They slave and starve to make money, for the tyranny of a thousand years from which freedom was bought only with gold, has taught them the full value of it. It taught them, too, to stick together in good and evil report since all the world was against them, and this is the clinching argument against New York's ghetto; it is clannish.

As to the poverty, they brought us boundless energy and industry to overcome it. Their slums are offensive, but unlike those of other less energetic races, they are not hopeless unless walled in and made so on the old world plan. They do not rot in their slum, but rising pull it up after them. Nothing stagnates where the Jews are. The Charity Organization people in London said to me two years ago, "The Jews have fairly renovated Whitechapel." They did not refer to the model buildings of the Rothschilds and fellow philanthropists. They meant the resistless energy of the people, which will not rest content in poverty. It is so in New York. Their slums on the East Side are dark mainly because of the constant influx of a new population ever beginning the old struggle over. The second generation is the last found in those tenements, if indeed it is not already on its way uptown to the Avenue.

They brought temperate habits and a redeeming love of home. Their strange customs proved the



(By courtesy American Hebrew.)

THE HEBREW INSTITUTE. EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

strongest ally of the Gentile health officer in his warfare upon the slum. The laws Moses wrote in the desert operate to-day in New York's tenements as a check upon the mortality with which all the regulations of the Board of Health do not compare. The death-rate of poverty-stricken Jewtown, despite its crowding, is lower always than that of the homes of the rich. The Jew's rule of life is his faith and it regulates his minutest action. His clannishness, at all events, does not obstruct his citizenship. There is no more patriotic a people than these Jews, and with reason. They have no old allegiance to forget. They saw to that over yonder.

The economic troubles of the East Side, their sweat shops and their starvation wages, are the faithful companions of their dire poverty. They disturb the perspective occasionally with their urgent clamor, but with that restored Jewtown is seen marching on steadily to industrial independence. Trade organization conquers the sweat shop, and the school drills the child, thenceforth not to be enslaved. The very strike of to-day is an instance. It is waged over a broken contract, extorted from the sweaters, which guaranteed to tailors a ten-hour working day and a fixed wage. Under this compact in a few brief months the tenement sweat shop was practically swept from the trade. And it will not be restored.

I verily believe these men would starve to death rather than bend their backs again under the yoke.

So it stands with the East Side, sometimes so perplexing; as to the Avenue, how does it appear in the footing? There was the great fair, so fresh in the public mind, at which a fortune was realized for the Jewish charities of the city. It is more than 240 years since the Jews were first admitted, by special license as it were, to the New Netherlands, on the express condition that "the poor among them should not become a burden to the company or to the community, but be supported by their own nation," and most loyally have they kept the compact that long since ceased to have force to bind. Their poor are not, and never were, a burden upon the community. The Jewish inmates of the workhouse and the almshouse can be counted on the fingers of one hand any day. They are not paupers. Of the thousands who received help through the dreadful winter of two years ago, scarce a half dozen remained to be aided when work was again to be had for wages. The Jewish charities are supported with a generosity and managed with a success which Christians have good cause to envy. They are not run by boards of directors who stretch their legs under the table in the board room while they leave the actual management of affairs to paid superin-

tendents and officials. The Jew as a charity director directs. And he brings to the management of his trust the same qualities of business sagacity, of unerring judgment and practical common sense with which he runs his store on Broadway. Naturally the result is the same.

The system of Jewish charities is altogether admirable. There is no overlapping or waste of effort. Before charity organization had been accepted as a principle by Christian philanthropy the Jews had in their United Hebrew Charities the necessary clearing house for the speeding and simplifying of the business of helping the poor to help themselves. Their asylums, their nurseries and kindergartens are models of their kind. Their great hospital, the Mount Sinai, stands in the front rank in a city full of renowned asylums. Of the 3,000 patients it harbored last year 89 per cent. were treated gratuitously. The Aguilar Free Library circulated last year 253,349 books, mainly on the East Side, and after ten years' existence has nearly 10,000 volumes. The managers of the Baron de Hirsch Fund have demonstrated the claim that he will not till the soil to be a libel on the immigrant Jew. Their great farm of 5,100 acres at Woodbine, N. J., is blossoming into a model village in which there are no idlers and no tramps. At the New York end of the line hundreds of children, who come unable to understand any other language than their own jargon, are taught English daily, and men and women nightly, with the Declaration of Independence for their reader and the starry banner ever in their sight. In a marvelously short space of time they are delivered over to the public school, where they receive the heartiest welcome as among their best and brightest pupils.

Their technical schools prove every day that the boy will most gladly take to a trade, if given the chance, and that at this, as at everything he does, he excels. Eighty per cent. of the pupils taught in the Hebrew Technical Institute earn their living at the trade they learned. These trade schools are the best in the land. Most thoroughly do these practical men know that the problem of poverty is the problem of the children. They are the to-morrow, and against it they are trying to provide with all their might. It was a Jew, Dr. Felix Adler, who first connected the workshop with the school in New York as a means of training and discipline. There is not now a Jewish institution or home for children in which the inmates are not trained to useful trades. The Educational Alliance which centres in the great Hebrew Institute, with its scope "Americanizing, educational, so-

cial and humanizing," is a vast net in which the youth of the dark East Side tenements are caught and made into patriots and useful citizens. And the work grows with the need of it. The funds are always forthcoming.

Our public schools are filled with devoted Jewish teachers, the ranks of the profession in New York overflow with eminent men professing Judaism. Their temples and synagogues are centres of a social energy that struggles manfully with half the perplexing problems of the day. There is no Committee of Seventy, no Tenement House Committee, no scheme of philanthropy or reform in which they are not represented. Was ever a sermon preached from Christian pulpit like that which stands to-day in Rutgers Square done in stone and bronze? Where the police clubbed the unoffending cloakmakers, gathered lawfully to assert their rights that meant home and life to them, a Jew built a beautiful fountain, the one bright spot in all the arid waste of tenements, "to the City of New York," and nowhere shall the seeker find the name of the giver graven in the stone. It remained for a "Christian" Board of Aldermen to wantonly insult a man whose very name is synonymous with gentleness and benevolence, by refusing through the hot summer to turn on the water because the member from the ward "had not been consulted" and so had suffered in dignity.

On the whole, Mayor Strong spoke fairly for the metropolis and its people when, in the spirit of the letter to the Newport Jews from George Washington, of which a part is here given in *fac-simile*, and which was the most prized exhibit at the fair, he congratulated them upon their notable achievements and praised their public spirit. The facts bear him out, I think.



AT WORK IN THE HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, STUYVESANT ST.



KINDERGARTEN (HEBREW FREE SCHOOL ASSOCIATION), HEBREW INSTITUTE.



By courtesy *American Hebrew*.

SEWING CLASS (EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE), HEBREW INSTITUTE.

I spoke of the orthodoxy of the slum. In more than a physical, sanitary respect is it the salvation of the East Side. Jewish liberalism takes a different course in New York on the Avenue and in the tenement. With still its strong backing of the old faith morality, it runs uptown to philanthropy, to humanitarianism. The work of Dr. Felix Adler, the founder of the Ethical Society, whose congregation is very largely Jewish, is an outgrowth of Judaism. "Religion and humanity" is the watchword of the advanced Jew, sufficiently indicating his spirit. In the slum the loosening of the old ties lets in unbelief with the surrounding gloom and leads directly to immorality and crime. The danger besets especially the young. Whether it be the tenement that corrupts, the new freedom, or the contrast between the Talmud schools, to which the children are sent when young, and the public school, the fact appears to be that crime is cropping out to a dangerous degree among the Jewish children on the East Side. The school explanation was suggested to me by the fact that the Talmud schools, which are usually in dark and repulsive tenement rooms, become identified in the child's mind from babyhood with his faith. By contrast the public school appears so much more bright and beautiful. The child would be more than

human did he fail to make a note of it. And these children are very human.

Whatever the explanation the danger is there, but their wise men are preparing to meet it upon its own ground. The Hebrew Free School Association gathers into its classes in the Hebrew Institute these children by thousands every day, while under the same roof the managers of the Baron de Hirsch Fund are giving their teachers instruction in English and fitting them for their task as religious instructors upon an American plan that shall by and by eliminate the slum tenement altogether.

The Jew in New York has his faults, no doubt, and sometimes he has to be considered in his historic aspect in order that the proper allowance may be made for him. It is a good deal better perspective, too, than the religious one to view him in, as a neighbor and a fellow citizen. I am a Christian and hold that in his belief the Jew is sadly in error. So that he may learn to respect mine, I insist on fair play for him all round. That he has received in New York, and no one has cause to regret it except those he left behind. I am very sure that our city has to-day no better and more loyal citizen than the Jew, be he poor or rich—and none she has less need to be ashamed of.

JACOB A. RIIS.

It would be inconsistent with the frankness of my character not to avow that I am pleased with your favorable opinion of my administration, and fervent wishes for my felicity. May the children of the Stock of Abraham, who dwell in this land, continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other Inhabitants; while everyone shall sit in safety under his own vine and figtree, and there shall be none to make him afraid. May the father of all mercies scatter light and not darkness in our paths, and make as all in our several vocations here, and in his own due time and way everlastingly happy.

G. Washington

ADOLPH MENZEL, ILLUSTRATOR.

A SKETCH BY VALERIAN GRIBAYÉDOFF.



Drawn by V. Gribayédoff.

ADOLPH MENZEL.

FOR months past the German Empire has been celebrating with more or less befitting ceremonies the anniversaries of those great victories of a quarter of a century ago, which sealed the unity of the nation and raised it to the front rank of European powers. The closing month of this year, however, has witnessed the celebration of another anniversary in the Fatherland, one that could produce no pangs, no feelings of resentment beyond the frontier, since it records a triumph not on the blood stained field of battle, but in the arena devoted to the gentler arts of peace—in other words, the celebration of the life work of that dean of European painters and illustrators, Adolph Menzel!

On the eighth of December Menzel attained the ripe old age of four score years, strong in frame and with mental faculties unimpaired, and the entire nation, from Emperor William down—himself as our frontispiece shows, an active promoter of the graphic

arts—united to pay him the respectful homage due to his great genius and his brilliant achievements. Titles, public banquets, the presentation of gold medals and congratulatory addresses from all parts of the Empire were but a few of the many honors showered upon the veteran; for the nonce politics, the great questions of state, and all other matters of current interest were relegated to the background—the man who nearly half a century before had by his almost unaided effort brought his fellow-workers to a realization of the truth in art, had become the sole object of his countrymen's attention and grateful consideration!

My pen falters at the thought of attempting to even outline the career of so gigantic a figure, as is Menzel's within the narrow limits of a magazine article. His range was so wide, his triumphs so varied, that volumes alone could do justice to the subject. Whether as a painter in oil or aquarelle, a draughtsman on wood or stone, an etcher or a wielder of the drawing pen, he stood by all accord head and shoulders above his contemporaries. He was equally at home as an exponent of historical scenes or as a delineator of contemporary events. His fancy knew no bounds, but at the same time a conscientious attention to niceties of detail

is as much apparent in his least pretentious sketch as in his most ambitious work. To the writer, an humble worker in the field of pen and ink portraiture, one of Menzel's greatest services to the cause of art lay in his demonstration of the value of a line in black and white illustration and even had he never enriched the world with those masterpieces on canvas, the pride and glory of his countrymen and the delight of art lovers the universe over, he would still be entitled to a front rank among the artists of the century for his incomparable drawings on wood of scenes from the life and times of Frederick the Great. With these drawings he not only brought into the world a superb creation of his fecund brain, but he pointed the way to others and among these were men who bore such names as Fortuny, Vierge, Détaillé and Abbey!

Adolph Menzel first saw the light of day in the town of Breslau, Silesia, six months after the battle

of Waterloo. His father, a lithographer, intended the son for the same calling and the boy's early years were therefore passed in the humdrum existence of the small provincial workshop. At the age of fourteen, however, the family left their native town to settle in Berlin and it was here that the boy first obtained an opportunity to follow his natural bent and occupy his spare time with a study of the art treasures on view in the public galleries. The



Reduced from a drawing by Menzel.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

elder Menzel's death in 1832 proved a temporary setback to the youth's aspirations, inasmuch as he suddenly found himself at the age of seventeen the sole support of the entire family. His courage did not forsake him during the trying period which followed involving, as it did, constant labor and self-denial, but his first individual effort at illustration published in 1834 betrays in the very irony of its conception the downcast feelings that oppressed him.

His next undertaking, twelve handsome lithographed pages illustrating various striking episodes from the history of Prussia, published in 1837, shows on the one hand, the thoughtful student of history, and on the other, the coming master, who at the very outset of his career has decided to throw over the artistic traditions of the day and is breaking a path for himself through the thickets of conventionalism. His progress now continues with giant strides. At the age of twenty-four he has already completed a series of remarkable drawings dealing with scenes from the seventeenth century, an oil painting entitled "Trial Day," replete with local

color and dramatic force; two drawings on wood "Franz von Sickingen" and "Guttenberg," and an untold number of lithographic designs and arabesques, one in particular, the Lord's Prayer, a brilliant piece of decorative drawing.

Remarkable as his achievements may have been before this period, the year 1839 must always be considered the real starting point of Menzel's triumphs, for it was then that he received an order from the Leipsic publisher, J. J. Weber, for the illustration of "Kugler's History of Frederick the Great." This task occupied three years and with its conclusion Menzel sprang with one bound into royal and popular favor. And well he might. Those four hundred designs drawn in pencil on wood and reproduced in *fac-simile*, had served a double purpose: First, that of giving new life to the almost defunct art of wood engraving in Germany, secondly, of stirring the patriotic emotions of the people at large by bringing vividly before their minds in language more eloquent than that of the pen, more potent even than the strain of battle marches, that long period of alternate triumph and defeat, that awful struggle against tremendous odds, which finally gave the young Prussian Monarchy its place among European nations. Since a hero is indispensable to every drama, so Menzel subordinated his characters to the figure of the great King, whose overtowering personality it is which pervades the entire work. We see him in every phase of his checkered career,—on the battlefield in victory or defeat, at the camp-fire surrounded by his faithful adjutants, at Sans Souci during the "piping times of peace," entertained by Voltaire's witticisms or his own flute playing. Menzel has possibly idealized his hero at times, but with it all, what a conscientious regard for historic truth in all the details of composition, accoutrement and architectural accessories! Looking at these four hundred drawings, perfect gems of art in their way, one feels that like the true artist on the stage who loses his own personality in his part, Menzel has transplanted himself back to the eighteenth century in spirit and has grasped the genius of the times. Although the subject matter calls more often for dramatic treatment, he develops a wealth of humor when in lighter vein, and all by such direct and simple treatment, both in the matter of composition and technique! Not the least successful are his head and tail pieces, graceful conceits which show him to be a master of decorative fancy.

To some it may appear that I am devoting an undue proportion of my limited space to this particular branch of Menzel's art and that his marvelous historical and genre paintings should be given the precedence in any description of his work. While this is in a measure true, I cannot lose sight of the fact that as the illustrator of Frederick the Great's life and times Menzel proved a pioneer in an until then utterly neglected field and that his influence has extended even to this continent, where the art

of line drawing is now entering upon its prime, thanks to the efforts of the great German's disciples.

Menzel followed up his success in the early forties with a still more ambitious work on similar lines, two hundred illustrations for an *edition de luxe* of the works of the great Frederick, in which his previous efforts were even surpassed. This and two other illustrated books on the Prussian army occupied his time until 1849, when he threw down the pencil to grasp the brush and palette and enter upon still further triumphs. His canvases for the first decade dealt almost exclusively with the subject that had brought him fame and honors in the field of illustration. Best known among these perhaps are the "Breakfast at Sans Souci," with the King and Voltaire as the prominent figures, and a "Musical at Sans Souci," the centre figure being the monarch himself in the act of playing his flute. Both of these canvases are masterpieces of drawing, color and composition. Another canvas showing Frederick at night in the camp at Hochkirch exhibits great power of expression and a masterly conception of dramatic effects. And all these years, while engaged in book illustration and in the preparation of his numerous elaborate works in oil, the little giant—he is barely five feet in stature—still finds time to explore other regions. His series of "Essays in Etching" disclose new beauties to the lover of line drawing, his "Essays on Stone with Brush and Scraper," impart a fresh impetus to the lithographer's art and his album of the "Magic of the White Rose," published in 1854, proves a revelation to aquarellists. With the unification of the Fatherland, Menzel says adieu to the past and devotes his talents to



Reduced from a drawing by Menzel.

ZIETEN, FREDERICK THE GREAT'S DASHING CAVALRY LEADER.

the glorification of the present, but while depicting the splendor and luxury of the court of Emperor William I., he does not disdain to dip into the life of the humbler classes for inspiration, and his scenes from the workshops of the German manufacturing centres are fraught at once with a rugged realism and the truest human sympathy. Possibly it is for this reason that the toilers among his countrymen were as enthusiastic in feting the anniversary of the master's birth as the proudest nobleman in the land. The masses are sometimes grateful when least expected to be.



SOUTH CAROLINA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

"This constitution, adopted by the people of South Carolina in Convention assembled, shall be in force and effect from and after the 31st day of December, in the year 1895."

THE remarkable new body of organic law which the constitution-makers at Columbia, South Carolina, completed on the night of December 4, after more than two months of exceedingly earnest and determined labor, becomes operative on January 1. The new constitution, when put to the final test, received 115 affirmative votes, while only seven members of the convention voted nay. The portion of the document that is chiefly significant to the people of South Carolina is that which relates to the suffrage. But before proceeding to explain the new restrictions upon the exercise of the voting privilege in South Carolina, it may be well to recite briefly certain facts in the sphere of statistics and also certain facts in the sphere of political and constitutional history. First, as to the statistics :

NEGRO PREPONDERANCE.

The population of South Carolina by the census of 1890 was 1,151,149, distributed between the races as follows : total number of whites, 482,008 ; total number of colored persons, 689,141. Thus the colored people were practically fifty per cent. more numerous than the white, the excess of colored being 227,000 (while precisely fifty per cent. of the whites would be 231,000). Governor Evans has estimated the total population for 1895 at 1,270,000. Allowing for a slight possible exaggeration, we may consider the population on January 1, 1896 as being a million and a quarter in round numbers, of whom 500,000 are white people, and 750,000 colored people. To compare the relative numbers in a different way, it may be said that now, as for some time past, three people out of every five belong to the colored race. The census of 1890 found 235,606 males of voting age, of whom 102,657 were white, and 132,949 were colored. The excess of colored voters would appear much less proportionately than the excess of colored population. I am disposed to doubt the perfect accuracy of these statistics as to numbers of voters.

PERCENTAGES OF ILLITERACY.

The same census gives the total population above the age of ten years as 802,406, of whom 360,705 were absolutely illiterate. The percentage of illiteracy among the whites was nearly eighteen per cent. (17.9), amounting to 59,433, while illiteracy among the colored population extended to 64.1 per cent., or 301,262 persons. We have no statistics to indicate the relative percentages of illiteracy among the male population of voting age. But for both races the percentage would be considerably higher than the figures given above, inasmuch as the school facili-

ties have reached a larger proportion of the young people now between the ages of ten and twenty-one than of persons above the voting age. The illiteracy of adult males, particularly, is very much higher among the negroes above the voting age than among the young colored people under twenty-one. It is conservative, therefore, to estimate the illiterates among grown up colored men in South Carolina as fully seventy-five per cent. of the whole number.

THE "FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT."

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed by Congress on June 16, 1866. On July 28, 1868, it was declared to have been ratified by thirty of the thirty-six states, and it went into effect thereupon as a part of the fundamental law of the nation. Section 2 of that Amendment reads as follows :

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

RECONSTRUCTION POLITICS.

It was in that same year that South Carolina, in accordance with the so-called reconstruction policy, adopted the constitution under which it resumed its place in the sisterhood of states. That constitution of 1868 fully recognized the amendments to the national constitution ; and inasmuch as the white men who had taken part in the Confederate cause were not enabled for a time to resume their normal attitude in the political life of their own state, the newly enfranchised negroes, under the lead of so-called "carpet-baggers," or post-bellum immigrants, and sustained by Federal troops assumed the government of South Carolina. Laws were made by negro legislators, many of whom were absolutely illiterate. A negro governor pursued a course of scandalous extravagance and misgovernment. The debt of the state was enormously inflated, and the situation, to use the mildest possible language, was a gravely unfortunate one for both races.

THE ONE GREAT ISSUE.

After a time the white race asserted itself, and by the effective use of measures which it is not my purpose here to discuss, regained complete control of state, county and municipal governments, and of representation in the national Congress. Gradually the great bulk of the colored voters gave up all attempt to participate in politics. Nevertheless they were legally voters, they were in the large majority, and the white race felt its position to be insecure. Property owners feared lest the possibility of negro domination might tend not only to keep white immigrants from coming into the state but also to gradually drive away many of the existing white families, and thus that the recognition of the danger of negro supremacy might in itself actually hasten the consummation so greatly dreaded. It was under these circumstances that the new constitutional convention was elected. Great care was taken to make it a white men's convention; and it was perfectly understood that restrictions upon the franchise were the one paramount object of the convention.

THE "MISSISSIPPI PLAN."

Many plans were discussed, some of which involved intricate schemes of plural and multiple votes in recognition of different classes of property holders. The state of Mississippi several years before had practically disfranchised the great mass of colored voters by excluding illiterates, while qualifying the exclusion by an arrangement which permits the enrollment of men of voting age who, though not able to read the constitution themselves, can intelligently explain any section of it if read to them by the registering officer or magistrate. In practice, this discretion puts a dangerously arbitrary power into the hands of registration officers. At present it is said to be used chiefly for the benefit of illiterate white men. How it may be employed in years to come, when parties may be more evenly divided, no one can tell. A similar arrangement has been under discussion in Louisiana for some time past; but many competent and conservative men in that state severely criticise the discretionary feature.

After much discussion the South Carolina convention decided to adopt the Mississippi plan for the period of two years, and to keep on the enrollment lists for life the entire body of those who should be fortunate enough to get themselves enrolled before January 1, 1898. After that date the loophole is closed; and the qualifications become rigid. No new voter can be registered after 1897 unless (1), he can both read and write any part of the constitution, or else (2), as the only alternative, he can show that he owns and has paid taxes upon property assessed at not less than \$300 by the official assessor of his township or district.

THE NEW SOUTH CAROLINA SUFFRAGE PLAN.

The new constitution was not submitted for ratification to the voters of the state, but was directly promulgated by the convention itself. It is fair to

estimate that from two-thirds to three-fourths of the colored voters will be at once disfranchised. It is probable that twenty-five per cent. of the white voters are illiterate. How many of these will be denied enrollment on the ground that they cannot understand and explain a portion of the constitution when read to them, it would not be possible to estimate in any way. It should be observed that by its expressed terms the new constitution discriminates against nobody. On its face it merely calls either for a very limited amount of learning, or a moderate degree of intelligence without any learning at all. Any man who will take the trouble to learn to read within two years may get himself enrolled. If he waits longer than two years he must learn writing in addition to reading, or as an alternative he must cultivate industry, frugality, and temperance, and save up \$300. This is by no means an easy thing to do, but it is possible. However much or little one may sympathize with the action taken by this convention, it can hardly be doubted that the premium thus placed upon a rudimentary education and upon the acquisition of property will almost certainly supply a definite and positive incentive to the individual and to parents, which must immensely stimulate the colored race to more rapid progress in civilization.

The precise wording of the parts of the new constitution which relate to registration methods, as well as to the terms of the franchise, seem to be important enough for our reproduction at considerable length. They are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ENROLLMENT.

(a) Residence in the state for two years, in the county one year, and in the polling precinct in which the elector offers to vote four months, and the payment six months before any election of any poll tax then due and payable; provided, however, that ministers in charge of an organized church and teachers of public schools shall be entitled to vote after six months' residence in the state, if otherwise qualified.

(b) Registration which shall provide for the enrollment of every elector once in ten years, and also an enrollment during each and every year of every elector not previously registered under the provisions of this article.

(c) Up to January 1, 1898, all male persons of voting age applying for registration who can read any section in this constitution submitted to them by the registration officer, or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer, shall be entitled to register and become electors. A separate record of all persons registered before January 1, 1898, sworn to by the registration officer, shall be filed, one copy with the clerk of the court and one in the office of the Secretary of State, on or before February 1, 1898, and such persons shall remain during life qualified electors unless disqualified by other provisions of this article. The certificate of the clerk of the court or secretary of state shall be sufficient evidence to establish the right of said citizen to any subsequent registration and the franchise under the limitations herein imposed.

(d) Any person who shall apply for registration after January 1, 1898, if otherwise qualified, shall be registered;

provided that he can both read and write any section of this constitution submitted to him by the registration officer or can show that he owns and has paid all taxes collectible during the previous year on property in this state assessed at three hundred dollars or more.

(e) Managers of elections shall require of every elector offering to vote at any election before allowing him to vote proof of the payment of all taxes, including poll tax, assessed against him and collectible during the previous year. The production of a certificate or of the receipt of the officer authorized to collect such taxes shall be conclusive proof of the payment thereof.

(f) The General Assembly shall provide for issuing to each duly registered elector a certificate of registration, and shall provide for the renewal of such certificate when lost, mutilated or destroyed, if the applicant is still a qualified elector under the provisions of this constitution or if he has been registered as provided in sub-section (c).

RIGHT OF APPEAL.

Section 5. Any person denied registration shall have the right to appeal in the Court of Common Pleas, or any judge thereof, and thence to the Supreme Court, to determine his right to vote under the limitation imposed in this article, and on such appeal the hearing shall be *de novo*, and the General Assembly shall provide by law for such appeal and for the correction of illegal and fraudulent registration, voting, and all other crimes against the election laws.

Section 6 disqualifies from being registered or from voting all persons convicted of an enumerated list of crimes, and also idiots, insane persons, and paupers supported at the public expense. It is provided that the presence or absence of students at institutions of learning shall not affect either the gaining or losing of a residence, the same arrangement applying also to persons engaged in the civil or military service of the United States or absent on the seas as sailors.

REGISTRATION SYSTEM.

It is also provided that until the first of January, 1898

the registration shall be conducted by a board of three discreet persons in each county, to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. For the first registration provided for under this constitution, the registration books shall be kept open for at least six consecutive weeks, and thereafter from time to time at least one week in each month up to thirty days next preceding the first election to be held under this constitution. The registration books shall be public records open to the inspection of any citizen at all times.

Section 9. The General Assembly shall provide for the establishment of polling precincts in the several counties of this state, and those now existing shall continue until abolished or changed. Each elector shall be required to vote at his own precinct, but provision shall be made for his transfer to another precinct upon his change of residence.

Section 10. The General Assembly shall provide by law for the regulation of party primary elections and punishing fraud at the same.

Section 11. The registration books shall close at least thirty days before an election, during which time trans-

fers and registration shall not be legal; provided, persons who will become of age during that period shall be entitled to registration before the books are closed.

MUNICIPAL VOTERS.

Section 12. Electors in municipal elections shall possess the qualifications and be subject to the disqualifications herein prescribed.

This section proceeds to state that it will be necessary for the municipal voter to have procured a certificate of registration from the registration officers of the county, this certificate showing him to be an elector of a precinct included in the incorporated city or town in which he desires to vote as a municipal elector. It is also required that he must have been a resident within the corporate limits at least four months before the election and have paid all taxes due and collectible for the preceding fiscal year.

Section 13 declares that in authorized and special municipal elections in any city or town for the purpose of the issue of bonds there must be as a condition precedent a petition to the General Assembly signed by a majority of the freeholders of said city or town, as shown by its tax books, and at such election all electors who are duly qualified in the manner already explained and have paid all taxes, state, county, and municipal, for the previous year, shall be allowed to vote, a majority vote being necessary to authorize the issue of such bonds.

Sections 14 and 15 make the usual provisions protecting electors from arrest on election day while at the polls or going to them or from them, and providing that no civil or military power shall at any time exercise the power to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage.

IS THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT VIOLATED?

The question is naturally raised whether or not South Carolina and Mississippi by their franchise restrictions have subjected themselves to a diminution of the number of their representatives in Congress under the section of the Fourteenth Amendment already quoted in this article. It may be said in the first place that Massachusetts and California, by the adoption of the educational test, stand toward the Fourteenth Amendment in precisely the same position as these two southern states. Theoretically, any state which by restrictions upon the exercise of the ballot makes its legal electorate a body smaller than the full number of male inhabitants twenty-one years' old, has subjected itself to a reduction of its representation in Congress in proportion to the number of males above the age of twenty-one who are excluded from voting by the restrictive enactments. For example, if a state should raise the voting age to twenty-five or thirty years, and one-third of the former voters were thus excluded, its representation would be liable to a corresponding reduction. If it had twelve seats in Congress it would lose three. Practically, however, it must be an exceedingly difficult task for

Congress or the courts to become legally and officially cognizant of the actual results of any state law placing restrictions upon the franchise. The question has not been made a practical issue in the case of Mississippi, and it is not likely to be brought within the purview of serious discussion. As regards Massachusetts, it has not been considered that the proportion of illiteracy is large enough to take into account. Nevertheless, if we mistake not, a strict, theoretical enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment would deprive Massachusetts of one of her thirteen seats in the House of Representatives.

OTHER PARTS OF THE NEW INSTRUMENT.

Although the article of the new constitution which we have thus discussed at so much length contains by far the most sweeping of the innovation, there are many other interesting provisions in the new constitution. Some of them are very old-fashioned and conservative, as, for instance, the prohibition of divorce, while others go to the opposite extreme of novelty and radicalism. These various provisions relating to the exercise of the voting privilege, are contained in Article II.; this article being entitled "Right of Suffrage." Article I. consists of an elaborate "Declaration of Rights," similar in most respects to the bill of rights which a majority of the state constitutions enumerate in defense of the general principles of liberty.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Article III. relates to the Legislative Department of the state government. It is to be observed that South Carolina insists upon retaining the regular yearly session, all the other states having adopted the biennial session plan, excepting New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It is required that the first session of the legislature elected under this new constitution shall convene in Columbia on the second Tuesday in January, 1897, and sessions thereafter shall occur annually at the same place and time of year. Members of the General Assembly shall not receive any compensation for more than forty days in one session; provided that this limitation shall not affect the first four sessions of the General Assembly under the general constitution.

The House of Representatives consists of 124 members, each county constituting one election district. Election of members of the House are to be held every other year, and the members are to be apportioned to the counties in the ratio to population. The Senate is composed of one member from each county elected for four years. Elections are to be on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1896, and every second year thereafter. Each member is to receive five cents mileage for every mile to and from the session, and further compensation is to be fixed by law.

EXEMPTIONS AND ASSESSMENTS.

The General Assembly is required to enact laws exempting from attachment, levy and sale under

any process issued from any court to the head of any family residing in the state, a homestead in land, whether held in fee or in lesser estate, to the value of \$1,000, and to every head of a family in the state, whether entitled to a homestead exemption in land or not, personal property to the value of \$500. Any person not a head of a family shall be entitled to a like exemption in all necessary wearing apparel, tools and instruments of trade, not to exceed in value the sum of \$300.

All taxes upon property, real and personal, shall be laid upon the actual value of the property taxed, as the same shall be ascertained by an assessment made for the purpose of laying such taxes.

LEGISLATIVE PROHIBITIONS.

It is forbidden to donate, directly or indirectly, any lands belonging to or under control of the state to private corporations or individuals, or to railroad companies. Nor shall any such land be sold to corporations or associations for a less price than that for which it can be sold to individuals. This is not to be construed as preventing the General Assembly from granting a right of way not exceeding 150 feet in width as a mere easement to railroads across state lands.

The General Assembly is forbidden to enact local or special laws in a series of enumerated matters, and it is provided that in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact laws limiting the number of acres of land which any alien or any corporation controlled by aliens may own within the state.

THE EXECUTIVE, ETC.

Article IV. deals with the Executive Department of the state government.

The governor is to be elected for two years. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor who denies the existence of the Supreme Being, or who at the time of such election has not attained the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been a citizen of the United States and a citizen and resident of the state for five years next preceding the day of election.

Other state officers provided for by the constitution are the lieutenant governor, who is to preside in the Senate without a vote unless the Senate be equally divided, a secretary of state, a controller general, an attorney general, a treasurer, and adjutant and inspector general, and a superintendent of education. These officers are all elected by the voters of the state for terms of two years.

Article V. deals with the Judicial Department, and Article VI. with Jurisprudence. Under this article it is provided that the General Assembly shall pass laws allowing differences to be decided by arbitrators to be appointed by the parties who may choose that mode of adjustment.

Article VII. deals with the counties and county government. The organization of counties and

townships is left to the legislature. It is provided that the General Assembly may provide such a system of township government as it shall think proper in any or all the counties, and may make special provision for municipal government and the protection of chartered rights and powers of municipalities.

MUNICIPAL QUESTIONS.

Article VIII. is on municipal corporations and police regulations. It is evident that the South Carolina reformers have adopted some of the new ideas about municipal monopolies. The constitution is careful to make possible the direct ownership and operation of city supply services, whenever the incorporated cities and towns wish to adopt such a policy, as the following section will clearly show :

No law shall be passed by the General Assembly granting the right to construct and operate a street or other railway, telegraph, telephone, or electrical plant, or to erect water or gas works for public use, or to lay mains for any purpose without first obtaining the consent of the local authorities in control of the streets or public places proposed to be occupied for like purposes. Cities may acquire by construction or purchase and may operate water works systems and plants for furnishing light, and may furnish water and lights to individuals and firms, or private corporations, for reasonable compensation; provided that no construction or purchase shall be made except upon a majority vote of the electors in said cities or towns who are qualified to vote on the bonded indebtedness of said cities or towns.

It is provided that no city or town shall hereafter inaugurate any bonded debt which, including existing bonded indebtedness, shall exceed eight per cent. of the assessed value of the taxable property therein. Cities and towns may exempt from taxation by general or special ordinances, except for school purposes, manufactories established within their limits for five consecutive years from the time of the establishment of such manufactories; provided that such ordinances shall be first ratified by a majority of such qualified electors of such city or town as shall vote at an election held for that purpose.

NO "PINKERTON MEN" NEED APPLY.

The general agitation of the labor unions against the class of private watchmen known as "Pinkerton men" has conquered public opinion in South Carolina so completely as to have placed the following section in the new constitution:

No armed police force or representatives of a detective agency shall ever be brought into this state for the suppression of domestic violence, nor shall any other armed or unarmed body of men be brought in for that purpose except upon the application of the General Assembly or of the executive of this state when the General Assembly is not in session, as provided in the constitution of the United States.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Senator Tillman and Governor Evans were successful in securing due constitutional recognition of their system of state liquor dispensaries. The system is not absolutely required, but it is permitted. The

whole subject of the regulation of the liquor traffic is dealt with in the following section :

In the exercise of the police power the General Assembly shall have the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale at retail of alcoholic liquors or beverages within the state. The General Assembly may license persons or corporations to manufacture and sell at retail alcoholic liquors or beverages within the state under such rules and restrictions as it deems proper, or the General Assembly may forbid the manufacture and sale at retail of alcoholic liquors and beverages within the state, but may authorize and empower state, county and municipal officers, all or either, under the authority and in the name of the state, to buy in any market and retail within the state liquors and beverages in such packages and quantities, under such rules and regulations as it deems expedient; provided that no license shall be granted to sell alcoholic beverages in less quantities than one-half pint, or to sell them between sundown and sunrise, or to sell them to be drunk on the premises; and provided, further, that the General Assembly shall not delegate to any municipal corporation the power to issue licenses to sell the same.

AS TO CORPORATIONS

Article IX. deals with corporations. This article undertakes to hold corporations strictly accountable, provides against discrimination in charges by transportation companies, forbids the consolidation of corporations, provides that stock or bonds shall not be used by any corporation except for labor done or money or property actually received or subscribed, and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. Corporations shall not engage in any business except that specifically authorized by their charters or necessarily incident thereto. The General Assembly is required to enact laws to prevent all trusts, combinations, contracts, and agreements against the public welfare, and to prevent abuse, unjust discriminations, and extortion of all charges of transporting and transmitting companies, and shall pass laws for the supervision and regulation of such companies by commission or otherwise, and shall provide adequate penalties to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of the forfeiture of their franchises.

A railroad commission of three members is established by the constitution, upon the lines of the existing commission. Railroad corporations are made liable for injuries sustained by their employees, and any contract waiving such liability is null and void.

NOVEL TAX PROVISIONS.

Article X., which is devoted to Finance and Taxation, enters with considerable detail into questions regarding taxes and the management of revenues and public indebtedness, but it contains little that is of exceptional interest except the provision in a single sentence that "the General Assembly may provide for a graduated tax on incomes and for a graduated license on corporations and business callings."

The exemption of Confederate veterans from the payment of the poll tax for school purposes, while

the veterans who fought in the Union armies will have to pay the tax, must inevitably cause at least a slight amount of irritation and criticism in certain quarters. Clearly no offensive discrimination was intended. The general government has cared very liberally for Union veterans by its pension laws, and the Southern States have had to contribute their share towards the pension fund.

EDUCATION.

Article XI deals with Education. The General Assembly is required to provide for "a liberal system of free public schools for all children between the ages of six and twenty-one years," and for the division of the counties into suitable school districts. An annual tax of one dollar must be assessed on all taxable polls in the state between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, excepting Confederate soldiers above the age of fifty years, the proceeds of which tax shall be expended for school purposes in the several school districts in which it is collected.

Provision is further made for the levy of a property tax for school purposes.

Separate schools shall be provided for children of the white and colored races, and no child of either race shall ever be permitted to attend a school provided for the children of the other race.

Article XII, which treats of Charitable and Penal Institutions, declares :

All convicts sentenced to hard labor by any of the courts in this state must be employed upon the public works of this state, or of the counties, or upon the public highways.

CONFEDERATE PENSIONS.

It is a very interesting and significant fact that Article XIII. of the new constitution, entitled "Military," which in its first section, provides the usual and familiar arrangements for the enlistment and organization of the citizen soldiery of the State, proceeds in the concluding section to make the following requirement concerning the pensioning of Confederate soldiers :

The General Assembly is hereby empowered and required at its first session after the adoption of this constitution to provide such proper and liberal legislation as will guarantee and secure an annual pension to every indigent or disabled Confederate soldier and sailor of this state and of the late Confederate States who are citizens of this state, and also to the indigent widows of Confederate soldiers and sailors.

Article XIV. treats of Eminent Domain; Article XV. of Impeachment, and Article XVI. of Amendments and Revisions of the Constitution. The process provided is the adoption of a proposed amendment by a two-thirds vote of each House of the Legislature, and submission to the voters of the state.

Article XVII. deals with "Miscellaneous Matters," some of which are highly important.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

South Carolina has for a long time held a unique position as the only State in the Union which refuses

to grant divorces for any cause whatsoever. It is exceedingly interesting to note the fact that the new constitution does not alter the state's policy in this regard. Marriages between the two races are absolutely forbidden. The age of consent is fixed at fourteen. Married women are accorded full rights of property. The sections in which these four rules are laid down read as follows :

Divorce from the bonds of matrimony shall not be allowed in this state.

The marriage of a white person with a negro or mulatto or person who shall have one-eighth or more negro blood shall be unlawful and void.

No unmarried woman shall legally consent to sexual intercourse who shall not have attained the age of fourteen years.

The real and personal property of a woman held at the time of her marriage, or that which she may thereafter acquire, either by gift, grant, inheritance, device, or otherwise, shall be her separate property, and she shall have all the rights incident to the same to which an unmarried woman or a man is entitled. She shall have the power to contract and be contracted with in the same manner as if she were unmarried.

NO LOTTERIES, GAMBLING OR PRIZE-FIGHTS.

The South is evidently awake to the requirements of an enlightened public sentiment concerning such demoralizing spectacles as prize-fights and such harmful institutions as lotteries. These two clauses are embodied in the new constitution :

All prize fighting is prohibited in this state, and the General Assembly shall provide by proper laws for the prevention and punishment of the same.

No lottery shall ever be allowed or be advertised, by newspapers or otherwise, or its tickets be sold in this state, and the General Assembly shall provide by law at its next session for the enforcement of this provision.

Much more remarkable, however, than the prohibition of prize-fighting and lotteries is the following section which forbids any public officer to gamble or to bet, under penalty of losing his place :

It shall be unlawful for any person holding an office of honor, trust or profit, to engage in gambling or betting or games of chance; and any such officer upon conviction thereof shall become thereby disqualified from the further exercise of the functions of his office, and the office of said person shall become vacant as in the case of resignation or death.

THEISM ESTABLISHED BY LAW.

Among other miscellaneous matters comprised in Article XVII. of this remarkable constitution, there is retained from former constitutions the following perpetuation of the old-fashioned disabilities deemed necessary to protect citizens against atheism :

No person who denies the existence of a Supreme Being shall hold any office under this constitution.

Such provisions, well meant though they be, are more likely to provoke doubt in the minds of half educated young men of good conscience but unsettled convictions, than to promote reverence and strengthen faith.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

CONDITIONS FOR AMERICAN COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL SUPREMACY.

THE leading article in the *Forum* for December is on "Conditions for American Commercial and Financial Supremacy," by Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the distinguished French political economist. The first section of his article, dealing with state issues of paper money, receives a certain timeliness from President Cleveland's recommendation in favor of withdrawing the greenback from circulation; the second section, treating of silver and bimetallism, is on a subject never untimely in this country.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu's point of view appears in his opening paragraph: "There is much surprise in France and throughout the continent of Europe that a nation so great, so rapidly growing, so richly endowed in character and material resources as is the American people, should allow its development to be trammelled by frequent and severe crises, and that it should either be unable to discern their causes or lack decision to remove them from its path. The European accustomed to the study of financial phenomena is struck by two facts peculiar at present to the United States: On the one hand, the issue of an enormous volume of paper money redeemable in specie, it is true, by the public treasury; on the other hand, the hesitation shown by the American people in according legal monetary pre-eminence to gold, and the dreams of bimetallism, national or international, in which they indulge."

WHEN THE ISSUE OF GREENBACKS IS PERMISSIBLE.

In setting forth his views on these two points M. Leroy-Beaulieu is sympathetic, but says plainly what he believes to be the truth regarding our financial conditions. With reference to the first point he says it is not an unusual phenomenon, but rather a common practice that a state involved in a great war should issue, directly or indirectly, considerable amounts of paper money. In fact, he regards such a practice to be a necessity not to be avoided by a people engaged in a struggle of vital importance. If a great war were again to break out in Europe or elsewhere it is more than probable that the belligerents, the moment war was declared, would issue large amounts of paper money. He points out that England and France, as well as Russia, Austria and Italy, have at one time or other been obliged to create resources for themselves by the issue of paper money. It is so common a practice indeed that M. Leroy-Beaulieu has only one exception to cite, and that is Prussia in her war against Austria, in 1866, and in that against France, in 1870. But while thoroughly approving of this method of financing war M. Leroy-Beaulieu cannot give his sanction to the continuance of paper money in circulation after the occa-

sion for its issue has passed. He looks upon paper money only as a provisional expedient, to be abandoned as soon as possible. This has been the European practice. England, for instance, immediately on the re-establishment of peace in 1815, devoted herself to the suppression of the paper money issued to meet war expenditures, and France, after the peace of 1871, likewise set about to repay to the Bank of France the advance made to the government during the war. By 1819 there was no trace left of the war money in England, and at the present moment in France there is no reminder in the French monetary system of that frightful conflict with Germany.

The view taken by England and by France as well as other European countries was not adopted in the United States after the war of secession. Yet the American paper money issues—greenbacks—had the same origin as the English and French issues, namely, to secure provisional resources for the treasury in the time of war, when it was difficult, even impossible, to obtain them immediately and of sufficient amount by public loans. "The fact seems to have been overlooked," says M. Leroy-Beaulieu, "that these greenbacks were a temporary expedient that ought not to be long continued after peace was established. The American Government showed a zeal most praiseworthy in itself in reducing its bonded debt; but it neglected to redeem its urgent floating debt, as in like circumstances had been done by the English and French governments. It appears, indeed, that at one time the government realized that its paper currency ought to be abandoned. If I mistake not, a law of April, 1866, directed its redemption in monthly instalments. That was the true financial policy, but it was soon abandoned. The belief obtained that the situation would be sufficiently improved and strengthened by the resumption of specie payments in 1879. This, in my judgment, was a great and vital error, the evil influence of which has been, and is yet, seriously felt in the entire monetary and financial situation of the United States. A government is ill-fitted and ill-equipped to maintain paper money in circulation, even if the paper is redeemable in specie. The redemption alone is in itself a great trouble and a continual embarrassment."

REGARDING A FIDUCIARY CURRENCY.

Continuing, the writer has this to say regarding a fiduciary currency—that is, paper accepted by the public with confidence, representing specie, and payable in specie on demand. "It must not be a rigid, uniform currency. It ought to be elastic and variable, following the movements of both domestic and foreign trade. The means constantly required to adapt the fiduciary currency of a country to its

changing needs are in part personal, in part material, in their nature. By this I mean that on the one hand the persons who distribute and direct the fiduciary currency must have special and rare qualities—experience, tact, and nimbleness of mind; and that, on the other hand, these persons must possess certain powers and methods for regulating the supply and demand of both the fiduciary currency and metallic money.

“Now it is apparent that the government and the functionaries who represent the government, and who must act by fixed and always identical rules, have neither the personal nor material means to keep a fiduciary currency flexible, so that it will now contract, now expand, and combine in harmony with specie, especially gold, and so prevent either an excessive and dangerous exportation of gold or its exaggerated and superfluous accumulation. It is only men used to business and banking from early youth, and interested, moreover, in maintaining affairs in a healthy condition, who can have sufficient experience, insight and decision to take the required steps at the right time for the increase or reduction of the fiduciary currency according to the actual and always changing needs of the country. An immovable rigid fiduciary currency is an absurdity. In the calmest years this currency must vary according to seasons and circumstances.”

M Leroy-Beaulieu is of the opinion that the United States should cease to issue and distribute fiduciary money. This task, he says, should be remitted to the banks. The transition would be easy in the present state of American credit. Either the creation of a public bank on the model of the Bank of England and the Bank of France, or resort to a syndicate of the banks, complying with certain conditions, would be a practical solution.

SILVER AND BIMETALLISM.

The other question discussed by M. Leroy-Beaulieu in this article is that of silver and bimetalism. His views on this subject are as pronounced as those upon paper money. They are suggested in this sentence: “The hesitation shown by so rich a country as the United States to adopt a single gold standard and reduce silver to the rank of subordinate or subsidiary coin is most surprising to Europeans.” He is therefore a monometallist, and declares that “the United States would have an immense advantage in the possession of a solid metallic currency, resting on the metal adopted by the chief civilized countries, and which by its great value and small volume is alone suited to the uses of a rich people.”

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

“Placed between Europe and Asia, the United States can aspire to take from England, in the course of the next century, the commercial and financial supremacy heretofore enjoyed by that country. For this triumph it will not suffice to possess in abundance coal, iron, cotton, intelligent workmen, and bold and enterprising employers; it will require equally,

perhaps indispensably, a monetary system that is definite, rational and unchangeable. It is beyond dispute that the uninterrupted *régime* of the single gold standard in England since the beginning of the century; the certainty that gold can always be procured in London; the security and precision resulting for every bill of exchange on London and for all British engagements—all these conditions flowing from the monetary system of Great Britain have contributed in a marked degree to assure to that country its financial hegemony. At the present moment throughout Europe, and even in France, prudent people try to have a part of their fortune in pounds sterling, because it is known that pounds sterling are the only true money, that is to say, money that is not exposed to change by new legal arrangements. It is not known exactly what the dollar will be, or the mark, or even the franc. The whims of legislators may change them in the future, as they have changed them in the past. On the contrary there is a rooted confidence among men engaged in finance the world over that the pound sterling will always be a piece of gold of 7 grammes and 988 milligrammes, 916.66 fine, and that England will never commit the blunder of putting gold and silver on the same footing as money. Thus the pound sterling, all the world through, especially when long contracts are to be made, is not only the money *par excellence*; it is the *only* money, and in it alone can be placed almost absolute confidence.

GIVE THE DOLLAR THE QUALITIES OF THE POUND-STERLING.

“If the United States are to attain a commercial, and still more a financial position equal to that of England, the dollar must be given the qualities of the pound sterling; that is, there must be no sort of doubt that it is a gold dollar, and that never for any reason or under any pretext that which is called a dollar shall be paid in silver. Then all nations will have the same faith in the dollar that they have in the pound sterling. As the United States have a territory infinitely more vast than that of England, a territory full of the most varied resources and in which capital can find great opportunities of profit, that country will become the chosen land for the capital of the whole world. The old nations, with narrow territory already almost completely in use, such as (besides Great Britain) France, Belgium, Switzerland, and recently Germany—all these strenuous producers of savings that they no longer know how to employ will direct their overflowing capital toward the United States. All that is lacking is a completely solid monetary system to enable the American people to profit by a large part of the capital accumulated in such enormous quantities by the old nations of Europe.”

He attributes the fall of prices during the last quarter century not, of course, to the proscription of silver by the monetary legislation of the principal European nations, as is held by the bimetalists and silver agitators, but to the considerable increase in

the production of most commodities and the progress in industrial methods, and in the application of science to this production. This is the real cause of the decline in prices, he says, and it is chimerical to hope to raise them artificially. He declares that the bimetallist agitation has less chance of accomplishing anything to-day than it had four or ten or fifteen years ago, for the reason that most of the great countries have accustomed themselves to the single gold standard, established either by law or practice. He makes the sweeping statement that there is not a single European country in a normal financial condition that attaches the slightest importance to bimetallism. From time to time some minister utters in Parliament a few equivocal words on the subject, seeking to avoid stripping the bimetallists absolutely of all hope. M. Leroy-Beaulieu warns America not to be duped by these ambiguous expressions. "At bottom, not a country, not a government of Europe has the least wish to make the least change in the established monetary system—that is, in the pre-eminence of gold and the secondary and circumscribed function of silver."

THE SURE ROAD.

He considers that there is but one course worthy of a great nation like the United States. "It is not to persist in trying to rehabilitate silver; it is definitely to recognize the pre-eminence of gold, and to make of this metal the sole keystone of the American monetary system. Silver will never be anything but subsidiary money for the Western nations. The United States Treasury will without doubt lose a part of the sums it has so imprudently sunk in the purchase of silver. But this loss is of no importance for so rich and progressive a people; it is of no consequence compared with the solidity the gold standard will give to the American monetary system and American credit."

THE SECRET OF ENGLAND'S GREATNESS.

MR. A. J. WILSON thus expounds the secret of England's greatness in the December number of the *Investors' Review*: "But although wars founded our dominion, it has not been sustained by war, nor is its greatest attribute that of conquest with arms in hand. England is great to-day because she has cultivated the arts of peace, and filled the world with the products of her industry. Splendid, nay heroic, as our people's qualities are, the finest genius of the race is not expressed in the successful warrior, but in the inventor and handicraftsman, by whose perseverance, ingenuity and toil we have risen to an unrivaled position as leader in that peaceful exchange of commodities between nation and nation by means of which the whole world has been made happier and the lot of humanity immeasurably changed for the better. Our true imperial domination is expressed in the figures of our foreign com-

merce, is seen in the millions upon millions of tons of our shipping engaged in circulating the products of our industry and of that of every people under the sun. Ours is an empire of barter and exchange of commodities; and we have done more to spread the benefits of civilization in the world, to lift mankind in all parts of the earth out of the dead uniformity of uncivilized routine, than any great nation the world ever saw before."

THE "GERMAN VOTE" AND THE PARTIES.

IN the *Forum* for January that great class of Americans who at our elections cast what is called the "German vote" get a sympathetic hearing. Their advocate is Mr. Frederick William Holls, a prominent member of the New York bar, and himself of German descent. Mr. Holls writes from the point of view of a Republican, and has no apology to offer for so doing. He discusses his subject apropos of the recent election in New York State, where the German Americans held the balance of power, his article on the whole being the strongest argument against the literal interpretation and strict enforcement of so called "blue laws" that has appeared in any of the periodicals during the last few years. It must compel wide attention.

In the overthrow of Tammany in 1894 the German Americans had borne a conspicuous part; but in the political contest last November the great body of them supported the regular Democratic ticket. This change of front is explained by Mr. Holls:

"On May 6, 1895, the new Police Commission, bi-partisan by law, was completed, and once more the police force of New York was controlled by men of the highest character and standing in the community. Among the problems which confronted the new Commission none seemed more difficult in some respects, and in others so simple, as that of the suppression or tolerance of open saloons and beer-gardens on Sunday. The letter of the law was perfectly clear, and it is a great mistake to suppose that it was entirely ignored in the Tammany régime. On the contrary, though considered obsolete by the public at large, its occasional enforcement was the most potent weapon for blackmail in the hands of the corrupt Tammany police force. The publican who paid tribute to his captain or roundsman was left unmolested, whereas his poorer or more refractory competitor was beset by spies in the shape of police men in citizens' clothes, or paid hirelings and stool-pigeons, who first caused him to commit the offense of selling them liquors and then ruthlessly dragged him before a Tammany police justice, where his resistance to regular blackmail was speedily broken. A more infamous system of oppression, and a more criminal prostitution of governmental power it is difficult to imagine; but perhaps its most vicious feature was the introduction into the administra-

tion of petty criminal law in this city, of the system of spies and *agents provocateurs*. While no reasonable man can deny the necessity for the employment of detectives in the case of crimes and felonies which are dangerous to the public weal, their use for the purpose of detecting violations of mere police ordinances or administrative regulations has always been regarded as wrong and demoralizing to the last degree. More infamous still are the practices of sworn officers of the law resorting to mendacity and deceit to persuade barkeepers to break the law for the purpose of making arrests, and the hiring of outsiders with public money at an agreed sum for each arrest and a higher sum for each conviction. In no branch of the law has the difference between *mala in se* and *mala prohibita* been more carefully pointed out than in that branch of administrative law which treats of permissible methods for the prevention and detection of crime; and in no branch of administration is the maxim more dangerous than 'the end justifies the means.' The older class of emigrants from continental Europe are perfectly familiar with the outrages committed by the police, using similar methods, with reference to political offenses, and consequently, among Americans of German birth, the hostility to the spy system, with its attendant scandals, is peculiarly deep-seated."

UNPOPULARITY OF SUNDAY RAIDS.

"From the point of view of the liberal-minded American, and more especially the one of German birth or descent, the New York Sunday raids were therefore utterly unjustifiable; and that the political effect would be far-reaching was soon evident. The danger that the cause of municipal reform would be confounded with the Sunday raid became apparent, and it is a significant fact that no political convention for the nomination of candidates for the city election openly indorsed the new policy. A change in the law was demanded by all, and it was perfectly understood that that change should be in the direction of liberality, although a *referendum* on the maintenance of the present policy was perhaps most frequently advocated.

"When the so-called 'Fusion' ticket against Tammany was nominated, great care was taken to avoid any indorsement of the course of the Police Commissioners, and it was hoped that under these circumstances the German-American friends of good government might be induced to defeat Tammany once more. These hopes were doomed to disappointment, and although it was known that great bitterness of feeling existed against the new policy, the formal indorsement of Tammany Hall by the German-American Reform Union came as a clap of thunder out of a clear sky to all who had counted upon continued assistance from that quarter in the struggle for purer city government. It may be said with truth that no greater blow to the prestige of German-Americans as friends of good government

under all circumstances has ever been dealt. From the point of view of practical politics it was a blunder worse than a crime, for by it the German-Americans ran into the danger of almost, if not quite, losing the sympathy of the one great political body which had the power as well as the inclination to modify the law in a liberal sense,—the great body of liberal-minded Republicans. It made all the friends of German ideals of freedom and social progress grieve, and furnished their detractors with the most available catch-words and arguments. Accordingly on the platform and in the press, 'beer,' 'Sunday beer,' the 'beer and delicatessen party,' and similar terms, were freely applied to the aims and principles of that entire section of the community which in truth, at this particular juncture, represented truly American ideals at least as faithfully as any other. It was hard to blame any one for thinking that the larger portion, at least, of the German-Americans set the enjoyment of their Sunday beer above their regard for law and order and for decency in local government; and yet it would be rank injustice to the great mass of German-Americans in New York City to assert this view.

The great fact remains that the platform of the Fusionists, while it did not indorse the Sunday raid and the spy system, failed to condemn them as vigorously as many German-Americans—to whom the whole question was one of principle—condemned them in their own minds. The desire for complete harmony of thought and action, to which allusion has been made before, was therefore not gratified to its fullest extent by a vote for the Fusion ticket. On the other hand, many conscientious voters believed that a Tammany victory this year, when the offices to be filled were few and comparatively unimportant, with the practical assurance of further Tammany victories to come provided the obnoxious and unjustifiable administrative policy was continued, would do more to clear the atmosphere and to insure a modification of the law than anything else which could happen."

THE MISTAKE OF THE FUSIONISTS.

"Had the great mass of German voters in New York City been convinced that a vote for the Fusion ticket did not mean and would not be interpreted as an indorsement of the weekly saloon raid, with its attendant features of spies and informers, their votes would have defeated Tammany as decidedly as in 1894. It was the fatal weakness of the rival organization and its leaders that they did not with sufficient emphasis condemn the administrative blundering of which the deplorable situation of the last campaign was only the inevitable result. Thus an impression of disingenuousness—unjust but real—was created, which even the noble and eloquent appeals of Mr. Carl Schurz could not wholly remove."

MR. ROOSEVELT ON CIVIC DUTIES.

IN the *Outlook's* "magazine number," dated December 21, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt signs the first of a series of sketches by different authorities on the general subject of "The Higher Life of American Cities." The President of the Police Commission begins by talking straight out from the shoulder about the duty and necessity of working hard, and in the thick of the fight, if one wants to add anything appreciable to the statues of our urban life.

DILETTANTEISM COUNTS LITTLE IN REFORM.

"To sit at home, read one's favorite paper and scoff at the misdeeds of the men who do things is easy, but is markedly ineffective. It is what evil men count upon the good men's doing; and hitherto there has been this justification for such a belief among bad men—namely, that as a rule the corrupt men have been perfectly content to let their opponents monopolize all the virtue, while they themselves have been permitted to monopolize all the efficiency. Rather than sit at home alone and do nothing, it is better that the friend of decent government should go out and meet other men who think as he does and combine with them; but let him remember here also, that though occasionally good is done when two or three hundred excellent gentlemen of refined tastes meet in a parlor and listen to papers on city government, yet this is not in itself by any means sufficient. We need such work, and real good is accomplished by doing it; but it is ineffective if not supplemented by work of an entirely different kind. The man who in the long run will count for most in bettering municipal life is the man who actually steps down into the hurly-burly, who is not frightened by the sweat and the blood and the blows of friends and foes; who 'haunts' not the fringing edges of the fight, but the pellmell of men.' He must meet foes as well as friends, and, above all, he must get accustomed to acting with men who may be persuaded to work with him for a common object, but whose ideas are not identical with his own."

OUR POLITICAL DUTIES COME FIRST.

Mr. Roosevelt runs over the wide field in which real earnest, hand-to-hand work can make the atmosphere of our city life finer and purer, and quickly gets all the rest of them off his hands to concentrate on those civic duties that we should naturally expect would appeal to him most strongly.

"At least it can be said that there is greater room for reform in our political life than almost anywhere else. There are shortcomings enough and to spare on all sides; but compared to the proper standard we fall further below in politics than in almost any other branch of our life or labor. Moreover, political life is something in which every man, indeed every woman, should take an active and intelligent interest. There is no other reform

for which the entire population should work or indeed could work; but every man, worth being an American citizen at all, is bound if he does his duty to try to do his part in politics. The life of the home, the man's relation as husband and father, the woman's as wife and mother—these are all that should come before our political life. In the long run no amount of material prosperity, no commercial success, can atone for the debasement of public life, for the lowering of political ideals."

We have recently at various times had opportunities to present to our readers Mr. Roosevelt's honest and emphatic views on what should be, as he says, the elementary truths of political life and management—the necessity of having officials who are not venial and who will insist on carrying out the laws they pretend to work under. Of the late campaign in New York City Mr. Roosevelt says:

THE VALUE OF COMBINATION IN POLITICS.

"It would be difficult to wish a more excellent object lesson upon the need of what may be called 'team-play' in politics. There must be some loyalty and some organization among good men, or they are at the mercy of the bad. It is impossible that a thousand intelligent men can ever nominate a ticket every name on which will be acceptable to every one of the thousand men. But, if they are going to accomplish anything, they have got to support the ticket solidly. It is very necessary that the managers of the machine should understand that decent men will not tolerate dishonest action on their part, and stand ready to bolt any ticket if such action is rendered necessary by considerations of decency and morality. It is no less necessary, however, that it should be understood that this action of bolting is not normal, but is to be resorted to only when fully justified; and this applies quite as much to bolting a fusion ticket representing the best thought of the decent men of both parties as to bolting a regular party ticket in state or national affairs. In every case where a man bolts he does a certain amount of damage, if only by weakening his influence for good with the organization which he leaves, and he should always consider this and make up his mind whether the amount of good he does in some given case will or will not be outweighed by the impending evil. As a matter of fact, he will find that circumstances continually arise in which the conflicting elements have different weight, so that it would be right for him to bolt at one time and wrong for him to bolt at another. In the present instance serious harm was done and, so far as any unprejudiced observer can see, not a particle of good accomplished. Many Republicans and Democrats who were reluctant to enter into any combination with one another found their views strengthened, and it will be a difficult matter to prevent them from running straight tickets in the future. If they do run such straight tickets the fault will rest primarily with those who failed to support the fusion ticket this year."

EXPLORING THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

A CAPITAL feature of the January *Century* is C. E. Borchgrevink's account of "The First Landing on the Antarctic Continent." In the fall of 1894 the *Antarctic*, a bark of 320 tons and an engine which could achieve the thrilling speed of five knots an hour, sailed from Melbourne toward the South Pole in search of the right whale, and Mr. Borchgrevink joined the expedition as the representative of the Royal Geographical Society of Victoria.

COLOR OF ANTARCTIC BIRDS.

The expedition proceeded by way of Campbell Island and Stewart Island, from which point the bark sailed with fresh hands on November 18. "It was remarkable," the writer says, "to see how the plumage of the birds gradually changed into lighter and lighter colors as we drew southward, altering with the colors of the surroundings. Whether the birds, like the polar hare, also changed their color with the seasons, I had not an opportunity to notice; but it is clear that within the Antarctic Circle also Mother Nature takes care of all her children, and protects the defenseless from the eye of their larger enemies by giving them an invisible clothing. It was thus almost impossible to discover the magnificent white petrel when it was on the dazzling snow. It was likewise difficult to discover the white seal when it stretched itself on the ice-floes.

THE OUTLOOK FROM THE CROW'S NEST.

"On December 7 I sighted the edge of the ice-pack from the crow's nest, and shot my first seal, which was of the white kind, its skin being injured by several deep scratches. It was cold up in the white cask on the maintop that morning. Before us were the ice-fields, with the strong ice-blink in the air above us; and as we drew near to the edge the snow-white petrels became more and more numerous. They are of the size of an ordinary pigeon, but much more graceful. Their large eyes are deep black, as are also their bold, curved beak and their elegant webbed feet. They seemed almost transparent as with spread, quiet wings they soared in the air about the crow's nest, where I was hanging on to one end of a large telescope heavy enough to lift me in seesaw fashion far out of the nest every time I let it glide too far out over the upper edge of the barrel. Like the pricking of pins the snow crystals blew against my face, and I had continually to dry the telescope glasses with my woolen mittens, as the vapor from my breath settled on the lenses in numberless crystals and formed an extra sheet of glass. But they were glorious, those hours on the lookout! The air was generally clear, and the human eye could see, even from the deck, great distances within those southern latitudes. Only from the crow's nest can one fully appreciate the supernatural charm of Antarctic scenery. Up there you seem lifted above the pettiness and troubles of every-day life. Your horizon is wide, and from your high position you rule the little world below you. Onward, onward stretch the ice-fields, the narrow

channels about the ship are opened and closed again by current and wind, and as you strain your sight to the utmost to find the best places for the vessel to penetrate, your eyes wander from the ship's bow out toward the horizon, where floes and channels seem to form one dense, vast ice-field. Ice and snow cover spars and ropes, and everywhere are perfect peace and silence.

"We always observed the white, shining reflection of the ice-fields in the air, and we were thus warned from afar even of the presence of a narrow stream of ice or an iceberg. This ice-blink and the presence of the white petrel never deceived us."

PECULIAR MARKS ON THE SEALS.

"We shot several seals, but seldom saw more than one or two together, and never more than seven. Most of them had scars and scratches on their skins. Sir James Ross noticed similar wounds, and supposed that they had been inflicted by the large tusks with which the sea-leopards are provided. My opinion, however, is that these scars must be traced to an enemy of a different species from the seal. The wounds are not like the ordinary wounds inflicted by a tusk. Varying from two to twenty inches in length, they are straight and narrow; and where several of them were together on one animal, they were too far apart to be produced by the numerous sharp teeth of the seal. That this unknown and destructive enemy of the seal in those waters is of a superior and more dangerous kind than the seals themselves I conclude from the fact that the wounded seals never had any scars about their heads and necks, which undoubtedly would have been the case if battles had been fought among themselves. That the grampus, or swordfish, is doing mischief down there I do not doubt; but I feel just as sure that of the seals we shot but few received their scars from the sword of the grampus or from the tusks of other seals. If my opinion holds good, it may serve as an explanation of the strange scarcity of the seals in regions where one would think that these animals would be found in abundance.

THE FIRST LANDING ON THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT.

"On the 23d we were again at Cape Adare, and the coast-line presented a most original and magnificent aspect, the huge snow-capped peaks shining and glittering with singular whiteness and beauty in the glorious light of the sun of noon and midnight.

"Icebergs of large size were everywhere to be seen, and showed distinctly whether they were broken from the big barrier or discharged from the glaciers on Victoria Land. Like fairy palaces were these masterpieces of nature floating about, so clean, so pure that the eye of mortal man seemed unworthy of such beauty—beautiful beyond description, terrible in their gigantic majesty, the crystals of their walls glittering in the sun, while caves and arches were half hidden in a mist of azure blue, and about them the ocean, roaring sometimes with great fury, threw waves far up against their perpendicular sides, to fall back again in clouds of foam.

"We landed at Cape Adare that night, being the first human creatures to put foot on the mainland. A peculiar feeling of fascination crept over each of us, even to the most prosaic natures in our boat, as we gradually drew near to the beach of this unknown land. Some few cakes of ice were floating about, and looking over the side of the boat I even discovered a jelly-fish, apparently of the common light blue, transparent kind. I do not know whether it was to catch the jelly-fish or from a strong desire to be the first man to put foot on this *terra incognita*, but as soon as the order was given to stop pulling the oars, I jumped over the side of the boat. I thus killed two birds with one stone, being the first man on shore, and relieving the boat of my weight, thus enabling her to approach land near enough to let the captain jump ashore dry-shod."

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION OF THE FUTURE.

Concerning the expeditions which will undoubtedly penetrate into this *terra incognita*, Mr. Borchgrevink says:

"I believe that Cape Adare is the very place where a future scientific expedition might safely stop even during the winter months. From the spot where we were several accessible spurs lead up to the top of the cape, and from there a gentle slope runs on to the great plateau of Victoria Land. The presence of the penguin colony, their undisturbed old nests, the appearance of dead seals, which were preserved in Egyptian mummies and must have lain there for years, the vegetation of the rocks, and lastly the flat table of the cape above, all indicated that here is a place where the powers of the Antarctic Circle do not display the whole severity of their forces. Neither ice nor volcanoes seemed to have raged on the peninsula at Cape Adare, and I strongly recommend a future scientific expedition to choose that place as a centre of operations. On this particular spot there is ample space for house, tents and provisions.

"I myself am willing to be the leader of a party to be landed either on the pack or on the mainland near Colman Island. From there it is my scheme to work toward the south magnetic pole, calculated to be in latitude 75° 5', longitude 150° E. Should the party succeed in penetrating so far into the continent, the course should, if possible, be laid for Cape Adare, there to join the main body of the expedition. As to the zoological results of future researches, I expect great discoveries. It would indeed be remarkable if on the unexplored Victoria continent, which probably extends over an area of 4,000,000 square miles, there should not be found animal life hitherto unknown in the Southern hemisphere. It is of course a possibility that the unknown land around the axis of rotation might be found to consist of islands joined only by perpetual ice and snow; but the appearance of the land, the color of the water, with its soundings, in addition to the movements of the Antarctic ice, point to the

existence of a mass of land much more extensive than a mere group of islands."

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

Mr. Borchgrevink's descriptions of the intensely interesting animal life, and the superb phenomena of atmosphere and water, would be well worth quoting if we had more space to devote to this really important expedition. Considered from a commercial point of view he regards it as a failure, "because we did not find the right whale, so valuable for its whalebone. The *Antarctic* was fitted out for the hunt of that particular kind of whale; nevertheless I have no doubt that the commercial result of the expedition would have been much better had we worked under more favorable auspices.

"I do not by any means consider the fact of our not having met with the right whale in those seas as conclusive proof of their non-existence in the bay at Victoria Land. The *Antarctic* found the right whale at Campbell Island in the winter-time; the boats fastened to five of them, of which, however, only one was caught. Now, to me it does not seem improbable that these whales go south to the bay of Victoria Land, where Ross saw them, in the summer, and return north in the winter. It would seem incredible that a man of Sir James Ross' standing, supported as he was by able scientists and experienced whalers, should have made a grave error when he said that this valuable whale was to be found in large numbers in those southern latitudes.

"The difference in the appearance of the blue whale, as we found it there, and the right whale in the method of spouting is so striking that even the most casual observer could not easily be deceived. Very possibly, had we penetrated further into the large open bay discovered by Ross in the vicinity of the volcanic peaks Erebus and Terror, we too would have found the right whale in great numbers. We saw very many blue whales, but had not the appliances to take them.

"As I remarked at the International Geographical Congress, we found few seals. They increased, however, in number as we worked eastward, and seemed afraid of the land. All of the seals that we met on the shore showed much uneasiness, and speedily made for the water, a fact which strengthened my belief in the existence of a large enemy of the seal on the continent. I do not doubt that the seals congregate together in larger numbers at some places on the bay.

"I consider the guano-beds which we discovered of great commercial importance, and they ought to be well worth the attention of enterprising business men. The specimen which I brought back with me contains a large percentage of ammonium.

"Furthermore, from the analysis of the specimens of rock which I brought back with me, the possible and probable presence of valuable minerals on the continent is proved, although the lava and the volcanic aspect of the coast-line do not speak favorably for the presence of heavy metals near the surface."

THE AIR CAR.

The Latest Rival of the Balloon.

IN the *National Review* for December Lieut. B. Baden Powell expounds his patent plan for enabling men to ascend into the air. He says he has been up with it 400 feet high, and if this can be done as he describes it, kite-flying will soon become a recognized branch of military strategy. Here is his description of his machine:

ITS MECHANISM.

"The latest machine consists of a varying number (usually four to six) of sails, of a flattened hexagonal shape, looking not unlike the square sails of a ship. These are connected, one behind the other, to the ground line, from which latter is suspended a basket car. A parachute is spread out above the car in case of accident. The number of kites used depends upon the strength of the wind, and thus, the stronger the pressure, the less is the area presented, so that the strain on the retaining ropes is always about the same. This apparatus has now been tried on a number of occasions and under many different circumstances of weather, and although through lack of wind, or rather insufficiency of kite-power, it has occasionally not lifted as well as I should have liked, and frequent mishaps, the results of inexperience, have occurred, yet on the whole it has behaved very well, and has generally carried its man easily and steadily to a considerable height. I have myself been lifted over a hundred feet high, and had I not been firmly held down by a rope I might have risen much higher. Never once have I experienced the least uncomfortable motion. When the car has been let up to the full extent of the rope, equivalent to a height of some 400 feet, it has invariably floated steadily and well.

"Now this machine packs up into two bundles, twelve feet long, and a small basket of ropes, each of which can be easily carried by one man. A very few minutes are required to unpack and set up the apparatus. The whole paraphernalia, including all ropes, canvas, poles, basket, spare gear and covers, actually weighs but 110 pounds, and I have no doubt but that this weight might, if necessary, be considerably diminished.

"MODUS OPERANDI."

"The machine is started thus. The kites are opened out and laid on the ground and connected together. The main ground line is attached, and the car, with its parachute, is fixed in place. The pilot kite is let up to its full height, so that one is enabled to judge by its pull of the strength of the wind. Its line then being attached to the next kite, the whole system is carried aloft, each kite 'drawing' as it gets clear of the ground, the car being held down. The aeronaut then gets into the basket and the 'regulator line' is pulled taut, which causes the kites to bring their full power into play, and the whole thing rises, lifting the car straight up. By means of the regulator, of which the man in the car

has control, the ascent can be graduated to a nicety, so that at any moment he can lower himself, quickly or slowly, to the ground again. It is a beautiful motion, this floating in mid-air, and the ability to regulate the ascent gives great confidence; a factor decidedly wanting in a balloon, when you rise right up without being able to stop or descend, except with the assistance of those below.

ITS SERVICEABILITY.

"On the whole, then, though not yet quite perfected, I think we may say that sufficient evidence has been gained to show that, with a very little improvement the invention should undoubtedly prove serviceable. It thus becomes difficult to foresee what limits can be put to the use of an apparatus which might be made so light that each man could almost carry on his own back an aerial coracle to lift him high above the heads of his enemy. The transport of a balloon section is composed of six wagons, which, if loaded with air-cars instead, could carry enough apparatus to lift 150 men! There is no reason why a rope a couple of miles long should not be used; and if only the wind blows in the right direction, or if a point to windward can be attained, a position may be taken up right over the enemy's heads whence explosives can be dropped on desirable spots.

"Besides these, there are innumerable other uses, some minor, some important, to which it may be applied. Not only is it the army which may be assisted. At sea, where the wind is usually steadier, and where there are neither trees nor buildings to interfere with the lines, there is, I believe, a great scope for the air-car. Floating high above a man-of-war (by which it might be towed in calms), a distant view could be obtained, in which the enemy's ships could be descried at vast distances. And during an action is it not too much to suppose that the machine might be floated over a hostile vessel to discharge a torpedo from above?

"Turning now to more peaceable ideas. As a means of rescue from shipwreck a kite has often been suggested, but seldom utilized. A simplified air-car could be stowed away with the greatest of ease on the deck of any ship, and might prove of supreme importance in case of disaster."

THE BODY AS A WATER-ENGINE.

IN *Longman's Magazine* for December Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson reprints the address which he delivered to the National Temperance League on the "Physical Foundations of Temperance." This is his own summary of his paper:

"1. That the body as an engine of life is a water-engine, and was never intended to be worked at the temperature provided for it by any other fluid than water. 2. That from a purely physical point of view alcohol is too light a fluid for the purpose. 3. That alcohol contains an element, carbon, which is

not wanted for the natural part water plays in the living creation. 4. That by well diluting alcohol it may, as indeed is too often seen, make a kind of living world, but that such a world is one having two leading false qualities, a shortly-endowed bodily mechanism and an idiot's mind, neither of which objects is of the selection and manifestation made for us by the Giver of Life."

LÈSE-MAJESTÉ OR MADCAP WILLIAM?

Liberty of the Press in Germany.

A FEW weeks ago, when the murder of a manufacturer by a man said to hold anarchist opinions was reported from Alsace-Lorraine, the German Emperor, in a telegram to the governor, commented as follows on the case: "Another victim of the revolutionary agitation fanned by the socialists! If only the German nation would bestir itself!" What the Emperor wished his people to do is not quite clear; but it is evident that he ascribed the blame for the murder to the social democrats, and that his telegram fanned the German police into bestirring themselves to institute prosecutions for any utterances in speeches or in the press which might by any possible means be construed into *lèse-majesté* or high treason. So far "this father of his people."

AWAY WITH SOCIAL DEMOCRACY!

Since the Breslau Congress was held the prosecutions for *lèse-majesté* bid fair to beat the remarkable record of the previous year. In the month of October the fines amounted to 2,941 marks (\$735), and the imprisonments to ten years and one month. In November the convictions have been equally numerous and severe—and equally absurd. Herr Liebknecht, for instance, has been sentenced to four months' imprisonment for some utterance in his inaugural address at the congress. He took care not to mention the Emperor at all, therefore his judge decided that his hearers might take his remarks as allusions to the Emperor, and it was in the possible meaning which others might attribute to his words that lay *lèse-majesté*. Such a view to take of a speech may well be alarming. Next we may expect absolute silence to be construed into *lèse-majesté*, and there will be an end to freedom of silence as well as of speech under the rule of the young madcap on the throne. Herr Liebknecht, who is about seventy, has suffered so many terms of imprisonment for his opinions that he may at least join St. Paul with "In prisons more frequent."

THE "PREUSSISCHE JAHRBÜCHER."

More childish still is the prosecution of Dr. Hans Delbrück, the editor of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*. In the October number of his review, in an article entitled "The True and the False Cartell," he commented as usual on the political situation in Germany. About a month after his remarks were suddenly alleged to be insults to the political police, and

he has been summoned to appear before the tribunal whose conduct he ventured to criticise. Under these circumstances it is interesting to return to the article and discover, if possible, which are the offending passages.

RIDICULOUS ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT.

Dr. Delbrück considers that the government lacks both decision and courage. Last year it made itself ridiculous by its anti-revolutionary campaign, and the only party which reaped any advantage was the social democracy. This mistake is now being repeated when there is absolutely no danger of violence on the part of the socialists. Are not the German Empire and the army to be depended upon? Those who think otherwise can only be cowards or traitors or fools.

Repressive measures are not needed. What use is it to prohibit a few meetings, confiscate a few journals, or prosecute a few editors who may be acquitted, or at best achieve cheap martyrdoms? Social democracy only laughs at such weakness, and intelligent people shrug their shoulders.

The German socialists include not only socialists and revolutionists with convictions, but a large number of orderly skilled workmen, who only join the party because they feel that the social conditions and legislation in Germany do them grievous wrong. In many ways it must be admitted German legislation has done much for the working classes, but there are still departments of social life in which Germany is far behind other countries.

In Prussia the great mass of the people is unrepresented in Parliament, not because they have not the franchise, but because they are practically prevented from exercising it freely. There is need for reform here, but a law that will enable workmen to form organizations is even more urgent. The present unworthy police restrictions are an insult to honest men, and it is from the discontented mood thus aroused in the people that social democracy derives its life blood.

AN EDITOR'S REJOINDERS.

Dr. Delbrück continues his criticisms in the November number, but his article on the treatment of the social democrats was already in print when he received the summons which has roused almost the whole European press into indignation at the high-handed conduct of the German police. Meanwhile, Dr. Delbrück learns that his case is not a conflict with the political police, but with the police; but he is in no way intimidated by the probability of punishment hanging over him, and in the December number of his review he is even more outspoken about the blundering policy that has been adopted.

He puts all blame on Herr von Köller, the Minister of the Interior, and the Chief of the Police, and thinks that but for their stupidity the nation would have responded heartily enough to the Emperor's appeal. If only there was method in their madness!

THE TOILERS' PARADISE.

What New Zealand is Doing for Labor.

While I write these words the fan and long gloves of our "general servant" are lying on the kitchen dresser. She is an excellent servant, and the dresser is a very clean one. She is going out to-night in full evening costume to the W— Boating Club Ball. This club is composed chiefly of young workingmen. Her invitation comes through the captain, a well-known harrister, the secretary and treasurer, who will introduce to her plenty of partners—all in swallow-tail coats! I anticipate that her programme will be filled up at once. She will meet there and may dance in the same set with the daughters of the Premier of New Zealand and other notable personages.

THE foregoing extract is a foot-note in the article entitled "Adult Male Labor in New Zealand," which Mr. Edward Reeves has contributed to the *Westminster Review* for December. It is a very interesting paper, carefully written, almost encyclopædia in its detail as to labor conditions of the most advanced of the English colonies. Mr. Reeves quotes the following testimony from the United States Consul at Auckland as to the success with which the New Zealand government has ministered to the needs of the working population:

AN AMERICAN TESTIMONY.

"The land laws of this country (New Zealand) are unique, having no parallel in the modern world that I am aware of. The tendency of legislation is to force the earth-grabber to either sell, subdivide, or improve his land so it will produce what nature intended it should, thereby administering to the wants of the people and placing the land within the reach of those who desire homes, . . . to check, if not absolutely prevent, the acquisition of vast estates in the hands of individuals or companies, to the detriment of the people, but without directly interfering with the laudable accumulation of thrift and industry. . . . The poor, the workingman and the struggling small farmer and mechanic are relieved from the burdens of taxation as much as possible. . . . The hours of labor are shortened to eight per day, and to the constant worker is given a half-holiday in every week, besides at least half a dozen full holidays in the year, under full pay, thus affording him more time for rest, recreation and intellectual development than is enjoyed by his fellow-workers in any part of the world. . . . The admission of pure air and genial sunshine into the workroom and factory is compelled under government supervision. . . . There is a general diffusion of wealth, no great poverty, and not a single millionaire, as far as I know. . . . The men who have inaugurated these honest Christian reforms are animated by a sincere desire to promote the universal welfare, to resist the aggression of the strong, and lend a helping hand to the weak and lowly. You may call these principles by any name you choose, but the facts are as herein related. . . . The people of New Zealand are blessed beyond all others."

THE ECONOMIC RESULTS.

The consul's evidence, however, will probably impress the public less than Mr. Reeves' own story as to the fan and long gloves of the general servant who is going out to a ball with the daughter of a prime minister. Mr. Reeves explains the labor laws, the Arbitration act and the other measures that have been taken to emancipate the workers. Measured by economic results wages are lower now than they were in 1877, but as the price of food necessary for maintenance has fallen to an even greater extent, the position of the worker is improved. A laborer's daily wages have fallen from seven and sixpence to six and threepence, and an artisan's wages from ten shillings and sixpence to eight and threepence. As he can buy the same quantity of food for one shilling and tenpence three farthings that cost him formerly three shillings and twopence halfpenny, the position of the laborer is improved and that of the artisan not much impaired. Vegetables cost the colonists only the labor. Potatoes are sold at three pounds for a penny and oatmeal costs a penny a pound. The price of plain wearing apparel is twenty per cent. cheaper than seventeen years ago. The following is Mr. Reeves' sketch of what the laborer of the future will be if he advances along the lines which New Zealand has now mapped out:

THE LABORER OF THE FUTURE.

"Part of the money squandered formerly by his father in the public-house is now spent by his mother in buying good clothes for him. 'Her child must be dressed as well as the best of them,' for he sits beside their employer's children at school. There the education, like the legislation for him, is based on common sense. He is not left to books and his inner consciousness to form ideas of a forest or a factory. He is taken to see them. Free periodical excursions of whole schools by railway are organized. Country children come to town, where they are received by school committees, who conduct them over museums, newspaper offices, gas works, ocean steamers, and explain everything. A thousand town children see a field of waving yellow wheat reaped and bound, write essays on the matter, and ever after distinguish this grain from barley or oats. Scholarships are for the poorest laborer's son if he be clever, technical workshops if he be of a mechanical turn, state farms if he lean to agriculture. Built up with good food, good clothes (no trivial item in the formation of character), sound education, athletic games, he emerges from school to join his mates in the friendly societies, the trade unions, among the 'Knights of Labor' of a working world; to make new friends in the handsome workingmen's clubs, on cricket and football grounds, at their boating and yachting club balls. On Saturday nights he walks through town or village, his wages in his pocket, his wife by his side, busy with the thoughts of Sunday's dinner; perhaps a prettily dressed baby daughter in his arms, or in a handsome go-cart. What does he love more

than he loves that child? Had he a half a dozen daughters he would not fear for them.

"The old world terror of absolute penury is unknown to him. Ladies, bountiful and idle, rich persons (who, impelled by a pleasurable emotion, miscalled charity, itch to sharpen the teeth of benevolence on the bones of poverty) cease their efforts to degrade him. If he be left without friend or employment he seeks the kindly aid of the Labor Bureau. If there be no room for him in any trade or job, he goes on the land, to the kauri gumfield, to the 'bush section,' which government will partially clear for him, to the state sawmill of the almost inexhaustible forest. *He cannot starve.*"

ABOUT CONDUCTING.

IN Part V, just issued, of the fourth volume of Wagner's "Prose Works," as translated by Mr. Wm. Ashton-Ellis, we have an installment of some thirty pages of the famous essay entitled "About Conducting." Originally it was contributed as a series of articles to the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* in 1869-70; immediately after it was republished in pamphlet form at Leipzig.

By mere coincidence, probably, this treatise is much referred to in an interesting article on the art of conducting in the *Neue Deutsche Rundschau* for October. In it Herr Felix Weingartner, the well-known Berlin conductor, recapitulates Wagner's ideas, and then writes a critical study of the conducting of Hans von Bülow, one of Wagner's most devoted adherents. Wagner does not attempt to set up a system, however, but has simply jotted down his personal observations, appealing for justification not to other conductors, but to the musicians and singers who alone have a right to know how they are conducted. Yet these, he says, can certainly never decide the question until for once at least they have had the experience of being well conducted.

How all-important this matter of conducting has become for the composer may be gathered from Wagner, whose words are thus rendered by Mr. Ellis: "Unquestionably the guise in which their works are brought to the public's ear can be no matter of indifference to composers; for the public, very naturally, can get the correct impression of a musical work from nothing save a good performance, but is unable to distinguish between the correct impression and the badness of the work's performance."

After explaining what were the faults in the German orchestras of the old school and the reasons for the unfitness of the conductors to cope with the more complicated modern orchestral music, Wagner describes some of the conductors of his day: "These are the gentlemen," he says, "who 'bring out' an opera in a fortnight, are capital hands at 'cutting,' and write 'cadenzas' for *prime donne* to interpolate in other people's scores."

Even Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer lacked energy, that energy which nothing but a self-confidence,

backed by genuine force of character, can give: "Everything, alas! was artificial here: calling, talent, culture—ay, faith, love, and hope. . . . Both were confronted, in the Berlin orchestra, with the self-same obstacles that had always barred the way to any good in this department; but those very obstacles were just their duty to remove, since they were amply armed for the bout as none besides. Why did their strength forsake them? Apparently because they never had any. They left the thing in its rut."

The initial step toward reformation came from the executants themselves, and not from the survivors of the old dispensation: "This is plainly ascribable to the great advance in technical virtuosity. The boon conferred on our orchestras by the *virtuosi* of their various instruments is past all questioning; it would have been complete if the conductors, particularly amid such circumstances, had only been what they should be. . . . But with the pianoforte teachers nominated by ladies-in-waiting, and so forth, the *virtuoso*, of course, shot high above their heads; in the orchestra he played somewhat the same rôle as the *prima donna* on the boards."

WAGNER'S EARLY DISAPPOINTMENTS.

Referring to the strange impression of discontent made upon him in his youth by the orchestral rendering of some German classical music, Wagner writes: "Things that had seemed to me so full of life and soul when reading the score I scarcely recognized in the form wherein they skimmed before the audience, for the most part quite unheeded. Above all was I astonished at the mawkishness of the Mozartian cantilena, which I had imagined to be so full of charm and feeling."

Similarly, with Beethoven's Ninth Symphony as performed at Leipzig: "Myself I had copied out the score of that symphony, and made a pianoforte arrangement of it. Imagine my amazement to receive the most confused impressions from its performance!—ay, to feel at last so disheartened that I turned my back for awhile on Beethoven, having been thrown into such utter doubt about him. . . .

"My most thoroughgoing lesson was a hearing of that despaired-of 'Ninth Symphony' at Paris in the year 1839, played by the so-called Conservatoire orchestra. . . . In every bar the orchestra had learned to recognize the Beethovenian *melody*, which plainly had escaped our brave Leipzig badsmen of the time. The orchestra *sang* that melody. That was the secret. And it had been laid open by a conductor of no especial genius—Habeneck. The beauty of that rendering I still am quite unable to describe."

There is one particular passage in the first movement expressive of discontent, unrest and longing. In dealing with it, Wagner continues: "Never have I succeeded in getting even the most distinguished orchestras to execute it so absolutely evenly as I heard it rendered thirty years ago by the Paris musicians. This one passage, the oftener its remembrance has

recurred to me in later life, the clearer has it shown me the principles of orchestral delivery. The *manner* of the moods it expresses we never learn until we hear the passage executed as the master himself conceived it, and as I never yet have heard it realized save by those Paris handsmen. To a Frenchman to play an instrument well means to be able to make it sing."

Old Habeneck, though entirely wanting in "geniality," had found the proper *tempo* for every beat, and as nothing but a correct conception of the melody can give that *tempo*, it is obvious that nothing but the most conscientious diligence on the part of conductor and orchestra could have brought about such a result. But Wagner had never met any German conductors who could really *sing* a melody; to them music was only "an abstraction, a cross between syntax, arithmetic and gymnastics."

As to Wagner's conducting, Herr Weingartner quotes the testimony of Fürstenau, the old Dresden flautist, who says that the musicians under Wagner's *baton* often felt that they were not being conducted at all. Every one seemed able to follow his own feelings, and yet all played wonderfully together. It was Wagner's powerful will which acted, though quite unconsciously, on his musicians, so that while each one imagined himself free to play as he was moved, he was carrying out Wagner's intentions all the while. It was all so easy and smooth, and was a real delight.

WHEN VICTORIA WAS CROWNED.

Some Reminiscences of Long Ago.

IN the *Woman at Home* the illustrated articles now appearing about Queen Victoria contain some interesting reminiscences of the coronation few persons now living remember.

The writer says that on her accession the girl-queen became extraordinarily popular, and this popularity made itself felt in many ways, some of which were the reverse of agreeable: "Mothers loved her because she was such a good daughter; girls adored her because she was one of themselves, and they smoothed and braided their hair to look like the Queen, adopted her favorite colors of pink and blue, and thanked their good fortune if they chanced to be fair, blue-eyed and *petite*, while the tall, dark girls were correspondingly unhappy. Wise matrons mindful of the sad death of the Princess Charlotte with her first-born son, hoped the Queen would not rush into the perils of marriage and maternity too soon, and some even thought it might be safer for her to copy the example of Elizabeth in abjuring wedlock altogether. The young folks did not mind so long as she married for love. The condition of susceptible young men was indeed tragic. Some shot themselves and some went mad all for love of the Virgin Queen. One gentleman of position was reduced to weeding the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens in the hope of obtaining a

sight of her, and when the Queen left for Buckingham Palace he had his phaeton in readiness and drove in front of her carriage all the way to town. He continued to make himself so intrusive that the authorities were obliged to take him in hand. Charles Dickens was one of the youths who had a severe attack of Queen fever; happily he recovered, or we should not have received anything from his pen beyond the 'Pickwick Papers.' His youthful aberration must have come to the great novelist's memory with amusement when, at the climax of his fame, he was commanded to lunch with the Queen at Windsor, and received from her hands a copy of her Majesty's 'Tour in the Highlands,' inscribed with the words: 'From the humblest to the most distinguished author in England.'"

What a far-away time it seems to which the following statement refers: "The Queen was her own housekeeper so far as housekeepers permitted, and she managed things right royally, but never contracted a debt. She arranged dinner-parties, had delightful impromptu dances, picnics on Virginia Water, little evening concerts, at which she frequently sang herself, and organized riding and driving parties. She was in the saddle most days for two or three hours, attended by a gay cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen."

After describing the way in which the maiden monarch passed her day, the writer says that after dinner "the Queen had one little rule which one notes with interest. She would not allow the gentlemen to remain over their after dinner wine more than a quarter of an hour, and always remained standing in the drawing-room until they made their appearance."

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

Coming to the coronation itself, one or two incidents are mentioned which most people have forgotten: "The coronation, with its various ceremonies, civil and religious, lasted more than four hours, and throughout the Queen played her part with wonderful composure. Care had been taken to provide a crown suitable for her small head, but no one had thought about reducing the size of the orb, which she was required to carry in her tiny hand. 'What am I to do with it?' she asked in concern. 'Carry it, your Majesty,' replied Lord John Thynne. 'Am I? it is very heavy,' the Queen answered in a tone of amazement. However, it was too late for protest, and she obeyed the exigencies of the situation. The coronation ring had been made to fit the little finger. The Archbishop declared that by the rubric it must be forced upon a larger finger. The result was that the finger was so much swollen that it had to be bathed in iced water before the ring could be drawn off."

In the November number the story is brought down to the autumn of 1842, the year in which the Queen took her first trip by rail and in which two attempts were made to kill her, both fortunately abortive.

"THE BRAVEST DEED I EVER SAW."

Related by Archibald Forbes.

ARCHIBALD FORBES has seen so many brave deeds that it was with some natural curiosity that we turned to his paper in *Pearson's Magazine* under this title. The deed which he selects as the bravest that he ever saw was the rescue of a wounded trooper, which won for Lord Charles Beresford the Victoria Cross. He thus tells the story:

"Colonel (now General Sir) Redvers Buller had been ordered to make a reconnaissance before Cetewayo's Kraal of Ulundi. Beresford led the advance, Buller bringing on the main body. Beresford, on his smart chestnut, with the white ticks on withers and flanks, was the foremost rider of the force. The Zulu chief bringing up the rear of the fugitives suddenly turned on the lone horseman who had so out-riden his followers. A big man, even for a Zulu, the ring round his head proved him a veteran. The muscles rippled on his shoulders as he compacted himself behind his cowhide shield, marking his distance for the thrust of the gleaming assegai.

"It flashed out like the head of a cobra as it strikes; Beresford's cavalry sabre clashed with it; the spear head was dashed aside; the horseman gave point with all the vigor of his arm and the impetus of his galloping horse, and lo! in the twinkling of an eye the sword point was through the shield and half its length buried in the Zulu's broad chest. The gallant induna was a dead man, and his assegai stands now in a corner of Beresford's mother's drawing-room.

"The flight of the groups of Zulus was a calculated snare; the fugitives in front of the irregulars were simply a decoy. Suddenly from out a deep water-course crossing the plain, and from out the adjacent long grass sprang up a long line of several thousand armed Zulus. At Buller's loud command to fire a volley and then retire, Beresford and his scouts rode back toward the main body, followed by Zulu bullets.

"Two men were killed on the spot. A third man's horse slipped up and his wounded rider came to the ground, the horse running away. Beresford, riding behind his retreating party, looked back and saw that the fallen man was trying to rise into a sitting posture.

"The Zulus, darting out in haste, were perilously close to the poor fellow, but Beresford, measuring distance with the eye, saw a chance of anticipating them. Galloping back to the wounded man, and dismounting, he confronted his adversaries with his revolver, while urging the soldier to get on his horse.

"The wounded man bade Beresford remount and fly. Why, said he, should two die when death was inevitable but to one? The quaint resourceful humor of his race did not fail Beresford in this crisis; he turned on the wounded man and swore with clinched fist that he would punch his head if he did not assist in the saving of his life.

"This droll argument prevailed. Still facing his foes with his revolver, Beresford partly lifted, partly

hustled the man into the saddle, then scrambled up himself and set the chestnut a-going after the other horsemen; another moment's delay and both must have been assegai'd.

"A comrade fortunately came back, shot down Zulu after Zulu with cool courage, and then aided Beresford in keeping the wounded man in the saddle till the laager was reached, where no one could tell whether it was the rescuer or rescued who was the wounded man so smeared was Beresford with borrowed blood.

"Going into Beresford's tent the same afternoon, I found him sound asleep and roused him with the information, which Colonel Wood had given me, that he was to be recommended for the Victoria Cross.

"Get along wid your nonsense, ye spalpeen!" was his yawning retort as he threw a boot at me, and then turned over and went to sleep again."

EUGENE FIELD AND THE CHILDREN.

THE January *McClure's* has a most pleasing group of Eugene Field's poems for children, prefaced by a short article in which Cleveland Moffett relates many pretty anecdotes of the late poet's great fondness for the little ones. We quote some of these:

"A characteristic incident occurred on Field's marriage day. The hour of the ceremony was all but at hand and the bridal party were waiting at the church for the bridegroom to appear. But he did not come; and, after an anxious delay, some of his friends went in search of him. They found him a short distance away, engaged in settling a dispute that had arisen among some street gamins over a game of marbles. There he was, down on his knees in the mud, listening to the various accounts of the origin of the quarrel; and it was only on the arrival of his friends that he suddenly recollected his more pressing and more pleasant duties.

IN DR. GUNSAULUS' HOME.

"Dr. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, who was one of Mr. Field's most intimate friends, tells a story of Field's first visit to his house that shows how quick the poet was to make himself at home with children. For years the little ones in the Doctor's household had heard of Eugene Field as a wonderful person; and when they were told that he had come to see them their delight knew no bounds, and they ran into the library to pay him homage. It was in the evening, and, presumably, Field had already dined; but he told the children with his first breath that he wanted to know where the cookery was. They, overjoyed at being asked a service they were able to render, trooped out into the kitchen with Field following. The store of eatables was duly exposed, and Field seized upon a turkey, or what remained of one from dinner, and carried it into the dining room. There he seated himself at table, with the children on his knees and about him, and

fell to with a good appetite, talking to the little ones all the time, telling them quaint stories, and making them listen with all their eyes and ears. Having thus become good friends and put them quite at their ease, he spent the rest of the evening singing lullabies to them, and reciting his verses. Naturally, before he went away the children had given him their whole hearts.

MR. FIELD'S OWN CHILDREN.

"On his own children he bestowed pet names—'Pinney,' 'Daisy,' 'Googhy,' 'Posey' and 'Trotty'; and they almost forgot that they had others. His eldest daughter, for instance, now a lovely girl of nineteen, has remained 'Trotty' from her babyhood, and 'Trotty' she will always be. At her christening Field had an argument with his wife about the name they should give her. Mrs. Field wished her to be called Frances, to which Field objected on the ground that it would be shortened into Frankie, which he disliked. Then other names were suggested, and, after listening to this one and that one, Field finally said: 'You can christen her whatever you please, but I shall call her 'Trotty.' 'Pinney' was named from the comic opera 'Pinafore,' which was in vogue at the time he was born; and 'Daisy' got his name from the song, popular when he was born.

THE CASUAL BOY TRAMP.

"It was a common happening in the *News* office, while Mr. Field still did his work there, for some ragged, unwashed, woe-begone creature, too much abashed to take the elevator, to come toiling up the stairs and down the long passage into one of the editorial rooms, where he would blurt out fearfully, sometimes half defiantly, but always as if confident in the power of the name he spoke: 'Is 'Gene Field here?' Sometimes an overzealous office boy would try to drive one of these poor fellows away, and woe to that boy if Field found it out. 'I knew 'Gene Field in Denver,' or 'I worked with Field on the *Kansas City Times*,'—these were sufficient passwords and never failed to call forth the cheery voice from Field's room: 'That's all right, show him in here; he's a friend of mine.' And then after a grip of the hand and some talk over former experiences—which Field may or may not have remembered, but always pretended to—the inevitable half dollar or dollar was forthcoming, and another unfortunate went out into the world blessing the name of a man who, whether he was orthodox or not in his religious views, always acted up to the principle that it is more blessed to give than to receive."

And of all his visitors the most constant and appreciative were children. These he never sent away without some bright word and he rarely sent them away at all. Nowhere could they find such an entertaining playmate as he—one who would tell them such wonderful stories and make up such funny rhymes for them on the spur of the moment, and romp with them like one of themselves.

AMERICA'S SEVEN GREAT POETS.

THE *Arena* has begun the publication of personal recollections of Lowell, Emerson, Holmes, Whittier, Longfellow, Bryant and Whitman. The first series, appearing in the December number, includes reminiscences of all except Longfellow and Whitman, who are reserved for the January number.

These articles are illustrated, and are of exceptional interest, having been written by intimate friends of the poets. The series begins with an account of "A Morning with Lowell," by the Rev. M. J. Savage, who comments on Lowell's personal dignity.

"As I remember the way in which he received me, the quiet ease with which he made me perfectly at home, it may be proper for me to say a word concerning Lowell's general attitude toward the public. He was by birth and training an aristocrat in the best sense of that word. He never found it easy to make his life a common, to be freely entered and trodden down at random by all the world. He was not so easily accessible as Longfellow; he claimed that he had a right to his own time, his intimacies and his friendships. But to those who knew him, to those to whom he opened his arms and his heart, he was the most delightful of companions. He has been severely criticised for the attitude of dignity and reserve which he took and maintained while he was our minister at the Court of St. James; and it is freely admitted that he was not one of those who liked to be slapped on the back by everybody, and that he was not willing to be made an errand boy or a London guide for wandering Americans. But no man who ever occupied a diplomatic position in Europe has ever stood more steadily for the essential principles of our republic, maintained more uncompromisingly the dignity of an American citizen, or reflected more credit on his country."

Emerson in his Home.

Mr. F. B. Sanborn, who saw much of Emerson's home life for many years, contributes extracts from the journal in which he noted from time to time the remarks of the poet-philosopher. One passage in these conversations serves to indicate Emerson's attitude toward new writers.

"No man could be more hopeful for young writers of any promise than was Emerson. It was at this time (August 19, 1878) that I called on him one afternoon, and found him busy with papers of obscure authors who had sent them to him; one of these was Mr. P. Kaufman, formerly of Canton, Ohio, whom he had once met in New York, but had then lost sight of. He asked if I knew him, and then read me some verses of W. H. Babcock on 'Joseph the Nez Percé,' which he said he had read to audiences at the Old South and elsewhere, and thought them good. But when he sent them to Mr. Howells, asking to have them printed in the *Atlantic*, this editor had sent them back, saying they were not good enough. 'We thought, we had some interest in our

own magazine,' said Emerson, a little piqued at the affair; and he gave me the verses, asking me to get them published somewhere, and have a little money sent to the author. Accordingly, I sent them to G. W. Curtis, who had them printed in *Harper's Monthly*, for which they seemed to be good enough."

Oliver Wendell Holmes

Who so well fitted as Edward Everett Hale to give us glimpses into the inner life of rollicking Dr. Holmes? We quote one of Dr. Hale's stories of Holmes which has never before been in print.

"I was to preside, one year, at the annual dinner-party of Phi Beta Kappa. This dinner-party is apt to be about the best fun of the year, precisely because there are no reporters present and everybody says exactly what he chooses without any fear of the echo. By way of preparation for the dinner, I wrote to two or three of those whom I knew the younger members would like to see. Among others I wrote to Holmes, to remind him of the anniversary and to say that I hoped he would come. I got a good-natured note in reply, in which he said virtually that his pump had sucked, and that he had determined not to write any more occasional poems for dinner-parties. To this I boldly replied: 'Who said anything about a poem? I did not ask you to speak. I have only embarrassment of riches. But the boys would like to see you; come and sit by my side and you shall not say a word.' In reply to which, almost as soon as the mail could bring it, came a very droll answer: 'The idea of my going to Phi Beta without reading some verses is absurd. I have already found a theme, and the verses are half done. I shall come—fix that on your mind; and I shall be very angry if I am not called upon to speak.' Such are almost the words he used, in a note which, in some unfortunate frenzy of folly, I gave away to some wretched hunter of autographs. So he came, and we had a charming little poem from him."

John Greenleaf Whittier

Mrs. Mary B. Claflin tells several amusing anecdotes of the Quaker poet.

A little girl who was in the house with Mr. Whittier, and of whom he was very fond, asked the poet to commemorate in verse the death of her favorite kitten, Bathsheba by name.

"Without a moment's hesitation the poet said in solemn tones:

"Bathsheba! to whom none ever said scat—
"No worthier cat
"Ever sat on a mat
"Or caught a rat
"Requiescat!"

"The same little girl's pony broke his leg, and again the poet was called upon to comfort the child with some poetic sentiment. She said, 'I have written some lines myself but I can't think how to finish the verse.'

"'What did you write?' asked Mr. Whittier.

"My pony kicked to the right, he kicked to the left,

"The stable post he struck it,

"He broke his leg short off"—

and then added Mr. Whittier,

"And then he kicked the bucket!"

"During the war a Quaker friend who was a shipbuilder called on Mr. Whittier and said 'Friend Whittier, I am in great perplexity. Thee knows I do not approve of war any more than thee does, and I do not wish to do anything to help it on. I am asked to build some war ships, and I am told there is great need of them. What shall I do?'

"The two old friends talked over the situation for awhile, but Mr. Whittier did not commit himself till just as the shipbuilder was leaving, when he said, 'Thomas, if thee build the ships, I advise thee to use the best timber, and build them strong.'"

When Whittier was asked to head a petition to make a colored preacher chaplain of the House of Representatives, he shook his head and said, "Thee knows I don't approve of hiring folks to pray and paying them for it."

IN PRAISE OF THE POETS.

THE REV. DR. HORTON contributes to *Good Words* a paper upon the practical uses of poetry, which may be read with advantage by all those who think "they have no use for poetry."

"The poets who have won an undisputed place for all time in European literature are they who may be described as the outcome of the great periods in European history. May we not say they are the voices of these periods? For the connection between them is too regular to be accidental. When history is travelling with fateful things, it gives birth to poets who make vocal its passion, its purpose, and its thought. But if this is so, to be conversant with these master minds will be to maintain a living contact with the salient and significant points of human development, to understand man at his best, and the progress of man in its ordered and fateful connection.

"Here then is a practical use of poetry; it is a principal means of culture, that only genuine culture which consists in a sympathetic understanding of the human race to which we belong.

"As they are the interpreters of the great times to which they belong, so the genuine poets are the teachers of their own times, and the greatest among them are the teachers of all times.

"To know the poets is a liberal education. As the science of life is the most important of the sciences, and the art of conduct the greatest of the arts, the poets, as the interpreters of this science and this art, are not only the most agreeable but the most practical of our teachers.

"John Bright was accustomed to say: 'There is nothing which gives so much pleasure as poetry, except little children; a beautiful saying, because

children are the poems of the human race, and poetry is the perennial childlikeness of the human heart. But every one who studies the career of John Bright will notice that poetry gave him something more than delight; it was the making of him. It was from the poets he learned that 'scorn of scorn, that love of love' which made him the apostle of a beneficent cause. It was from the poets he derived that singular magic of feeling and diction which enabled him to move multitudes, and even a nation, along the course which his heart desired. It is no accident that the greatest speaker, and one of the most powerful political leaders of our century, was a lover of the poets."

In conclusion Dr. Horton says: "There is a specific function of poetry, a function which is discharged by that which is the essence of it, and it is well-nigh indispensable."

This specific function is the revelation of the reality of the world to man: "What is called the glamour of life is life itself, that deep passion of inexplicable emotion, that subtle sense of all that lies behind phenomena, and holds phenomena in a unity, the pulsation of thought, the thrill of love, the conjecture of the unknown. All this has to be apprehended if we would know reality, and imagination alone can apprehend all this."

THE TALLEST MEN IN THE WORLD.

MR. W. J. GORDON, in the *Leisure Hour* for December, writes an interesting paper concerning "The Measurement of a Man," in which he tells us that the English professional men class are the tallest men in the world, and are getting taller. He says:

"The average Scotsman stands 5 feet 8½ inches, the average Irishman 5 feet 7½ inches, the average Englishman 5 feet 7½ inches, the average Welshman 5 feet 6½ inches; the average of the four being 5 feet 7½ inches, the same as that given above for the Leeds men, whereas the British professional class, according to the bulk of the statistics, average 5 feet 9 inches, and are the tallest men in the world, except some of the South Sea Islanders. And the height of this class is increasing, some authorities giving it at present as half an inch more; the reason for such superiority of stature being probably that they are better taken care of in their early days, the food and treatment of children under a year old having a marked influence on condition, weight, and height. They get more sleep, too, in their later youth and more regular and systematic exercise. The Briton is evidently getting longer and heavier, and seems to be approaching the time when he will average 5 feet 8 inches and weigh 10 stone 10 pounds. His recruiting standard, low as it is, is even now three inches higher than that of any European army and two inches higher than it was eighty-five years ago."

THE WANDERLUST IN CHILDREN.

MR. JOSIAH FLYNT tells in the January *Atlantic Monthly* of the various types of child tramps, who in the fullness of his experience, he can classify with apparent exhaustiveness. In the midst of his discussion of the various causes and environments which lead to youthful trampdom, and of his stories from his own experience, he takes note of one very peculiar but very constant and universal cause. It is purely psychological and he calls it a *Wanderlust*. After speaking of the boys who are brought to the road through the fascinations of the dime novel, Mr. Flynt says:

FITFUL WANDERINGS.

"Something like these children in temperaments, but totally different in most other respects, are those lads that one meets so often on our railways, drifting about for a month or so from town to town, seldom stopping in any of them over a day and then suddenly disappearing no one knows where, to appear again later on another railway, frequently enough a thousand miles distant. Occasionally they are missed from the road for over a year, and there is absolutely no news of their whereabouts; but just as they are almost forgotten they come forward once more, make a few journeys on the freight trains and vanish again. There are cases on record where some of them have kept this up for years; some of them coming and going with such regularity that their appearances may be calculated exactly. Out West not very long ago there was a little chap who 'showed up' in this way, to use the expression that the brakemen applied to him, every six weeks for three years, but this was all that was known concerning him. When asked who he was and where he belonged he gave such evasive answers that it was impossible to come to any trustworthy conclusion about him. He would have nothing to do with the people he met, and I have heard that he always rode alone in the box cars. In this last respect he was a notable exception, for as a rule these little nomads take great pleasure in talking with strangers, but they are careful not to say too much about themselves. They ask questions principally, and skip from one subject to another with a butterfly rapidity, but manage to pick up a great deal of knowledge of the road."

"THE RAILROAD FEVER."

"The tramp's theory of them is that they are possessed of 'the railroad fever,' and I am inclined to agree with them, but I accept the expression in its broader sense of *Wanderlust*. They want to get out into the world, and at stated periods the desire is so strong and the road so handy that they simply cannot resist the temptation to explore it. A few weeks usually suffice to cool their ardor and then they run home quite as summarily as they left, but they stay only until the next runaway mood seizes them. I have been successful in getting really well

acquainted with several of these interesting wanderers, and in each case this has been the situation. They do not want to be 'tough,' and many of them could not be if they tried; but they have a passion for seeing things on their own hook, and if the mood for 'a trip' comes it seems to them the most natural thing in the world to indulge it. If they had the means they would ride on Pullman cars and imagine themselves princes, but lacking the wherewithal they take to the road.

THE FEVER IS EVEN IN WELL-TO-DO CHILDREN.

"I knew in New York State a boy of this sort who had as nice a home as a child could wish, but he was cursed with this strange *Wanderlust*, and throughout his boyhood there was hardly a month that he did not run away. The queerest things enticed him to go. Sometimes the whistle of a railway engine was enough to make him wild with unrest, and again the sight of the tame, but to him fascinating village street was sufficient to set him planning his route of travel. In every escapade it was his imagination that stampeded him. Many a time, when he was in the most docile of moods, some fanciful thought of the world at large and what it held in waiting for him would dance across his brain, and before he could analyze it or detect the swindle he was scampering off for 'the depot.' Now it was a wish to go West and play trapper and scout, and then it was the dream of American boyhood,—a life cramped but struggling, and emerging in glorious success as candidate for the presidency. Garfield's biography, I remember, once started him on such a journey and it took years to get the notion out of his head that simply living and striving as Garfield did was not sure to bring the same results. Frequently his wanderings ended several hundred miles from home, but much oftener in some distracting vagabond's 'hang-out' in a neighboring city. Fortunately the fever burned itself out ere he had learned to like the road for its own sake, and he lived to wonder how he had harbored or indulged such insane impulses. A large number of these truants, however, have no good homes and indulgent parents to return to, and after a while the repeated punishment seems to them so unjust and cruel that there comes 'a trip' which never ends. The *Wanderlust* becomes chronic, and mainly because it was not treated properly in its intermittent stage. There is no use in whipping these children; they are not to blame; all that one can do is to busy their imaginations in wholesome ways, watch them carefully, and if they must wander direct their wanderings. In many cases this is possible, for the fever breaks out among children of the best birth as well as among those of the lowest; and in these instances, at least, the parents have much to answer for if the children reach the road. I look upon this fever as quite as much of a disease as the craze to steal which is found now and then in some child's character, and it deserves the same careful treat-

ment. Punishment only aggravates it, and develops in the boy a feeling of hatred for all about him. I firmly believe that some day this trouble in so many boys' lives will be pathologically treated by medical men, and the sooner that day comes the better it will be for many unfortunate children."

HOW THE LANDLORDS WERE BOUGHT OUT IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

MR. CHILDERS contributes to *Good Words* an account of an operation in which he was engaged in 1875 for the settlement of an agrarian feud which had long troubled the peace of Prince Edward Island. He says: "Some particulars of this very curious operation, the compulsory transfer of the entire land of a colony from a small number of proprietors, chiefly absentees, to several thousand tenants may perhaps prove of interest. In Prince Edward Island the grants to the sixty-three landlords—among whom the colony was originally divided—were grossly improvident, and the conditions subject to which the estates were granted had not been enforced, so that immigration and settlement had been checked if not entirely stopped. In fact, in most cases, the proprietors could not make a title even if they were willing to sell. What the tenants sought was not so much to enforce particular prices at which they might purchase their holdings as to secure the power of purchasing them at some price."

EXPROPRIATION.

Mr. Childers carried out the scheme for expropriating the landlords, with the result that, "by the end of 1878 the whole of Prince Edward Island was free from what was called landlordism. Nearly a million acres had been either comprised in the sixty-three estates which formed the subject of the lottery in London, or were originally reserved for public purposes. I find from official papers that all these estates have been bought by the government at a cost of about \$1,200,000. Four-fifths of this acreage has been, according to the same authority, resold to the tenants, who, in 1892, had already paid instalments of their purchase money, reaching nearly \$840,000. The government has been able to effect this with the help of a grant from the Dominion Parliament (one of the conditions of confederation) of \$600,000. So, not only has the policy of the Act been successful, but, as a financial operation, it has been satisfactory.

"Whether the abolition of landlordism has been an unmixed good, I do not pretend to determine. If I live to pay an eighth visit to North America I may have an opportunity of collecting opinions on this point. Anyhow the complete agrarian transformation through which Prince Edward Island has passed affords much instructive material for reflection."

HOW CAMPHOR IS CULTIVATED IN FORMOSA.

ONE of the principal products of the territory which has come under Japanese administration as a result of the war with China is camphor. In the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* Mr. John Dodd, writing on Formosa, tells us how this product is cultivated.

"Small shanties are scattered over the hills where the camphor-trees grow, and in all directions the clearing of the woods is going on at a rapid rate. Some trees are cut up for camphor-making, others are sawn into planks and knees for the building of junks and boats of all descriptions. On the hillsides are built distilleries consisting of oblong-shaped structures principally of mud bricks, and about ten or twelve feet long, six feet broad and four high. On each side are five to ten fire-holes about a foot apart and the same distance above the ground. On each fire-hole is placed an earthen pot full of water, and above it a cylindrical tube, about a foot in diameter and two feet high, passes up through the structure and appears above it. The tube is capped by a large inverted jar, with a packing of damp hemp between the jar and cylinder to prevent the escape of steam. The cylinder is filled with chips of wood about the size of the little finger, which rest on a perforated lid covering the jar of water, so that when the steam rises it passes up to the inverted jar, or condenser, absorbing certain resinous matter from the wood on its way. While distillation is going on an essential oil is produced and is found mixed with the water on the inside of the jar. When the jar is removed the beady drops solidify, crystallization commences, and camphor in a crude form, looking like newly formed snow, is detached by the hand, placed in baskets lined with plantain leaves, and hurried off to the nearest border town for sale.

"With regard to camphor, as in other commercial matters, the Chinese Government has acted very foolishly. For over thirty years to my knowledge there has been a constant demand for camphor, and yet the administration has done nothing to prevent the reckless waste of the forests and taken no steps to provide for the reforestation of uninhabited tracts useless for cultivation. True, as far as I have explored the mountains of the interior, camphor-trees seem to be exceedingly numerous, and there is at present no fear that the supply will run short for many years to come. But the increased demand for camphor in these days of smokeless powder may hasten the destruction of the trees, and therefore it is to be hoped that the Japanese will assure the supply in the future by planting saplings on waste lands. I planted a lot in my garden in 1869, and when I left in 1890 they were trees thirty to forty feet high and upward. From this experiment I conclude that trees fifty years old would be large enough for all ordinary purposes to which the timber is applied."

ARE THE JEWS RETURNING TO PALESTINE?

IN the *Missionary Review of the World* Rev. H. H. Jessup of Beirut, Syria, considers the subject of the number of Jews in Palestine. He answers with an emphatic "No" the question, "Is it true that the Jews are flocking back to the land of their fathers by thousands and tens of thousands, and that soon they will take possession of Canaan, restore their kingdom and rebuild their temple?" Dr. Jessup gives consular statistics to show that in 1891 there were in Palestine proper only 45,031 Jews. The Jews of Palestine are largely supported by the European rabbis' fund, receiving house rent and weekly rations from the common fund, thus encouraged in habits of idleness. The Rothschild colonies are conducted on the same pauperizing system. In 1893 Mr. Jessup visited two of the colonies, finding the first an unthrifty and forlorn affair, the colonists looking sickly and dejected. The second colony had a splendid agricultural site, but lies on the margin of the most pestilential marsh in Palestine. He says: "The whole impression made upon an observer with regard to these Jewish colonies is that they are forced, unnatural and of doubtful success. The pauperizing system which has made Jerusalem a great almshouse tends to demoralize the whole system of Palestine colonization. The entire scheme seems to be a kind of fad, which is being pursued with a special object, having none of the elements which made the old Phœnician colonies and the modern Anglo-Saxon colonies successful."

THE FUTURE OF THE JEWS.

As to the future of the Jewish people, Dr. Jessup has this to say:

"1. The trend of Jewish migration at the present is westward, and further than ever from the old land of Israel. There are about four times as many Jews now in New York City as there are in the whole of Palestine. Tens of thousands are going to the Argentine Republic in South America. They seem to be more and more torn loose from territorial attachments, and the great future of the Jewish race seems to be about to be wrought out in the free air of America.

"2. The return of the Jews is to be a spiritual return to Christ, their Messiah and Lord. The marvelous prophecies of Ezekiel, 40 to 48, clothed in priestly language and figures which speak of a readjustment of the configuration of Palestine, of a temple a mile square, and a special sacred 'oblation' or temple area fifty miles square, clearly refer in splendid imagery to the future glories of the Church of Jesus Christ, and the 'waters' flowing from beneath the sanctuary point to the life-giving streams of the Gospel dispensation, which are destined to vitalize and bless all mankind. A literal fulfillment of those extraordinary prophecies is manifestly physically impossible without the most stupendous miracle ever performed.

"3. The literal interpretation of the prophecies with regard to the 'return' of the Jews is extremely improbable."

'SPOKANE AND ITS FRUIT FAIR.

THAT valuable periodical, the *Northwest Magazine*, presided over by Mr. E. V. Smalley, devotes a large proportion of its space to a description of the recent Spokane, Wash., Fruit Fair by Mr. N. W. Durham.

Spokane, it seems, has no use for ice palaces, corn palaces, cotton expositions, or flower festivals. Some new kind of show was sought, and so Spokane gathered together the fruits of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and even British Columbia, and made an exhibit that did credit to the states and peoples represented.

A FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

"It was given under the auspices of the Spokane Bureau of Immigration; and, notwithstanding the purpose was only to pay expenses and the admission fee was fixed at the nominal sum of ten cents, and it was necessary to construct for the occasion a great building of timbers and canvas, after all expenses had been paid there remained \$1,000 profits. This sum was turned into the treasury of the Bureau of Immigration and will be expended for the good of Spokane and the surrounding country.

"During the ten days of the fair there were 52,000 paid admissions at the door, or a daily average of 5,200. On one particularly attractive day the admissions numbered 8,000. These figures are not estimates, but the actual returns made by the treasurer in his accounting to the Bureau of Immigration."

"Thousands of visitors came from Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana and British Columbia. All the railroads ran special excursion trains carrying people from the surrounding country and the adjacent States for one cent per mile, a passenger rate unparalleled in the history of the West. These excursion trains carried 1,000 to 3,000 people daily, and as the visitors were allowed from two to four days at the fair, the aggregate of strangers entertained by the city frequently ran up to 4,000 or 5,000.

"Although the exhibition was open to all the products of the soil, it was pre-eminently a fruit fair. Fruit was displayed in every imaginable form—in boxes, in pyramids, on plates, on the limb. There were tons of fresh fruit, tons of dried fruit, tons of canned fruit. Seventy varieties of apples were on exhibition and an infinite variety of peaches, pears, plums, apricots, prunes, quinces, nectarines and small fruits. A profusion of cereals, grasses, flax, broom-corn, sugar-cane, melons, tobacco, hops and native wines added variety to the exposition and left no vacant room in the 50,000 feet of floor space under roof and canvas."

WILD TRAITS IN DOMESTICATED ANIMALS.

IN the *Forum* Mr. William Ferrero, a disciple of the eminent Italian anthropologist, Professor Lombroso, gives among others, the following interesting examples of crime among animals:

"It would be absurd to declare that the hawk which kills a swallow is a criminal, for he is only fighting out his struggle for existence; but, on the other hand, animals which kill others of their own species are guilty of a true criminal act when they do so for any other reason than that of self-defense. Thus, Karl Vogt, the celebrated German naturalist, has observed a couple of storks that had for several years built their nest in a village near Salette. One day it was noticed that when the male was out in search of food another younger bird began to court the female. At first he was repulsed, then tolerated and welcomed; at last one morning the two birds flew away to the field where the husband was hunting for frogs and killed him. According to Brehm, storks often murder the members of the flock which either refuse to follow them at the time of migration or are not able to do so. Parrots although frugivorous birds as a rule, will sometimes attack their companions and crush their skulls by repeated blows from their beaks. Female partridges love their young very dearly, but their jealousy of their companions is so great that they often kill each other's young. Houzeau has noticed among anthropomorphic monkeys,—especially among the females in menageries,—that they treat each other with the greatest cruelty, and sometimes even kill each other. It is a peculiar feeling of hatred for the individuals of their own sex which often leads them to murder."

The Sheep-Killing Parrot.

In the *English Illustrated Magazine* appears an interesting account of a bird which affords a remarkable illustration of the effect of environment on animals. We are told that the kea, or New Zealand parrot, once harmless, has become under necessity a depraved, carnivorous creature, and is not only a carnivore but is a very epicure among the carnivores.

A DEGENERATE.

"The kea in color is a dull olive, which brightens on the upper parts, especially in the tail feathers, where it shines with much lustre. Over the rump is a patch of brownish-red; the plumage under the wings is of a rich red and bright lemon color. It is extremely amusing to watch the kea when it is feeding on the ground. Having selected a spot which it considers favorable for the purpose, it sets about unearthing the larvæ on which it sometimes feeds with a thoroughness and evident earnestness of purpose that are quite refreshing to see. Rapidly, and with astonishing force, stroke follows stroke of its pickaxe-like beak, the loosened soil flying about in all directions. The natural food of the kea consists of larvæ of insects and berries and roots of various alpine shrubs and plants."

Such was the kea before the fall. Man was the serpent which brought the temptation into the way of the unfortunate kea, and kidney-fat was the apple that ruined the vegetarian of the New Zealand Eden. "The kea, in the days before the country was stocked with sheep, was obliged to leave its mountain home temporarily and descend to lower levels to eke out a hardy existence in winter time.



THE NEW ZEALAND KEA.

With the advent of sheep, even the scanty means it there found of sustaining life during the winter were taken from it. By repeatedly burning off the face of the country for the purpose of obtaining fresh pasturage, the run-holder speedily swept away all berry-bearing shrubs and insectivorous life alike in a billowy sea of flames.

"On a dismal winter night, with little in it to soften the hard lot of this feathered starveling, a

famished kea must have come poking about the killing-yard of some sheep station, seen the strange sight of a woolly skin hanging over the fence-rails, picked at the fat which adhered to it in places, found it good, and in that act changed its feeding habits; and, one might almost say, its whole nature. From picking the pieces from the skins it proceeded to feed upon the kidney-fat of carcasses on the meat-gallows, and from that to prey upon the living animal. This is all of the origin of this strange practice that we can be at all sure of pursuing aright, all that we shall ever know. To conceive how the bird, having selected the kidney-fat on the carcass as an especial delicacy, was able to tell with such exactness where the tit-bit was situated in the living animal, is a task beyond our power."

The writer tells some gruesome stories of the rapacity of this bird. He says: "So rapacious has it become that it has been known to attack a sheep when directly under the charge of a shepherd, and in broad daylight; indeed there are not wanting cases where it has been known to attack foals, and one instance is reported of a horse becoming its victim."

In a single twelve months in a corner of one run these birds destroyed over one thousand sheep. They have been known to kill as many as two hundred healthy sheep in a single night. Still more horrible is the story told round the camp fire at Mount Cooke of a shepherd who had recently arrived in New Zealand, and who wagered a month's pay that if he clothed himself in a sheep's skin, and went out into the hills and feigned distress on his hands and knees, by imitating the bleat of a lost sheep, no birds would dare to molest him. The wager was accepted. The skin of a sheep was tied round the shepherd and he vanished into the darkness. It was a stormy night and all trace of the man was soon lost. Once they thought they heard a wild cry as of a human being in death agony borne down the gale, but they could not locate it, nor could they find him the whole of the next day until sun-

down. Then they found him a hopeless idiot, while his body was in such a condition from the attacks of the birds as to be indescribable. This parrot has multiplied and increased exceedingly, even as mankind did before the Flood, since it fell from its native innocence and ate the forbidden meat. In vain county councils offer so much a beak for every head brought in; the keas continue to increase and multiply and render sheep-farming unprofitable.

A Dissertation on the Pig.

Dr. Louis Robinson contributes to the *North American Review* a fourth article on "Wild Traits in Tame Animals," dealing this month with that most uninviting subject, the pig. But even the "porker" becomes interesting under Dr. Robinson's clever and skillful treatment. The first interesting fact that Dr. Robinson has to offer regarding the *suidæ*, or pig tribe, is that all the characteristics which rendered them so valuable to carnivorous man served to preserve them during long epochs before the commencement of their captivity. We now chiefly regard a live hog as so much perambulating bacon. How came he by his aptitude for laying on fat? According to Dr. Robinson the hog's disposition to lay on an enormous amount of adipose tissue dates back far beyond the beginning of the Chinese Empire. The hog, then running wild, in all probability would have perished during the hard winter unless he accumulated fat during the fall.

FAT PORK AND HONEY.

This thought is beautifully developed by Dr. Robinson. "One would not think that there was much resemblance between fat pork and honey, yet analysts tell us that they are chemically very similar. In both cases they were, in the first place, stores laid up for winter use by their respective owners, which man, the arch-plunderer, has appropriated for his own purposes. There was this difference, however, that whereas the bees accumulated their savings in a joint stock bank the pig carried his about with him.

"Throughout the spring and summer in Northern and Central Europe, the wild hog, by diligently grubbing for roots and whatever else he could find, managed to make a bare living. But when autumn came and the acorns and beech-mast fell, he reveled in plenty. Moreover, at this season many of his enemies, such as the bears, were feasting on the ripe berries and nuts, so that he was left in comparative peace. The result was that in the few weeks between the fall of the mast and the first severe weather he filled out amazingly. Then came the winter, during which he had to face the cold, and find what food he could beneath the snow or on the hard frozen ground. Toward the end of winter the most trying time came. The earth was still hard with frost, and every nut or acorn in the forest had been picked up by the thousands of hungry searchers. The pig was no longer fat; his inward store had well nigh been consumed. It was always an anxious question with him whether he would 'save his bacon' until the breaking of the frost.

"You will see then that the hog, which had within his own private bank a dollar's worth of savings in the form of lard, when his fellows were insolvent, would in an exceptionally protracted and severe winter be one of the few to survive. He would naturally transmit his fattening tendencies to his descendants, and so it comes about that, in the present day no animal so handsomely responds to liberal feeding as the domestic pig."

OTHER REMINISCENCES OF BARBARIC DAYS.

There are two other characteristics of the pig which have been transmitted from his barbaric days, his tough skin and bristly coat. In other articles Dr. Robinson showed that the horse, the ass, the sheep and the goat found it necessary to retire from the low and marshy regions where cover was abundant, and which swarmed with voracious foes. The pig stayed and faced the danger. Shaped like a submarine boat, or a Whitehead torpedo, with a nose not unlike the thin end of a wedge, he was enabled to force his way through dense canebrakes and jungles, and his bristly covering formed a perfect protection against the thorns and brambles through which he plunged at headlong speed when pursued by other animals. Dr. Robinson accounts for the shrill voice of the pig on the assumption that in the wild state it was his appeal to his brethren for help. The continual grunting of the pig also reflects something of the conditions of life of his wild ancestors. This accomplishment was developed to prevent the herds of swine scattered in the long grass or among the brackens of a European forest from losing sight of one another.

WHAT IS JARRAH?

JARRAH, the toughest wood in the world, which is now being largely used for paving purposes in England, is thus described by Sir William Robinson in his paper on Western Australia, which appears in the *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute*.

Writing of the timber wealth of Australia and of its great trees he says: "The first in importance of these eucalypts is that commonly known as the jarrah or yarra, which is gradually finding its way into the markets of the world—the first not only because it is on the whole the most useful of the West Australia forest trees, but as covering the largest area, being the principal vegetable product over some fourteen thousand square miles. This tree attains to a large size, sufficient for all purposes of construction, is of handsome growth, straight and tall, but with the fault so common to the trees of Australia—it is not umbrageous. The white blossoms are, however, very beautiful and produced in great abundance even when the tree is young. The jarrah timber has been the subject of exaggerated praise and depreciation, and in either case not without some reason, having been found in some places to answer fully the claims made for it of strength and durability, while in others it has failed. The reason for this is not far to seek: Like other timber it requires to be cut from trees growing on the proper soil—the iron-stone gravel of the Darling range—at the proper season, and at the proper age; and, moreover, certain parts of it are of inferior quality. It is also difficult to season, being liable to split in the process if care is not taken. The great and sudden demand which at one time was made for this timber, induced, as I fear, its exportation to

fulfill contracts as to quantity without sufficient regard to quality; but when the necessary care is taken, it will be found to justify the encomium of Baron von Mueller, whom we all know as a competent authority, 'that for the durability of its timber it is unsurpassed by any kind of tree in any portion of the globe,' and under such circumstances it has three properties of great utility—it resists the marine teredo and the white ant, and is not affected by the oxidation of iron bolts or nails."

MRS. JOSEPHINE BUTLER ON THE RISE OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

"ALL THE WORLD" for this month contains a tribute from Mrs. Josephine Butler to her zealous allies in the Salvation Army. The Purity movement and the Salvationist movement seem to her the two great features of the age. She tells how she first became acquainted with the later and the larger of the two:

"My memory goes back a number of years to the time when my husband and I were living in Liverpool. I recall one evening when I drove . . . in order to accompany him home. As he seated himself by my side in the carriage, he laid upon my knee a poor little shabby newspaper, saying, 'There, that will interest you. I am sure you will rejoice to see it.' This was the first number (as I believe) of the *War Cry*. . . . My husband, a scholar, a literary man and critical, had read this paper himself, and rejoiced in what it recorded, overlooking its many and obvious defects and its peculiar style. He was right in thinking that I should rejoice in it. I took it to my room and read every word of it, and thanked God.

A PREMONITION.

"Some five or six years before, when resting on my bed during a slow recovery from illness, a great thirst took possession of my soul for national blessing—above all, for revival and blessing and help for the millions of the poor and suffering and ignorant, the 'submerged' in our great cities; my prayer for them went up night and day. One evening, awaking from a refreshing sleep, the words came to me with great distinctness and power, as if spoken by an angel of God in my chamber:

O'er the gloomy hills of darkness,
Look, my soul, be still and gaze!
All the promises do travail
With a glorious day of grace.

And I was kept in stillness and expectancy. When the wretched little paper came into my hands I said to myself, 'Here are the first drops of a great and gracious shower.'"

When Mrs. Butler first attended the Army meetings in Liverpool she found them making "a terrible noise." She says, "My head ached a little, but my heart rejoiced."

"THE DEVIL TERRIBLY AFRAID OF YOU AND ME."

She tells a characteristic story of the General: "Some seventeen or eighteen years ago I called at the Army headquarters in London. The General

and Chief-of-Staff were there. At the close of a conversation on the war which we, each in our own sphere, were carrying on, the General took both my hands, and looking at me with his kind but piercing eyes, he said, 'The devil is terribly afraid of you and me, Mrs. Butler.' I went away pondering this saying, 'The devil terribly afraid of me!' 'Why not?' I asked myself, 'since God elects to use the weak things of this world, things that are not, to bring to naught things that are. I will believe it more than I have yet dared to do.'"

ALEXANDRE DUMAS FILS.

IN the January *Bookman* Prof. Adolphe Cohn offers a discriminating criticism on the work of Dumas the younger, who died recently in Paris.

"Dumas' dramatic construction is simplicity itself. His plays need but a short time. Here, again, we find the disciple of the classical dramatist of France. Of course no writer of the nineteenth century would think of subjecting himself to the tyrannical rule of the three verities; but the romantic contempt for it, which is clearly visible in "*La Dame aux Camélias*," has entirely disappeared from the later plays, written with a serious moral purpose. The spirit of the famous rule is respected if not its letter. Often there is no change of scenery from the beginning to the end; as little time as possible elapses between the beginning and the end of the play; and as for the unity of action, it is more scarcely respected by Dumas than by any other dramatist save Racine.

HIS PLAYS CLEAR AND LOGICAL.

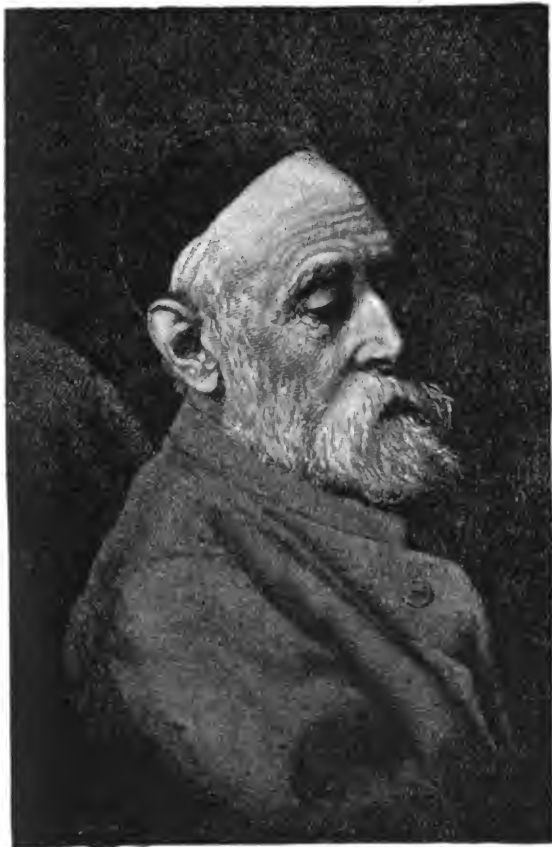
"His characters are not very complex; their nature is presented to us almost solely from an ethical and intellectual standpoint. We are not expected to guess at anything; what we ought to know is clearly told us; the end of the play is really the conclusion of the author's reasoning."

"After all this shall we say that Dumas fils' plays are perfect? By no means; but we sincerely believe that they offer the most perfect dramatic products of one of the greatest qualities of the human mind—viz., logic. The trouble is that life is not always logical, and even that, as has been said more than once, it would be perfectly intolerable but for man's inconsistency. But when logic is clothed with the eloquence of Olivier de Jalin, of Jacques de Boiscenty, of Séverine de Biræ, of Madame Aubray, of Thonocnin, or simply of Alexandre Dumas fils, when the moving power that underlies the argument is a desire not simply for success but for the mastery over the minds of men, and when that object itself in the eyes of the author is only second to a passion for the true and the good, the product resulting therefrom cannot be an indifferent one, and it possesses that inner strength which carries works of art with strong chances of a favorable sentence to the tribunal of a remote and therefore impartial posterity."

MR. G. F. WATTS, R.A., AT HOME.

An Interview at Limnerslease.

IN the *Young Woman* for December there is a charmingly written article on Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., who since the article was written has presented to the National Portrait Gallery of London a collection of fifteen oil paintings and two drawings, including portraits of Carlyle, Tennyson,



MR. G. F. WATTS, R.A.

Matthew Arnold, Rossetti, Lord Lytton, Cardinal Manning and John Stuart Mill. The writer, Miss Friederichs, recently visited Mr. Watts at his country house at Limnerslease, near Guildford. She is sympathetic, picturesque and painstaking, and the interview is one of the best that has been published of late years. She tells us among other interesting things that Mr. Watts gets up every morning at four o'clock. He is indeed near eighty years of age, but he says, with cheerful energy, that he shall do some of his best work yet. Although in good spirits he has all his life lived very abstemiously.

When asked as to how he got into faces of his portraits the looks which one likes best to see there, Mr. Watts said: "Before I paint the portrait of any man who is at all known to the public I get to know

a good deal about him. And from what I know about him I also know that a certain expression *must* sometimes come into his eyes. And I put it there."

HIS POLITICS.

Questioned about politics, Mr. Watts gave the following exposition of an artist's confession of faith: "But I am not a Socialist by any means, although I take what are called broad views of social questions. So far from being a Socialist, my inclinations are all the other way. I love pomp and ceremony; I would like to see a duke wear his ermine and a king his crown; I would like to see them drive about in gorgeous, picturesque state coaches, and I would like to see the nobility live again in the pompous, stately way of former ages.

"Also, I would like the working classes to retain their distinctive dress, which was not only infinitely more picturesque but also infinitely more dignified than the present straining to imitate the clothes of the wealthy, which of course can only be done by buying what is cheap and ugly and machine-made. But I know that the pomp and stateliness of olden times cannot return. The conditions of life have changed and with them the manners and customs, and what was right and fitting for the slow-going days of the past is no longer appropriate to the rush and hurry of the present. There are many things in the past which can never return, but there are some that may be revived."

When "Carmen Sylva" was in England she called on Mr. Watts, and this interview led to the painting of the picture which is described and reproduced (by no means successfully) in the article.

By chance Mr. Watts repeated the lines:

What I spent I had;
What I saved I lost;
What I gave I have,

and the discussion arose whether the spirit of the saying could be embodied in a picture. Mr. Watts was in doubt about it, but said he would see, and perhaps at her Majesty's next visit he would be able to put before her an attempt at representing the lines in some symbol.

LUKE FILDES AND HIS WORK.

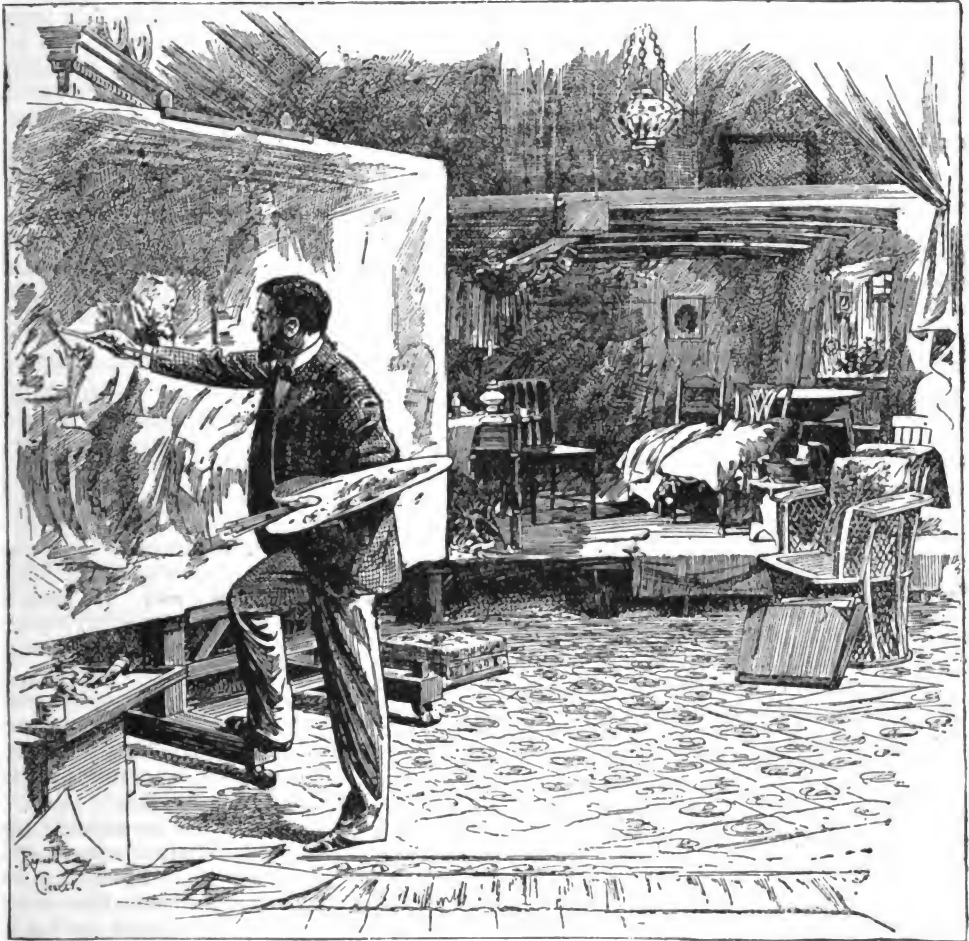
ONE of the most interesting English annuals is that known as the *Art Annual*, which is published in connection with the *Art Journal*, and takes the life and work of some artist of note for its subject. The new number, which deals with Mr. Luke Fildes, R.A., would seem to be the twelfth in the series; the previous Annuals have given us critical and biographical sketches of such artists as Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Mr. W. Holman Hunt, Professor Herkomer, etc.

"Luke Fildes," in the hands of Mr. David Croal Thomson, the editor of the *Art Journal*, is an exceptionally good monograph, both as to letterpress

and illustrations. In addition to interesting biographical matter and a general article on his pictures, we have the artist presented to us as a painter of Venetians, as a portrait painter, and as an illustrator; but as he is most familiar to us as the painter of the pathetic pictures, "The Casuals" and "The Doctor," some information about these pictures will have the greatest interest.

the English nation, and when the new Westminster Gallery is ready, the painting will be open to the world to discuss. Meanwhile, all who have seen the etching of this painting will be interested in reading the following interesting story of how it was painted:

"After many studies Mr. Fildes had the interior of a cottage erected inside his own studio. This was carefully planned and properly built with rafters,



LUKE FILDES IN HIS STUDIO.

"The Casuals" only dates back to 1874. In reference to it the artist says: "I had been to a dinner party, I think, and happened to return by a police-station, when I saw an awful crowd of poor wretches applying for permits to lodge in the casual ward. I made a note of the scene, and after that often went again, making friends with the policeman and talking with the people themselves. Then was my chance, and I at once began to make studies for my *Graphic* picture. From that I elaborated the large canvas afterward exhibited at the Academy." The picture is now in the Royal Holloway College at Egham.

Mr. Henry Tate has promised "The Doctor" to

and walls, and window, all as afterward expressed in the finished picture.

"The composition has been recognized by the medical profession as a great and lasting compliment to the whole body. No more noble figure than the doctor could be imagined—the grave anxiety, supported by calm assurance in his own knowledge and skill, not put forward in any self-sufficient way, but with dignity and patience, following out the course his experience tells him is correct; the implicit faith of the parents, who, although deeply moved, stand in the background, trusting their doctor even while their hearts fail.

"At the cottage window the dawn begins to steal in, and with it the parents again take hope into their hearts, the mother hiding her face to escape giving vent to her emotion, the father laying his hand on the shoulder of his wife in encouragement of the first glimmerings of the joy which is to follow."

FREEMAN THE SCHOLAR AND PROFESSOR.

THE current number of the *Yale Review* contains an appreciative estimate of the English historian Edward A. Freeman, by Prof. Herbert B. Adams, of the Johns Hopkins University, who knew Freeman intimately for many years.

A MANY-SIDED SCHOLAR.

Professor Adams describes Freeman as a many-sided scholar—"an historical geographer, a humanist, a philologist, an archæologist, a specialist in architecture, an accomplished journalist, a literary critic, an historian, and a politician in the best Greek sense." Freeman sought the solid fundamental facts of existence. He had no wings, says Professor Adams, and wanted none. He avoided light literature, natural science, and even philosophy and theology.

"Freeman's interest in history was early kindled. He used to say that he could not remember a time when he was not interested in this subject. Before he began Latin—that is, before he was seven years old—he read Roman and English history with intense pleasure. His parents died in his early childhood and he was brought up by persons two generations older than himself. To that fact he attributed his early introduction to past politics and present history. He associated with people to whom the American and French Revolutions were living memories. Consequently his first political principles were strongly Tory; but he early became an eclectic with regard to politics beyond the sea. Sympathy with the modern Greeks and other oppressed nationalities in southeastern Europe made him a Liberal."

TWO CHARACTERISTIC AMBITIONS.

"A study of Freeman's life reveals two characteristic ambitions. First, to become a professor of history at Oxford and, secondly, to be elected a Liberal member of Parliament and to take an active part in the political life of his country. Although he once thought of taking orders, and even of becoming an architect, he wrote from Oxford in 1846: 'My great ambition would be to get one of the history professorships here.' He worked hard for this honor and repeatedly stood as a candidate, first in 1858 for the chair of modern history when vacated by Vaughan, but the choice then fell upon Goldwin Smith; again in 1861 for the Camden professorship of ancient history, which Freeman said he preferred; and again in 1862 for the Chichele professorship of modern history. In December, 1865, Freeman wrote to Dean Hook: 'Goldwin Smith will most likely give up his

professorship next year, and I want to succeed him.' With this object in mind Freeman began the 'History of the Norman Conquest,' and hastened the printing of the first volume in 1866. But his friend Dr. Stubbs, who had succeeded him in the fellowship at Trinity College, now anticipated him in receiving the appointment as Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford. Freeman had to wait until 1884 before the place came to him through nomination by Gladstone, after Stubbs had been made Bishop of Chester. Academic honor was bestowed upon Freeman too late in life, and he had but little satisfaction in his new title of 'Professor.' He wrote to Goldwin Smith: 'It is something to succeed Arnold, you, and Stubbs—but I gnash my teeth that I have not had you and Stubbs as my colleagues, and not as my predecessors. Years ago to fill one of the historical chairs at Oxford was my alternative ambition with a seat in Parliament. It seemed for years as if neither would ever come to me; and now at last one has come when I am rather too old for the change.'"

DISAPPOINTED IN HIS POLITICAL AMBITIONS.

"Freeman was disappointed in his political ambitions; but it was a kind fate that kept him at his scholarly work in his own home for the greater part of his life. He was obviously unfitted by nature for the career either of a politician or of a university professor. He was not sufficiently adaptable to new times and new men to suit the progressive needs of his day and generation. He judged the present too severely by the past. He often applied archaic standards of measurement to living issues. He worried himself and others over the use of mere words like 'Anglo-Saxon' and 'Imperial.' The antiquarian and historical side of things was sometimes to him of greater moment than present facts and inevitable tendencies. He was too fond of advocating political reforms by going backward to English origins and first principles.

"A quiet meditative life in the country amid his own books, his family, and rural surroundings was undoubtedly better suited to Freeman's domestic nature than public or academic life would have been, and he knew it. He hated the big town of London and 'the worry and flurry of Oxford.' He was never at home except at 'Somerleaze,' near the city of Wells in Somerset, on the old West Saxon frontier, still a parish boundary. The country squire was the historic type of Englishman that he most resembled, although he was a declared enemy of all fox-hunting and bird-shooting. He was a local magistrate, and faithfully discharged all the duties of his office even against poachers. He thought that his experience in local government gave him a better understanding of the practical politics of past times."

"Freeman needed an historical environment and a sympathetic audience. In England he was upon his own ground. He did not understand American audiences, nor they him. He was much annoyed by

unfavorable newspaper comments upon his style of lecturing in America. In a letter to me written from Somerleaze, February 11, 1883, he said: 'There is a charge against me in some of the papers that puzzled me. My lectures were "spoiled by my delivery." I am "a poorer reader even than Mr. Froude." I have no kind of notion whether Froude reads well or ill; but I had always rather piqued myself on my reading out clearly and vigorously, and I fancy that most people think so. I gather from Goldwin [Smith] that some of them expected me to kick about like a stage-player, which I certainly was not likely to do, nor, I suppose, Froude either.'"

HE WAS JOURNALISTIC.

"There was often something of journalistic enterprise in the timeliness of Freeman's contributions to history and politics. He was an opportunist in all his travels and observations. His frequent tramps and archaeological excursions through England, France and Italy bore rich fruit in articles for the *Saturday Review* and other journals as well as in his own books, especially in his wonderful 'Historical Geography,' which in some respects is the best, the most useful, and the most characteristic work of his life. Freeman's multitudinous articles were written, of course, for income, but not for income only. He put honest work and a good conscience into everything he did. The best proof of his devotion to principle is seen in the fact that he voluntarily severed his relations with the *Saturday Review* because it was on the Tory side of the Eastern question. He sacrificed \$3,500 yearly income to his hatred of Turks and his love of liberty."

AN ARTIST ON THE LONDON UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

IN the January *Harper's* Elizabeth Robins Pennell describes "London's Underground Railways" with the aid of Joseph Pennell's drawings of the typical scenes which have caught his artist's eye on these great tramways. London's local railway systems do not offer any very encouraging lessons from the standpoint of financial returns. The Metropolitan during the past six years has managed to pay dividends varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and the District Railway has but twice exceeded 3 per cent. and has several times passed the dividend.

SOME STATISTICS OF TRAVEL.

"However, of the underground's success, other than financial, there can be no doubt. Actual figures offer the best proof. In the second half of 1894, 19,218,945 passengers traveled over the District Railway. Of these 15,283,951 went third class; 2,756,863, second; and 1,178,181, first—facts which show how dependent the company is upon its third class fares. In addition, 10,966 holders of season tickets are to be recorded. It is worth while to compare these numbers with those of the same half year in 1871. Then there

was a total of but 8,335,248 passengers and 1,258 season ticket holders. It is clear that the underground has grown in favor. No fewer than 555 trains per day carry these passengers over the tunnel section—that is, the section more directly underneath London of the District line."

A RAILWAY FOR THE MASSES.

Mrs. Pennell explains with the help of a map of London how such extraordinary figures are possible by an extension of the system to cover the whole ground without duplication and competition.

"If study of the map demonstrates the underground's sphere of usefulness, you have but to travel over its circles and extensions at certain hours and seasons to realize to what extent London's millions have come to rely upon it. Should you chance to be abroad early enough, the working-man will crowd you out of third class carriages, half empty during the day; a few hours later and the city man, in his turn, will leave you no space in the first, entirely deserted once the period of his migration is temporarily at an end. Again at corresponding hours in the afternoon your right to first or third class seats will be as closely contested. Or you need but to come home at night with the multitude from Earl's Court or Olympia, or set out for Hammersmith on the day of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race, to understand why dividends are regulated according to popular amusements."

AN ELECTRIC UNDERGROUND.

In South London there is a variation on the standard type in an electric road underground. It is three and a half miles long.

"The trip is made in a quarter of an hour, and trains run every three minutes. I believe as yet there are but ten trains in all, but as each makes the round trip in half an hour a larger number could hardly be managed. The journey for the unaccustomed has an element of novelty. You are carried down to the platform and up again to the street level in an elevator. There is no division of classes, and the cars are built somewhat on the model of street cars; three are attached to each engine. I found the light—though it may have been a chance that one day—atrociously bad, the jolting dreadful, and the stations clean and dull compared to those on the ordinary underground. For, of course, there is no smoke, and the tiled walls are immaculately clean; as up and down lines have each a separate tube or tunnel, there is a platform but to one side and it is made as narrow and contracted as may be; while it is the one place I know where London is as silent as M. Daudet so recently found it. The absence of smoke is an advantage in a way; the atmosphere may savor of the cellar, but there is no danger of being stifled and suffocated by foul air. London being the most conservative place in the world, naturally the electric railway has not yet achieved so great a popularity as to warrant the creation of rivals. The Londoner must have time

to make up his mind about it ; he is still in that stage of uncertainty, when he will pay his penny or two pence to go below and inspect the platform. The wonder really is that this one line happened to be built in the metropolis, which has been most backward in accepting the modern applications of electricity. Do not London streets, except here and there, still wait for the electric light ?

"The cleaner atmosphere of the electric road is not to be underestimated. Of the drawbacks to the ordinary underground people are agreed that ill ventilation is the most serious. On one of London's murky summer days I would go to much trouble and more expense to escape the plunge into the underground's hot vapor bath."

THE ÆSTHETIC ADVANTAGES OF THE LONDON SYSTEM.

Mr. and Mrs. Pennell ought to be high authorities on this not by any means unimportant phase of city railway building and they are not undecided in their opinions.

"If the householder who lives above or close to the underground were consulted he would rank his grievance as greater than that of the traveler who now and then or even regularly takes a train for convenience. Just how much damage the underground will work in the course of time it would not be safe to predict. In the end it may not prove more destructive than the elevated. But the constant passing of trains below cannot be entirely harmless to the buildings undermined.

"In picturesqueness the underground makes rich atonement for vile atmosphere, for nervous wear and tear, and much else. It is in this respect that it leaves the elevated, cleaner and purer though the New York line may be, so far behind, and that it makes the electric road seem so ugly and prosaic. You receive no hint of its curious effectiveness from the entrance on the street ; that is, as a rule. A few stations have their qualities above ground as below ; Charing Cross, for example, as I see it from my window, its walls flaming with many posters, on one side shut in by the lines of Hungerford bridge, on the other by the soft green of the shrubbery in the gardens and the branches of overshadowing trees. But Charing Cross is one of the exceptions. The ticket office, or booking office, to be English, is uncompromisingly ugly. In appearance it would have fared better had it been left on the low level of the platform as was originally intended. For once on the platform the grime and dirt and unsightly detail are lost in the beautiful play of light and shadow. Rembrandt would have exulted in the rich darkness of the nearest distance ; in the way the daylight filters in through the glass roof or skylight above and mingles with the glare of gas and the red and green glow of signals ; in the bits of color that tell so well in the sombre surroundings—here the posters on the walls, here the books on the stalls, and there it may be the gay gown and flaunting feather of a lingering passenger ; and, above all, in the wonderful effects of the trailing outspreading smoke, as the

train comes thundering in. There are stations where the track makes a great curve just before it reaches the platform, and engine and smoke cloud round it with a fine rythmical swing ; there are others where the low roof is supported by long lines of columns, and the smoke loses itself among them as in the dim aisles of a cryptlike basilica ; and there is not one without its distinctive features, its special picturesqueness. The marvel is that the artist has but just discovered the underground."

THE RESULTS OF THE BERING SEA ARBITRATION.

HON. JOHN W. FOSTER, who has represented the United States three times as minister to foreign courts, and who succeeded the Hon. James G. Blaine as Secretary of State during the remainder of President Harrison's administration, and still more recently has been prominent for his distinguished services to the Chinese Government, sets forth in the *North American Review* the "Results of the Bering Sea Arbitration" as an example of the workings of international settlement of disputes. Notwithstanding that on the five points submitted to the Bering Sea Tribunal at Paris, in 1893, the decision was unfavorable to the United States, Mr. Foster shows that from an American point of view the Paris arbitration was not unwisely entered upon, and that it was not altogether fruitless in its results for us. The gist of his article is set forth in the following paragraphs:

NOT FRUITLESS IN ITS RESULTS FOR US.

"While the action of the government in making the seizures was based on the weakest round of our defense, and which proved untenable, it cannot be doubted that the motives which actuated its conduct were patriotic and praiseworthy. But had our efforts to save the seals from destruction been from the outset based upon a right of protection and property in them, our case before the Tribunal would have been stronger and the decision might have been different. Nevertheless it cannot be justly claimed that the arbitration was fruitless in its results for us. It is no small matter that a question which threatened a rupture of our peaceful relations with Great Britain was adjusted by a resort to the arbitrament of reason and not of force. The Alaskan seal herd is of great value to us and to the world, and it is the duty of our government to be vigilant in protecting it from destruction ; but the legal issues involved in our controversy with Great Britain regarding them did not seem to justify the hazard of an armed conflict, and it was a great gain to us that the controversy was peacefully settled without national dishonor.

"The decision of the Tribunal was adverse to the United States on the legal points in dispute, but the award contained an important provision for international regulations, which were intended by the Tribunal to be a protection to the seals and which in the judgment of the majority of that body would in

practice prove an adequate protection. The agent and counsel of the United States contended that no regulations would be a certain protection of the herd which did not prohibit all pelagic sealing, and the American arbitrators voted for such prohibition, and sustained their votes by very able and cogent opinions; but the majority of the Tribunal took a different view of the subject. The regulations adopted were opposed both by the American and Canadian arbitrators. When first published they were accepted by all the Americans who participated in the arbitration as a decided triumph for the United States, and were regarded by the Canadian sealers as a serious menace, if not a death-blow, to their interests. If they are carefully examined they will be found to be more favorable to the United States than the regulations which Mr. Bayard proposed to Lord Salisbury as a settlement of the question, or which Mr. Blaine offered to Sir Julian Pauncefote. If, therefore, we obtained more from the Tribunal than our government proposed to accept from Great Britain, the arbitration cannot justly be characterized as fruitless in its results for us. The adequacy of the regulations cannot be properly judged because they have not yet been put in force in their true spirit and intent. This will not be done until they are also made to apply to the Russian waters, and until more stringent rules for their enforcement are adopted. It has been a source of disappointment to many who have taken an interest in the preservation of the seals that these rules have been so lax and so imperfectly observed. The obstruction in these respects is now, as it has been from the beginning, the selfish and inhuman conduct of Canada."

A WORD REGARDING THE AWARD FOR DAMAGES.

In conclusion Mr. Foster has a word to say regarding the refusal of Congress to give its approval to the sum agreed upon between the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador as full satisfaction of the claims for the seizure of the British vessels.

"It may have been the wisest policy to vote the appropriation, but it was no breach of our international obligations not to approve of that sum; and it is not to the discredit of Congress that it exercised its judgment as to the action of the executive in agreeing to a settlement with Great Britain which altogether ignored the claim of the United States for damages to the seals by improper pelagic hunting, and the views of its own representatives before the Tribunal as to the British claims. While a difference of views may properly exist between the executive and legislative departments upon these subordinate questions, no disposition has been entertained or shown by any portion of our government or people to evade our just obligations under the treaty. And the fact that the spirit of the award leads us to pay out of the national treasury a sum by way of damages, which at the most must be regarded as insignificant for a great nation, should certainly have no tendency to modify in the slightest degree our devotion to the great policy of international arbitration."

THE COST OF SHIP CANALS.

"**S**CRIBNER'S" for January contains a paper by Thomas Curtis Clarke on "Waterways from the Ocean to the Lakes." He concludes by some remarks on the existing situation in Central American canal circles. Mr. Clarke explains why it is so difficult to get the necessary capital to complete the Nicaragua waterway:

THE SUEZ SUCCESS.

"The estimated cost of the Suez Canal was \$40,000,000. Its cost when opened for traffic was \$92,000,000, and nearly forty millions more have been spent since in widening and deepening it. Not only was the cost of the engineering works proper largely exceeded, but items not thought of—such as administration, surveys, telegraphs, sanitary service, transport service, etc.—amounted to 40 per cent. of the original estimates, or \$26,000,000. It pays so well that these mistakes have been forgotten, and the Semitic shrewdness of Beaconsfield, in acquiring the Khedive's shares for England, has been fully justified.

DE LESSEPS AND PANAMA.

"The insufficient estimates of the Suez Canal did not warn the enthusiastic De Lesseps when he provided capital for his Panama Canal. His engineering commission estimated its cost at \$153,400,000, which he cut down to \$128,000,000, at the meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1879, saying, in his airy way, that he was a diplomat and not an engineer.

"We all have heard of the melancholy result. After eight years of work, one hundred and seventy-eight millions of dollars had been spent, to raise which three hundred and fifty millions of capitalization and obligations had been incurred. The difficult part of the work, the great Culebra cutting, had only been scratched—and nothing done toward controlling the Chagres River, while the money had nearly all been spent. The younger De Lesseps and others were fined and imprisoned, and the old man, bankrupt in fame and fortune, was spared the humiliation of further punishment only on account of his great age and past services.

THE MANCHESTER OBJECT-LESSON.

"Englishmen are considered more practical than the French and less likely to be led away by sentiment, and Manchester men are not less shrewd than other Englishmen. They started to build a ship-canal to turn Manchester into a seaport. It was but twenty-seven miles long and had only four locks.

"The estimated cost, including the purchase of the existing Bridgewater Canal, was fifty million dollars, and the cost when opened for traffic was seventy-seven millions. This vast increase is stated to have been due 'chiefly to items which were unexpected and unprovided for.' The canal is not finished yet and the City of Manchester, which has provided the greater part of the capital, will have to provide the rest.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

THE January *Harper's* begins with an essay by Professor Woodrow Wilson which draws a delightful picture of the colonies "In Washington's Time." Mr. Howard Pyle was the one man to give pictorial form to these ruddy old burghesses, dashing Virginia cavaliers, and eighteenth century ships at the plantation wharves; and he has done it in the style his public would have anticipated. The following sketch of the Virginia life is a fair sample of Professor Wilson's readable and at the same time very scholarly style:

"Virginia, meanwhile, had got the character she was to keep. From the Potomac to the uncertain border of the Carolinas she had seen her counties fill with the men who were to decide her destiny. Her people, close upon a hundred thousand strong, had fallen into the order of life they were to maintain. They were no longer colonists merely, but citizens of a commonwealth of which they began to be very proud, not least because they saw a noble breed of public men spring out of their own loins to lead them. Though they were scattered they were not divided. There was, after all, no real isolation for any man in Virginia, for all that he lived so much apart and was a sort of lord within his rustic barony. In that sunny land men were constantly abroad, looking to their tobacco and the labor of all kinds that must go forward, but would not unless they looked to it, or else for the sheer pleasure of bestriding a good horse, being quit of the house, and breathing free in the genial air. Bridle-paths everywhere threaded the forests; it was no great matter to ride from house to house among one's neighbors, there were county court days, moreover, to draw the country-side together, whether there was much business or little to be seen to. Men did not thrive thereabouts by staying within-doors, but by being much about, knowing their neighbors, observing what ships came and went upon the rivers, and what prices were got for the cargoes they carried away, learning what the news was from Williamsburg and London, what horses and cattle were to be had, and what dogs, of what breeds. It was a country in which news and opinions and friendships passed freely current; where men knew each other with a rare leisurely intimacy, and enjoyed their easy, unforced intercourse with a keen and lasting relish.

"It was a country in which men kept their individuality very handsomely withal. If there was no town life, there were no town manners either, no village conventionalities to make all men of one carriage and pattern and manner of living. Every head of a family was head also of an establishment, and could live with a self-respect and freedom which was subject to no man's private scrutiny. He had leave, in his independence, to be himself quite naturally, and did not need to justify his liberty by excuses."

Mr. T. R. Lounsbury discusses "The United States Naval Academy" and advocates strongly raising the standard of admission. He sees many objections, and some of them very forcible, that could be raised, but is nevertheless sure that such a reform is needed. Mr. Lounsbury says that absolutely the only authorities fit to pass on the question are the two academies who have had experience in naval instruction.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE January *Scribner's* pays a tribute in its "Point of View" department to the late Eugene Field: "Field was persistently—incurably, if one may dare to say it—a newspaper man. Perhaps no one appreciates so well the quality of his deliverances as the little army of exchange editors in newspaper offices whose duty it is to glance through piles of newspapers, scissors in hand, and clip out the paragraphs that seem good to read, and the verses of merit enough to bear transplanting. Day after day in his column in the *Chicago Record* Field kept saying something, and saying it with humor and animation. It was usually something with a local bearing; a skit, or a jibe, or a little story, but it was all touched with his personality, and whether it was important or not, and whether it was wise or not, it was almost always readable. Field's personality was very pleasant. He had an imperfect equipment of culture (though of that he had far more than many more pretentious men) and a very imperfect outfit of conformity. That pleasant information which he is said to have given in reply to a question of Mrs. Humphry Ward, 'When they caught me I was living in a tree,' might almost have been credible, so very different was he in his habits and his estimates of things from the conventional man of letters of his day. He was closely tied to a newspaper through most of his working years, but somehow he seemed to manage to keep his spirit out of bondage. He would think anything he chose about anything that happened to interest him, and what he thought he would write down and print."

Mr. T. R. Sullivan describes and defends the estheticism and magnificence of "The New Building of the Boston Public Library," and is finely aided in both efforts by a dozen unusually well drawn pictures. Mr. Sullivan says, in anticipation of any sumptuary criticism:

"Comfort, as all must allow, is eminently desirable; but the critic may question the need of so rare a setting for it. Why, he may ask, would not a simpler reading-room serve the rank and file of the public as well as the arched grandeur of Bates Hall? Why ransack the quarries of Carrara for costly marbles? Why employ famous hands to paint the intermediate wall-surface? To all such shallow criticism there can be but one emphatic answer. The builders have dedicated this great library to the advancement of learning, in due remembrance of the fact that familiarity with things ideally beautiful is an education in itself. With this purpose in view they have dared to build not for a day but for the time to come, and the purpose has been so well achieved that their work takes high rank at once among the few examples of architectural inspiration in America."

Scribner's begins the new year with the first installment of its serial literary feature for 1896—a novel by J. M. Barrie, entitled "Sentimental Tommy." The story brings a Thrums boy into London, where Mr. Barrie does not seem to be at all out of his element. The new year's number is marked also by the first appearance of two new editorial departments, somewhat co-ordinate with the "Point of View." They are entitled "The Field of Art," and "About the World," respectively.

THE CENTURY.

THE January *Century* begins with a paper by F. Marion Crawford which he calls "A Kaleidoscope of Rome," embellished with the striking drawings of Mr. Castaigne. The novelist concludes his essay with a picture of a scene in the Colosseum so graphic and fine that we take occasion to quote it :

"Straightway tier upon tier, eighteen thousand faces rise, up to the last high rank beneath the awning's shade. Meanwhile, under his silken canopy, sits the emperor of the world, sodden-faced, ghastly, swine-eyed, robed in purple; all alone, save for his dwarf, bull-nosed, slit-mouthed, hunchbacked, sly. Next, on the lowest bench, the Vestals, old and young, the elder looking on with hard faces and dry eyes, the youngest with wide and startled looks, and parted lips, and quick-drawn breath that sobs and is caught at sight of each deadly stab and gash of broadsword and trident, and hands that twitch and clutch each other as a man's foot slips in a pool of blood, and the heavy harness clashes in the red, wet sand. Then gray-haired senators; then curled and perfumed knights of Rome; and then the people, countless, vast, frenzied, bloodthirsty, stretching out a hundred thousand hands with thumbs reversed, commanding death to the fallen—full eighty thousand throats of men and women roaring, yelling, shrieking over each ended life. A theatre indeed, a stage indeed, a play wherein every scene of every act ends in a sudden death.

"And then the wildest, deadliest howl of all on that day; a handful of men and women in white, and one girl in the midst of them; the clang of an iron gate thrown suddenly open; a rushing and leaping of great lithe bodies of beasts, yellow and black and striped, the sand flying in clouds behind them; a worrying and crushing of flesh and bone, as of huge cats worrying little white mice; three sharp cries, then blood, then silence, then a great laughter, and the sodden face of mankind's drunken master grows almost human for a moment with a very slow smile. The wild beasts are driven out with brands step by step, dragging backward nameless mangled rags of humanity in their dripping jaws, and the bull-nosed dwarf offers the emperor a cup of rare red wine. It drips from his mouth while he drinks, as the blood from the tigers' fangs.

"What were they?" he asks.

"Christians," explains the dwarf.

"They were very amusing," answers the emperor. "They were like little white mice. We will have more!"

Mr. C. M. Cady contributes a short paper which he calls "Responsibility Among the Chinese," in which he gives some very curious anecdotes of the effect of the peculiar customs of the Celestial Empire on the life of its citizens.

"Paradoxical as it sounds, in a very important sense responsibility in China decreases as it increases; that is, a Chinese acknowledges and acts upon no responsibility beyond or outside of what he will be held to by law or custom.

"For instance, I once had occasion to go in a Chinese cart from the main or Chinese portion of Tientsin to that part containing the foreign concession. To do so it was necessary to cross the Peiho River over a bridge of boats. There were several carts ahead of mine, some very heavily loaded with goods. The cart nearest the river was one of these loaded ones, and was unable to get on the bridge, the edge of the first boat being several inches higher than the approach to it. I therefore had plenty of opportunity

to watch the proceedings. Had this been the first time I had traveled in China, or had I known nothing of the principle of which I have been speaking, I should have concluded that every one among this dozen or twenty cartmen was crazy or a fool; as it was, their seemingly foolish methods, though short-sighted, had a rational basis and were significant.

"The driver whose cart was stuck, after seeing that his mules could not possibly pull the cart up over the edge of the bridge, began backing. After getting his load back four or five feet, he suddenly shouted to his tandem team, and laid on the whip. Both mules sprang forward, bringing the wheels of the cart against the edge of the bridge with a tremendous thump which lifted them clear off the ground, but not quite far enough to get upon the bridge. Again the man backed, this time a little farther than at first, and again made a rush for the bridge. This time the head mule failed to hold on as the cart bumped into the air, so back the load fell. Again, for the third time, the same mad dash was made, this time successfully. The next driver banged up over the edge of the bridge in the same way, and every cartman, my own included, did the same."

"If it is asked, why in the name of common sense somebody did not lay a plank to help the carts up, I answer, because no one was responsible for the difficulty. The convenience of the traveling public was a matter of too trifling importance to be provided for."

Thomas A. Janvier, of the artistic eye and the bluff humor, describes in a considerable paper, "A Feast-Day on the Rhona." Professor Sloane's history of Napoleon has reached the period in which his hero was the dictator of continental Europe. The very excellent paper on "The First Landing on the Antarctic Continent," by one of the explorers, Mr. Borchgrevink, we have quoted from in another department.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE New Year's *Atlantic* has a tramp article by Josiah Flynt, headed "The Children of the Road," and we quote from it among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

An unsigned article entitled "A Congress Out of Date," points out the troubles which are likely to arise from the fact that Congresses of the United States do not convene until thirteen months after they are elected. The writer says:

"A public servant who seeks re-election to an office which he has filled for one term is supposed to stand upon the record which he has made during this term. One of the many absurdities of our congressional system is found in the fact that a representative who seeks re-election has, under ordinary conditions, sat for only one of the two sessions, and that the second session will not begin until after the seat has been filled by the voters for the next term. Indeed, under the custom of long campaigns in many states, the canvass for the nomination of a representative in the next Congress begins not long after the opening of the first session of the existing Congress; and all the nominations are sometimes made before the end of this first session. A verdict upon the complete record of a representative is thus rendered impossible.

"Another consequence of this system is a lack of responsibility to the people during the second term of a Congress on the part of those representatives who have not been re-elected, especially such of them as belong to the party which is dominant in the existing Congress, if a 'tidal

wave' has swept that party into the minority in the next Congress.

"A more serious result is the possibility that a party which has just been overwhelmingly beaten at the polls, and which logically should have no further control over legislation, may exercise the power which, by an unjustifiable anachronism, it still possesses for three months, to impose upon the people a law against which they have protested. The country actually had a narrow escape from the perpetration of such an outrage only five years ago this winter."

There is a delightful paper on "The Johnson Club," by Dr. George Birkbeck Hill. This is the way the club met at the "Cheshire Cheese":

"In this same room, with its floor as 'nicely sanded' as when Goldsmith knew it, our club gathers from time to time; here, undisturbed in our thoughts by a single modern innovation except the gas, we sup on one of those beefsteak puddings for which the Cheshire Cheese has been famous from time immemorial. So vast is it in all its glorious rotundity that it has to be wheeled in on a table; it disdains a successor in the same line, and itself alone satisfies forty hungry guests. 'A magnificent hot apple-pie stuck with bay leaves,' our second course, recalls the supper with which Johnson 'celebrated the birth of the first literary child of Mrs. Lennox, the novelist, when at five in the morning his face still shone with meridian splendor, though his drink had been only lemonade.' The talk is of the liveliest; from time to time toasts are drunk and responded to. Sometimes, indeed, we suffer from a guest who, having nothing to say, naturally takes a long time to say it; but when he has at last sat down some touch of humor soon comes to clear the dull air."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE January *Cosmopolitan* begins with a noble poem by Arthur Sherburne Hardy, which he calls "The City of Dreams." It is longer than the verses usually seen in "popular" magazines, occupying, with the illustrations, a half dozen pages. The *Cosmopolitan* is to be congratulated on procuring so fine a piece of work from Mr. Hardy, one of those writers who are fortunate and wise enough to do only very good work. The January chapter of "A Brief History of Altruria," is quoted from in another department.

W. A. Dobson contributes a paper on "Submarine Boats," in which he sketches the various attempts to use these deadly vessels in marine combats, and explains with considerable technical detail the distinctive features of the latest designs—the Nordenfeldt, Baker and Holland boats. The last named he describes briefly as follows:

"The Holland boat will be eighty feet long and eleven feet in diameter, with a total displacement of one hundred and thirty-eight and one-half tons. For surface work the vessel will be driven by twin screws, actuated by two sets of steam-engines. For work below the surface an electric motor in connection with storage batteries will be used. The speed on the surface will be sixteen knots per hour, and when completely submerged a speed of eight knots is expected. The vessel is of the diving type, submergence being effected by the action of the water upon large horizontal rudders placed at the stern of the vessel. The plan of approaching an enemy is that of creeping upon him with the vessel just awash, leaving only the conning-tower exposed, going below the surface entirely only when within striking distance, or to escape

disaster if discovered. The armament will consist of five automobile torpedoes which will be discharged from twin tubes in the bow. Air will be supplied to the crew from reservoirs stored at a pressure of two thousand pounds per square inch; if, however, the air should be exhausted by accident, it is expected that an abundant supply can be obtained through a two-inch hose-pipe stowed on a reel, the free end being attached to a float, which, when released, will rise to the surface, carrying with it the hose. In order that the vessel may quickly pass from the cruising condition to that necessary for complete submergence, the smoke-pipe has been provided with a hydraulic apparatus for housing it within the hull almost instantaneously. All the improvements introduced into similar craft abroad have been carefully considered, and such as have commended themselves to the inventor's experience have been incorporated in the present design; also many others born of his experience in previous vessels have been fitted, so that the country may reasonably expect that the Holland boat will be an unqualified success."

A layman is never astonished at anything new claimed for electricity, nowadays—though doubtless electricians are often dumfounded. Of course this new use which Professor Dolbear describes in the following paragraph must not be classed with the sensational electrical programmes which furnish such good "copy" so often:

Professor Dolbear says:

"How to treat garbage and sewerage so as to render them inoffensive and innocuous has been a problem in every large town. Some have tried combustion; some forced draughts in tall chimneys to carry off offensive gases; some have built long conduits emptying into the sea at a distance from shore, and still others have tried chemical treatment. The objectionable products are all of them chemical and the proper treatment of them must therefore be chemical. Ozone, which is condensed oxygen, and may be produced by electrical discharges in the air, is a very energetic agent for such a purpose, and thunder-storms have long had the reputation of purifying the air. An electric current sent through the water decomposes it, and if there be substances dissolved in the water they are sometimes decomposed at the same time. It has been discovered that if sea-water be thus treated, the various salts of sodium, calcium, magnesium, etc., which are held in solution in it, are so changed as to become powerful deodorizers and disinfectants. They are converted by the current into what are chemically called hypochlorites, or substances which contain oxygen, but so loosely associated as to be easily separated if there be anything else with which it can combine. The solution, which has been called Electrozone, is therefore an oxidizing-agent, and its efficacy depends upon that kind of a chemical action. A small quantity of this mixed with garbage, or sprinkled in unclean streets, acts promptly to decompose noxious gases and disease germs."

"In order to produce it, large tanks holding five hundred or a thousand gallons are provided. The electric current of about six volts pressure is led into it by large copper sheets which have been coated with platinum. It takes about three hours to thus treat five hundred gallons, spending about eight horse-power. It has already been adopted in Philadelphia, and as it is safe, clean, efficient and cheap, it is likely to be widely used everywhere."

This first number of the new year is clothed in a lithographed cover—a decided innovation in method for the larger magazines.

MCCLURE'S

FROM the January *McClure's* we have selected Cleveland Moffett's sketch of Eugene Field to quote in the Leading Articles. The Abraham Lincoln serial continues to show excellent discretion and directness on Miss Tarbell's part; the stories of Lincoln's youth are intrinsically good, and are told clearly and simply, while the photographs and pictures which have been collected are of really unusual and permanent value.

In Sir Robert Ball's paper on "The Sun's Light," that scientist tells how it was found out that carbon was the essential elementary substance of the outer glowing layer of the solar mass. "In the whole range of science," he says, "one of the most remarkable discoveries ever made is that which has taught us that the elementary bodies of which the sun and stars are constructed are essentially the same as those of which the earth has been built. This discovery was indeed as unexpected as it is interesting. Could we ever have anticipated that a body ninety-three millions of miles away, as the sun is, or a hundred million of millions of miles distant, as a star may be, should actually prove to have been formed from the same materials as those which compose this earth of ours and all which it contains, whether animate or inanimate? Yet such is indeed the fact. We are thus in a measure prepared to find that the material which forms the great solar clouds may turn out to be a substance not quite unknown to the terrestrial chemist. Nay, further, its very abundance in the sun might seem to suggest that this particular material might perhaps prove to be one which was very abundant on the earth."

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE *New England* for January has an essay by C. P. Selden, on the interesting subject of "Romance After Marriage," which begins with an exceedingly optimistic explanation of the increase of divorce cases. Mr. Selden says:

"The last census report shows that divorces in the United States increased during the twenty years between 1867 and 1886 nearly 157 per cent., while the population in the same time increased about 60 per cent. Such a record does not on the surface give any large basis for satisfaction with regard either to the nature or permanence of the marriage relation. Nevertheless, discouraging as these figures may be, they are not without a compensating suggestion. Facts such as are contained in the report may be construed into meaning that our people are dissolute, impatient of restraint and false to duty; or on the other hand, we may believe that a more exalted ideal of marriage has crept into society, and that men and women are not content to abide in a state which falls short of the higher standards they have set before them.

"Notwithstanding the frequency of divorce, we have no reason to believe that married people are not as happy as at any previous period in the world's history. It is not, if we read the signs correctly, that this relation now yields less happiness, but that those who are bound by it are less tolerant of misery, and that the great wave of self-respect, which has been gradually gaining strength ever since the French Revolution, has at last swept over the least resistant and self-assertive part of humanity. It has not been so long since men only were supposed to have just causes for divorce, since their rights and sentiments alone could be infringed or wounded by conjugal derelictions.

Great freedom in morals having also been accorded to them, it was easy for husbands whose sensibilities had suffered to find consolations beyond their own threshold. It seemed scarcely worth while to redress wrongs by legal procedure when they might be assuaged by private action. The idea of justice and equality of opportunity in the pursuit of happiness has at length so permeated modern society that women as well as men feel impelled to escape from a condition which, either through incompatibility, infidelity or a general perversion of marriage is one which degrades and poisons existence and renders the higher purposes of life unfruitful."

Lydia A. Coonley contributes a sketch of George F. Root, the author of "Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," and numberless other remarkably popular songs. Mr. Root was a Berkshire Hills man. He wrote at his songs five or six hours every day and accomplished an enormous quantity of work in the course of his life.

"A partial list of his compositions, coming down only to 1890, shows seventy-four books, in only five of which were others associated with him, and one hundred and seventy-nine pieces of sheet music. In a recent catalogue of one hundred and fourteen national war-songs, thirty-six are from the pen of George F. Root. Work was his pleasure, and he never took an absolute vacation from it.

"He was not rich in this world's goods. His earnings were at times enormous, but his losses by the fire were great. At one time his publishers had fourteen printing presses at work on 'The Battle-Cry of Freedom,' and could not supply the demand. A single house often ordered twenty thousand copies, and it is estimated that the aggregate number sold was between five and seven hundred thousand.

THE OUTLOOK'S MAGAZINE NUMBER.

THAT wholly excellent weekly, the *Outlook*, has from time to time found occasion to print special numbers of greater volume and more elaborate illustrations than its routine editions. These handsome numbers, generally apropos of the season or of a holiday, grew so frequent that it was an easy step to the plan of printing each month an enlarged and illustrated magazine number. The first of these is now before us in a strong cover of commendably simple design. Its most noticeable literary feature is the first chapter of a new novel by "Ian Maclaren," "Kate Carnegie," which shows the quaint charm and pathos which Mr. Watson's former works have led us to expect of the homely folk who live about the bonnie brier bush.

The opening and most extended feature of the magazine number is an autobiographical chapter on the life of Dr. Edward Everett Hale, illustrated with fine half-tone pictures of the biographer and his surroundings. He tells us that at eleven he was reading Pope's *Odyssey* aloud to his mother, and in the anecdotes of his childhood figure such notable men as Webster, Judge Story, and Bancroft, the historian. Dr. Hale gives his mother credit for being an excellent educator, and to us who judge by the results of her efforts it is not difficult to believe.

Mr. W. W. Ellsworth calls his delightful travel sketch "'Baddeck and that Sort of Thing'—Twenty Years After," because it was through Cape Breton Island and the little Gaelic-American town immortalized by Charles Dudley Warner, that the summer's journey took him, his wheel and his fishing-rod. We suppose there was a camera, too, to account for the unusually attractive Cape Breton and Baddeck views.

There are several other short illustrated articles which prove the *Outlook's* venture a decided success. One of them, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt's contribution to a series of papers on "The Higher Life of American Cities," we quote from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

THE BIBLICAL WORLD.

AN exceedingly sumptuous and attractive number of the *Biblical World* is issued for Christmas by the University of Chicago Press. The entire number is given over to a collection of essays on Christ, the prophecies of Him, the times He lived in, the sources from which we know about His life, His birth and childhood, His Ministry, teachings, and preaching, "Christ in Art," "Christ in History," and cognate titles. With the beautiful half-tone illustrations that accompany these essays, which are written by President William B. Harper, Professor Alexander B. Bruce, of the University of Glasgow, and other scholars of like calibre, the whole forms a most impressive and valuable contribution to the Christmas literature. Professor Rhes, of the Newton Theological Institute says that not even tradition has given us any information concerning the personal appearance of Jesus.

"Doubtless in the first days the thought of the glorified Lord who would shortly come again, left little room for interest in the form which he wore in the days of his humiliation. A description purporting to come from a contemporary, Lentulus, and which has greatly influenced modern attempts to portray Jesus, is a palpable forgery from about the twelfth century. The so-called miraculous portraits, said to have been imprinted on cloths by Jesus as he wiped his face with them, and to have been given one to Veronica, the other to Abgarus, are also apocryphal. In the writings of the first two centuries there is not a trace of any description of the Lord's appearance, excepting hints that relied avowedly on inference drawn from Scriptures such as Isaiah 53:2, 3 and Psalm 45:2-4, or from incidents in the Lord's own life. In fact there were two diametrically opposed conceptions current in the Church, defended by passages from the Old Testament, such as those just cited, the prevailing opinion in the earlier time being that the Lord's personal appearance was at the best without beauty; while another judgment believed that he was 'fairer than the children of men.'"

PETERSON'S.

THE January *Peterson's* has a much illustrated paper on "Women's Congresses at Atlanta," in which the writer, Mrs. Margherita Arlina Hamm, gives sketches of the ladies most prominent in the Atlanta work. She sums up the work of the Woman's Congress at Atlanta, in this enthusiastic paragraph.

"There were women representing every profession and every field of intellectual research and progress. The congresses have been a wonderful object lesson to the South, just as those of Chicago were to the North and West. It is difficult to estimate the good which they have done. They have shown the community that it is a very easy thing for women to rise up and occupy thrones in the kingdom of thought. They have shown the women of the South that they have a future such as they never before conceived, or tried to enjoy. They have shown the men of the South that in education, and more education, and always education, lies the future greatness of their magnificent domain. If they have taught the South a lesson, they have taught another and an equally valua-

ble one to the nation at large. They have shown that culture and intellectual activity are contagious; that the tens of thousands of women college graduates of to-day are to be hundreds of thousands to-morrow; that the admission of women to the arts, sciences, and professions, far from militating against man's success has helped him along, and has elevated and ennobled the fields into which they have entered, and that the future of our land will be marked by the co-operation of the sexes in all of the intellectual work which is to be done."

The same writer gives a short description interspersed with some useful photographs, of the Tuskegee School over which Mr. Booker T. Washington presides, an admirable school which the readers of the *Review of Reviews* have been introduced to in its pages.

E. Burton Stewart's contribution is on "The Imperial Family of Russia;" of the Czarina he says she "is credited with many graceful personal traits. She is not haughty or reserved, but lively, graceful, and *élégante* in the Parisian sense of the word; she is sensitive, impulsive, sympathetic, and witty."

THE BOOKMAN.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from Professor Cohn's article on Dumas the younger, in the January *Bookman*; this article is accompanied by an autograph letter and portrait of Dumas made from a photograph taken at a private sitting in Paris several years ago.

In the series of "Living Critics," Leslie Stephen is the subject of an article by James Ashcroft Noble, who finds that more of Mr. Stephen's critical work is in common with the Edinburgh than with the Oxford school.

Among the regular departments of the *Bookman*, that devoted to news notes from the libraries of the country is growing in interest and usefulness. The department contains considerable information also from the great foreign libraries.

The first installment of Ian Maclaren's novel, "Kate Carnegie," appears in the January *Bookman*.

GODEY'S.

IN the January *Godey's* Mr. W. Bengough is exceedingly optimistic in his estimate of "The New Woman, Athletically Considered." He has enough confidence in gymnasiums, Swedish movements and bicycles to make these strong assertions: "The delicate, fragile and insipid maiden who filled the requirements of good form even a few years ago, has been replaced by a vastly higher type. Instead of the small waist, the milky hue, and lackadaisical manner, we have the robust, sunburned, vigorous and intellectual girl, who is entering every avenue of activity, self-reliant and well fitted to take up life's duties and carry forward the development of the next generation; and I am inclined to believe that it is the physical progress even more than the intellectual that has christened her the 'new.' It is indeed a new thing to see woman rising superior to the backaches and dyspepsia, headaches and neuralgia, and, donning the distinctive garb which is associated with her name, fly whirling into health and usefulness upon her wheel, or gliding gracefully in the 'angel act' toward the same desirable end upon the flying trapeze."

This January issue is dubbed a "Woman's Number" by the editors, and each article and story has the necessary quota of femininity. Of the stories, Mrs. Martha McCulloch Williams' "Pyrannee and Thisbe" is the last, and is very good.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department we have quoted from "Results of the Bering Sea Arbitration," by the Hon. John W. Foster; "Christianity's Mission," by Goldwin Smith, and "Wild Traits in Tame Animals," by Dr. Louis Robinson.

Hints as to the work of the new Congress are contained in a group of articles by Representatives Catchings, Dolliver, Southwick, and Bell, and M. W. Hazeltine. As may naturally be inferred from this list of names, the points of view from which the subject is approached are various, and each is distinct from the others.

Mrs. Lynn Linton, writing on "Cranks and Crazes," expresses a profound contempt for cyclers and the cycling craze.

"Walking, riding, skating and dancing we can understand as fit exercise for the vigorous and young; driving is precious to the indolent and the delicate; but cycling seems to be such a doubtful kind of amusement—such a queer cross between the treadmill and the tightrope—demanding such a constant strain of attention to keep your balance, with such a monotonous and restricted action of the limbs as to render it a work of penance rather than of pleasure."

Prof. N. S. Shaler urges with force the importance of a determined effort among the nations to abolish the evil of war by a concerted movement for the arbitration of international disputes. Professor Shaler advances many reasons for regarding the United States as most favorably situated for taking the initiative in such a movement, and he appeals to the patriotic spirit to indorse this course. His article happens to have peculiar timeliness in view of the Venezuelan question.

"To those who desire to see the United States having a due influence in the affairs of the world, there is no other opportunity so good as this. Far better for our good name, or for the glory of that flag which only fools desire to see over battle fields, will be the enduring and blessed memory that our country led in a campaign against the monstrous evils of battle. We can afford to make the offer of a mode in which this work may be done; if by chance the tender of good-will should fail of evident result, we shall at least have acted in a spirit which is true to our history and to the best which is in our people; by the act we shall affirm our position to ourselves and to the rest of the world."

Mr. Arthur Silva White, writing on "Our Benefits from the Nicaragua Canal," frankly admits that as an Englishman he should like to see Great Britain presiding over the canal, but as a geographer he is compelled to regard America's claims as superior to all others, morally speaking. He announces this new doctrine of Anglo-American relations:

"First, That the welfare of the United States of America is bound up with the maintenance of the British Empire;

"Second, That, when the Nicaragua Canal is opened, the United States will be in a position to assume or reject the rank and responsibilities of a world-power; and

"Third, That the United States, in alliance with Great Britain and her colonies, would inevitably lead to the hegemony of the English-speaking race."

Sir Reginald Palgrave, Clerk of the British House of Commons, furnishes a rejoinder to previous articles in the *North American* by Secretary Herbert and Mr. Hannis Taylor on the House of Representatives and the House of Commons.

THE FORUM.

IN the department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from M. Leroy-Beaulieu's article on American commercial and financial supremacy; from "The Ethics of Party Loyalty," by George Walton Green; from Mr. A. C. Cassatt's exposition of the Monroe Doctrine, and from the article on "Crime Among Animals" by William Ferrero.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, in an opportune and highly eulogistic article on Thomas B. Reed and the Fifty-first Congress, reviews an episode in legislative history which just now awakens a peculiar interest in the light of subsequent developments. "Above the question of what a Congress does," says Mr. Roosevelt, "comes the far higher question whether Congress can do anything at all." This question was definitely solved by the Fifty-first Congress, under Speaker Reed's leadership, and, in Mr. Roosevelt's opinion, this was a greater achievement than any possible tariff or currency legislation could have been.

Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster, the editor of *Harper's Bazar*, writes on "Editorship as a Profession for Women." What she says about the money rewards of the calling will interest such women as are looking forward to an editorial career:

"The emoluments of editorial work for women have very inelastic limits. The editor whose position brings her \$5,000 a year in salary may be said to have achieved the highest financial success attainable under existing conditions. From \$2,500 to \$3,000 per year are salaries more generally paid than the amount above stated, and \$50 or \$60 a week is a usual, and is considered by most women a generous, wage for continuous and exhausting work, taxing every power they possess. From \$15 to \$40 a week are received by women for the conduct of special departments. This, as a rule, presupposes daily attendance at an office during office hours, which are usually from 9.30 A.M. to 4 or 5 P.M. The daily wear and tear on nerves, temper, and clothing, of obligatory office attendance, cannot be adequately stated or paid for in dollars and cents, and therefore a woman must love her profession over and above financial gains, and pursue it for its own sake if she would find in it the rewards of a chosen career."

Mr. William R. Thayer contributes a thoughtful paper on "Thomas Carlyle: His Work and Influence." It was as a moralist, says Mr. Thayer, that Carlyle approached all the great questions of life. "Among the masters of British prose he holds a position similar to that of Michael Angelo among the masters of painting. Power, elemental, titanic, rushing forth from an inexhaustible moral nature, yet guided by art, is the quality in both which first startles our wonder."

Appropos of the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, President Hyde, of Bowdoin College, attempts a brief estimate of the influence on American institutions of "The Pilgrim Principle." President Hyde differs from most writers on this topic in that he considers the weakness as well as the strength of that principle, as revealed in actual results. In the course of his article he makes a somewhat detailed examination into the actual religious condition of that portion of New England to which the Pilgrims came, presenting a table of the stated religious preferences of 5,875 families (22,061 persons) in Plymouth County, Mass.

"In religious preference these 5,875 families are divided in the following proportion: Congregational, 21 per

cent.; no preference, 17 per cent.; Roman Catholic and Methodist, each 14 per cent.; Baptist, 12 per cent.; Unitarian, 8 per cent.; Episcopal and Universalist, each 3½ per cent.; Advent, Christian, Friends, Presbyterians and others, 7 per cent. Thus the Congregationalists have retained but a little more than one-fifth of these families. Nearly 40 per cent., according to their own statement, are not represented by a single adult member in regular attendance upon any church whatsoever."

Mrs. Spencer Trask's article on "The Obligation of the Inactive" is an earnest exhortation to the performance of public duty.

Mr. Glen Miller, of Salt Lake City, examines recent assertions regarding the relation of the Mormon Church to politics, and while he admits that both parties in Utah have sought to appeal to religious prejudices for partisan ends, and that high church officers have been nominated to office for that purpose, he denies that the Mormon Church itself has been a party to such attempts.

The "Literary Hack," whose "Confessions" in the *July Forum* roused such an interest among aspiring literary folk, and at the same time engendered such ill-will among literary folk who had ceased to aspire, replies to his critics in the December number. The burden of his song is that he does make \$5,000 a year from the sale of his wares, and that \$5,000 does not go far in New York, the Hack himself being compelled to live on the fifth floor of an apartment house with no elevator.

THE ARENA.

IN the department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from the first series of "Personal Recollections of America's Seven Great Poets."

"The Opportunity of the Church" is the subject of the second in the series of papers by Prof. George D. Herron, of Iowa College. This article is a condensation of Professor Herron's recent lectures in Boston.

The December number contains two articles in favor of government ownership of the telegraph. Prof. Richard T. Ely bases his argument chiefly on the inefficiency of the service under private management, and on the fact that the telegraph is a natural monopoly. Justice Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, considers in his paper the constitutionality of public ownership.

Prof. Frank Parsons continues his very comprehensive and profitable inquiry into the cost and expediency of municipal ownership of lighting plants.

Mr. B. O. Flower's biographical sketch of Sir Thomas More is a vigorous piece of work. We quote the concluding paragraph:

"The domestic life of Sir Thomas More was singularly beautiful. His home has been termed a miniature Utopia. He possessed a gay and buoyant spirit and carried sunshine instead of fear to his friends. His political career, if we except his actions when religious prejudice clouded his reason and dulled his naturally keen sense of justice, evinced statesmanship of a high order. His views on social problems were in many instances hundreds of years in advance of his day, while his genuine sympathy for the poor and oppressed led him to dauntlessly champion their cause, where a time-server would have remained silent. He was a statesman unsullied by the demagogism of the politician. He was an apostle of culture, and in his writings embodied the best impulses of the new learning in a larger way than did any other scholar of his time. He was a prophet of a true civilization, and had his soul remained upon the mountain,

above the baleful psychic waves which beat around his prejudices and played upon his fear, More's life, as well as his writings, would have proved an unalloyed inspiration to the generations who came after him. Yet, though like Seneca, whom in very many respects More resembled, he sometimes fell far short of his high ideals, when judged in the light of his age and environment, he stands forth one of the noblest figures of his time, and in his 'Utopia' he reveals the imagination of a true genius, the wisdom and justice of a sage, and the love of a civilized man."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere Mr. Boulger on the Far Eastern Question and Mr. Herbert Spencer on Education. Mr. Francis Peek restates his objections to Sacerdotalism, and Mr. A. D. Vandam produces from his inexhaustible wallet some reminiscences of "Berthelot and His Friend Renan."

ORIENTAL JUSTICE.

Mr. Theodore Bent describes Muscat, which like other places is now reformed and semi-civilized. Mr. Bent says: "When we first visited Muscat, seven years ago, the Sultan's palace was more interesting than it is now. When the warden opened the huge gate with its massive brass knobs you found yourself alongside the iron cage in which a lion was kept; adjoining this cage was another in which prisoners were put for their first offense. If this offense was repeated the prisoner was lodged in the cage with the lion at the time when his meal was due. In the good old days of Sultan Seeed this punishment was very commonly resorted to, as also were cruel mutilations on the shore in public, tying up in sacks and drowning and other horrors; but British influence has abolished all these things, and the lion, having died, has not been replaced."

PHYSICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Mr. W. H. Mallock is too much of the professor to be a welcome contributor. His paper—one of a series apparently—is devoted to setting forth the shortcomings of Herbert Spencer. He leads up to a modified and rationalized form of the great man theory: "We have it in a form which will at once suggest generally to the reader how the study of individual character connects itself with, and is the necessary complement of, the study of the action of aggregates; but in order to make the details of the connection clear, it will be necessary to enter on a new set of considerations, and in especial on a consideration of the real meaning of evolution—a process, the fundamental meaning of which not even the genius of Darwin has succeeded in perceiving, still less in exhibiting to the world. When this meaning is once clearly grasped, it will be found to shed a new light through the whole region of social science."

LORD DUNRAVEN'S BLUNDER.

Mr. Quiller-Couch deplors Lord Dunraven's incomprehensible conduct, and says: "We pride ourselves—and in this case surely not without reason—that public opinion in England is sufficient guarantee, without need of legislation, that an American yacht would be given a clear course in English waters. Oddly enough, triumphant democracy, or rule of the people, seems to connote over there an utter ineffectiveness of public opinion; and true liberty to consist in this, that any casual captain of

any six-cent steamboat shall have full power to veto a friendly contest upon which two nations have set their hearts. The position is absurd enough. But a very little legislation will cure it. Meanwhile Lord Dunraven seems to owe *Defender's* crew one of two things—a prompt conviction or a prompt apology.”

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE December *National* has an interesting paper on “The Air Car,” and which is noticed in another department. Capt. Maxse of the Coldstream Guards begins to set forth “Our Military Problem—for Civilian Readers,” and W. Barclay Squire writes on Mrs. Billington’s last home at Treviso Italy.

ARE THE ENGLISH GROWING SOBER?

“Yes,” says Mr. Arthur Shadwell, who has a right to be heard as a writer who has uttered some very novel and sensible words about the drink question. Mr. Shadwell indulges in a survey of the last sixty years with most reassuring results. He sums up the results as follows: “I submit that a survey of the whole period shows a great and progressive change from 1834 to 1894. It has been slow and retarded from time to time by the operation of natural causes, but it has gone on; and that seems to me the best guarantee of its lasting character. It has not been due to a spasm of enthusiasm or other transient influence, but to the action of steady and reliable forces. There has been a real improvement, an organic change, and it is not possible to conceive a complete relapse into the condition of the past. Individual drunkards there are still, as bad as ever, and at times they become more numerous, mainly when trade is good and money plentiful; but the open, rampant, daylight drunkenness-in-the-mass, which history records, has become a matter of history.”

Statistics of course can be used or abused so as to prove anything, but the following figures certainly do seem to show a change for the better. The first gives the number of “drunks” in London, the second the number of publicans in England and Wales at two selected periods:

	Population.	Cases of drunkenness.	Proportion of cases to population.
1833.....	1,550,000	38,440	1 to 40
1894.....	5,633,906	25,908	1 to 216

	Population.	Publicans.	No. of Publicans per 1,000.
1831.....	13,897,187	57,664	4.1
1891.....	29,001,018	63,678	2.3

THE HUNGRY CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.

Mr. Diggle discourses on the wickedness of those Non-conformists, socialists and others who would have it at the last London School Board Election that 40,000 children were attending school habitually in want of food. As the statement was made by a Committee of the Board, the culprits may be recommended to mercy. A new committee has reported, and according to them in the worst week of the year “the number of separate children who had during the week one or more meals was 51,897. If every one of these children received an equal number of meals, the proportion of each would be two and a third out of a possible total of ten meals per week.”

The committee report that the existing agencies were able to cope with the need. Mr. Diggle complacently ob-

serves: “The Special Committee have therefore rendered a service to the public by indicating more accurately than before the extreme point to which the distress may, on occasion, temporarily rise; and by recording the fact that at such a period remedial agencies existed sufficient to alleviate it. This latter fact marks a great advance upon the reported state of things in 1889.”

NEW LIGHT ON GOUT.

Dr. Mortimer Granville maintains that the excessive secretion of uric acid is not the cause of gout, but one of the symptoms of the presence of the real secret of gout. It is all a case of overpopulation. Gout, according to Dr. Granville, is merely a matter of overcrowding of the body by leucocytes. He says: “The gout is, I submit and contend, although I am perfectly conscious of breaking entirely new ground in the contention, a malady which has for its cause the presence in the organism of an undue proportion of leucocytes, not necessarily in the blood, but in the organs and tissues generally, and assuming those diverse forms protoplasmic bodies are wont to assume, whether as lymph corpuscles, white corpuscles of the blood, connective-tissue corpuscles, or otherwise shaping themselves.”

To cure gout, if this be true, we must develop the red corpuscles which feed on the white ones. Dr. Granville says: “If this new view of gout be the true one, it is obvious that the treatment of the malady must be the treatment of leucæmia. I do not, of course, affirm that the development of red corpuscles by a meat diet must necessarily result in a corresponding reduction of the white corpuscles within normal limits; but I do contend that, on very rational ground, the initial step and primary aim should be to restore the equilibrium of these several elements of the blood by the readiest method possible, that is the multiplication of the red corpuscles.”

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE have held over for a month our notice of Mr. John Morley’s article on the Matthew Arnold Letters.

MR. RUSKIN’S GOSPEL IN ONE TEXT.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, having recently written an essay on John Ruskin for the *Forum*, seems to have found his soul stirred within him by the exercise, and in a paper entitled “Unto This Last” he boils over in dialogue for the purpose of setting forth Mr. Ruskin’s praise. He says—for he is “professor”:

“I should like to hear the Archbishop of Canterbury preaching a sermon to the House of Lords on a text which I read from Ruskin this very morning. It is from ‘Unto This Last,’ and I put the little book in my pocket when we started for our walk. Here it is—‘In a community regulated only by laws of demand and supply, but protected from open violence, the persons who become rich are, generally speaking, industrious, resolute, proud, covetous, prompt, methodical, sensible, unimaginative, insensitive, and ignorant. The persons who remain poor are the entirely foolish, the entirely wise, the idle, the reckless, the humble, the thoughtful, the dull, the imaginative, the sensitive, the well-informed, the improvident, the irregularly and impulsively wicked, the clumsy knave, the open thief, and the entirely merciful, just, and godly person.’ That little sentence, the keynote of that little book, contains an entire gospel in itself, a complete manual of political economy, and a treatise on ethics. A thousand sermons might be

preached upon it, but they will hardly be preached by our courtly prelates and cultured divines."

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS.

Canon Barnett says: "Twelve years ago a paper published in this *Review* suggested 'University Settlements in Our Great Towns.' There are now Toynbee Hall, Oxford House, Mansfield House, the Bermondsey Settlement, Trinity Court, Caius House, Newman House, Browning Hall, the Southwark Ladies' Settlement, and Mayfield House in London. There are settlements in Glasgow, Bristol, Manchester and Edinburgh. There are Hull House in Chicago, Andover House in Boston, besides perhaps twenty others in different cities of America."

Many people don't understand what a settlement is—therefore Canon Barnett has written this paper to tell them that "a settlement is simply a means by which men or women may share themselves with their neighbors; a club house in an industrial district, where the condition of membership is the performance of a citizen's duty; a house among the poor, where the residents may make friends with the poor."

WHY NOT TAKE A HINT FROM THE TURK?

Rafîüddin Ahmad says that the Sultan might save his empire if he would but model his forts on the British Indian pattern. After pointing out what an improvement this would be, the ingenious writer continues:

"It is just fair that I should ask England to pick up one or two practices from Turkey. The Sultan allows his Christian subjects to fill the highest places in some departments of the State, especially in that of diplomacy. The most enviable office in the diplomatic service,—namely, that of the Turkish Ambassador in London—was occupied by a Christian, the late Rustem Pasha. In fact, the diplomatic and the consular services in Turkey are full of Christian subjects of the Porte. There are hardly any Mohammedans or Hindoos in Her Majesty's diplomatic service. I do hope that Her Majesty's Ministers will appoint the Queen's Moslem subjects, at least as consuls and vice-consuls, especially in Mohammedan states, where their services can be of great use to England."

A DOCTOR ON DOCTORS.

Dr. J. Burney Yeo discourses on many subjects of interest to the profession. Incidentally he remarks:—"If I were asked to name the three *personal* qualities of greatest use to a physician in helping him to achieve success, I should answer: (1) *Tact*, (2) *gravity*, and (3) a *calm and even temper*."

One of the most serious statements in the paper is that which he quotes from M. Leon Daudet's attack on Parisian doctors. He says of M. Daudet's book:

"It accuses them of inordinate greed and extortion, of the grossest immorality, of the brutal disclosure of professional secrets, of sharing profits with chemists and instrument makers, of receiving bribes from the doctors of various spas to send them patients, and, to complete the picture, accuses them of the most rancorous hatred and persecution of one another, and of the basest intrigues to obtain advancement to coveted places in the medical faculty."

"I have made some inquiries as to whether these charges have any foundation in fact, and I am assured that, although in this book they are grossly and shamefully exaggerated and conceived in a spirit of the most bitter and mendacious antagonism to the members of

the medical profession, yet they are not altogether without some slight substratum of reality."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Gladstone deals with Matthew Arnold, and other critics of Bishop Butler. Of the former he says: "Mr. Arnold was placed by his own peculiar opinions in a position far from auspicious with respect to this particular undertaking. He combined a fervent zeal for the Christian religion with a not less boldly avowed determination to transform it beyond the possibility of recognition by friend or foe. He was thus placed under a sort of necessity to condemn the handiwork of Bishop Butler, who in a certain sense gives it a new charter."

Sir Lintorn Simmons writes of the transformation of the army under the Duke. Mr. Deane replies to his critics about the religion of the undergraduate, and Professor Geffcken discourses on the proposed reforms in Armenia.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

M. AUGUSTIN FILON, in the course of his essay on Lord Salisbury, speaks in terms of high praise of Mr. Chamberlain, of whose colonial policy, however, he professes a salutary dread. He says: "During the last thirty years I have watched the careers of many democrats in all parts of Europe; they all understood perfectly well how to destroy, but only one could construct, and that was Mr. Chamberlain. He is one of those men who spare their country a revolution. He has infused some drops of his own blood, and those not the least precious, into the veins of the Conservative party, and the transfusion has been complete. Let any one try now to distinguish the Chamberlain corpuscles in the veins of Lord Salisbury!"

THE LABORS OF THE UNIONIST HERCULES.

Mr. Stuart, Glennie believing the Unionist majority to be a very Hercules, would start it on a series of herculean labors without delay. He says: "Unionist enthusiasm will pass beyond dreams or draft schemes, will affect a federation of all our colonies, and at least a defensive and offensive alliance, if not federation, between the two great eastern and western branches of what has hitherto been, considering its true ethnic composition, no less falsely than mischievously called our 'Anglo-Saxon,' but which would be more truly named our Norse-Keltic Race."

That, however, is but a beginning of things. Mr. Stuart Glennie tells us that "while, however, the first place must for the present be given to both securing and expanding the unity of our race, it would be folly to imagine that the equally profound, though not, it may be, equally pressing, needs of industrial reorganization and parliamentary reconstruction can be safely overlooked."

His great anxiety is, however, to make India loyal and contended. The way to set about this, he thinks, is to appoint a royal commission: "For its mere appointment would or should convince both the princes and peoples of India of what is undoubtedly the fact, that popular sentiment and opinion in this country need but to be stirred by the report of such a commission to be overwhelmingly in favor of whatever, in the way both of diminution of taxation and extension of rights of self-government and British citizenship, may be thus authoritatively recommended as justice to India."

EPILEPSY AND GENIUS.

Mr. Newman has a subtle masterly analysis of the genius of Gustave Flaubert. He defends the epileptic theory of M. Maxime du Camp. He says: "It was du Camp's theory that the epilepsy from which Flaubert suffered during the greater portion of his life had arrested his mental development, had limited his powers and exaggerated his defects. It is evident that such a malady must have had at least some influence upon Flaubert's work, and the extent to which it did actually influence him can be readily perceived from his correspondence."

Mr. Newman concludes his interesting essay by the remark that—"Considering the many difficulties under which he labored, we may wonder that he has achieved so much: for he has left at least two perfect works, half a dozen others that none but a master could have written, and a correspondence that reveals to us the breadth and depth of one of the most philosophic intellects of our time."

WAS HAMLET MAD OR ONLY SHAMMING?

Mr. Beerbohm Tree, by aid of his prompt book, argues triumphantly that Hamlet was only shamming madness. Mr. Tree says: "It has been my aim by the practical assistance of an actor's prompt-book to show that Hamlet's supposed madness was a feigned madness, and that many of the difficulties of this Shakespearian masterpiece are really little else than the outcome of a super-acute but unpractical comment. If to the pure all things are pure, to the plain-seeker many things often appear plain. And if some of the alleged obscurities of Hamlet have been dispelled by an actor-manager's prompt copy, the reason may lie in the fact that Shakespeare was an actor-manager himself."

GAMBETTA'S DICTATORSHIP.

Mr. Vandam pursues his vendetta with Gambetta in his paper on the beginnings of the Third Republic. The following passage affords some idea of his animus: "The wonder up to this day is that among all those whom he bullied and hectorred, both military and civil, there was not an officer, a journalist, or a former parliamentary colleague either to twist his neck or to send a bullet through his brain and thus to rid France of a scourge."

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE De Nayve trial may or may not have suggested M. Cruppi's interesting and topical paper on "French Criminal Procedure." The writer, a well-known member of the Paris bar, points out that in France trial by jury has never been really popular, or indeed acclimatized. That this is so is clearly shown by the part taken by the Public Prosecutor, who, as is well known, is given almost unlimited power as regards the cross-examination of the prisoner. Latter-day French law is a thing of yesterday. The Constituent Assembly endeavored after the disappearance of the old *régime* to create a rational system of criminal investigation, but, curiously enough, Napoleon I. had a great prejudice against trial by jury, and the efforts of those who worked with him in elaborating the Code Napoleon did not succeed in making him accept the more modern views of legal administration. The frugal French citizen absorbed in his

It need not have been murder or assassination, an ordinary challenge would have done the trick, for Gambetta was a coward from nape to heel. It would appear that later on at Bordeaux there was a plot to carry him off, of which plot he got wind and which he frustrated, but at Tours, where I spent three days in the end of October, one could only come to the reluctant conclusion that he had the whiphand of every one. And what strikes one as still more wonderful, the submission in most instances was voluntary."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* for December contains one important article, that on the murder of Mr. Stokes in Africa. There is a Fo'c'sle Yarn entitled "Job the White," by the Rev. T. E. Brown, in verse, which runs to the length of a dozen pages. Mr. Whibley once more digs down among the Chronicles of Newgate. Mr. D. Hannay pleads for more British marines. He would like to see 20,000 or 25,000 of this useful body of men at the service of the nation. Mr. Runcieman writes on "Our Last Great Musician," and there is the usual quantum of fiction.

NEW SCOTLAND.

Mr. Francis Watt writes an interesting paper on the New Scotland, which he maintains is very unlike the Old Scotland with which we are familiar in Scott's romances. Instead of being poor, New Scotland is extravagantly rich, and alike in Church and in State the New Scotland is as unlike the Old Scotland as can be. The following list of Scots worthies is significant: "The Scots Pantheon is a strange jumble, most of whose deities would on this coast diligently have sought each other's lives. Enthroned there are the English Queen Margaret, the Plebeian Wallace, the Norman Bruce, the Papist Mary Stuart, the Presbyterian John Knox, a crowd of Covenanters and Cavaliers, godly Samuel Rutherford, Bonnie Prince Charlie, Sir Walter, and Robbie Burns. Yet is Scotland justified of her children. Each one deserves his place for his virtue, his splendid courage or his genius. Seen in the pale light of history, Scots annals have a unique magic; they will forever furnish themes for poetry and romance. But the record is closed. The distinctive features, even in literature and art, must vanish."

business will adopt almost any expedient in order to escape serving on a jury; even at the Seine assizes nothing is taken seriously, and the public, the jury, the judges, the counsel and even the prisoners seem to regard the proceedings as a tragic comedy.

Vernon Lee contributes a strangely suggestive and curious essay—put in the form of a triple dialogue, entitled "Orpheus in Rome"—on the connection of art and the ideal life, and between the nature and intention of the interpreter and the emotion he or she can evoke. It is suggested that artists frequently transcend their own intentions, and through them their audiences are often influenced and reached by a power quite outside themselves.

In France all passes away save the dead, and M. Perrot attempts to analyze in a thoughtful and learned article the universal cult of death. He points out that even the most convinced Christians cannot divest themselves of the idea that a personality lingers about the

tomb, and he quotes a touching example of this feeling in the toys sometimes laid upon the grave of a little child, though the mother knows and fully believes that her darling is not there.

In the same number M. Filon, continuing his excellent survey of the contemporary English drama, gives a witty and on the whole accurate account of the influence exercised of late years by Ibsen, both on British playwrights and the London playgoer.

The most notable contribution to the second November number of the *Revue* is that dealing with French colonization. Though M. Leroy-Beaulieu had admittedly studied the subject from the point of view of Madagascar, he devotes some space to Tunis, where he naturally desires to see France become more and more powerful, the more so that he evidently does not think it possible to organize large colonial possessions as if they were French *Départements*. His ideal would be a return to the old "John Company" system, and a consequent encouragement of every kind of private enterprise.

Those interested in old Rome, and more especially the literary life of ancient times, will find much to delight them in M. Boissier's amusing article on the Roman Press. If what he says is true, the Roman citizen was better provided with news under the Cæsars than he is at present.

Arvède Barine, perhaps the most eloquent woman writer on the Continent, contributes a fine study of Hoffmann, the fantastic writer of grotesque and visionary tales, who suffered from hallucinations which he worked into his weird stories. This German Edgar Allan Poe had from early childhood all the characteristics of genius. Widely as his work differs from that of Jean Jacques Rousseau, he adored that philosopher, and he knew every line of the "Confessions" by heart. Hoffmann was a firm believer in what we should now call spiritualism; he lived in a world of phantoms, and, according to his own accounts, goblins and vampires were his familiar visitants.

M. Edmond Planchut's paper on the invasion of the grasshopper or locust contains the following quotation from the Hadis, a document containing the utterances of Mahomet. "A grasshopper fell at the feet of the Prophet, and on its wings were inscribed these words in the Hebrew tongue: 'We are the legions of the Supreme God. We each carry ninety-nine eggs. If we possessed a hundred we should devour the whole world.'" But modern science tells us that the "Pilgrim Crickets," the locusts of the Bible and of Hadis, each lay on an average nine hundred eggs, and the world has not yet come to an end, although it has greatly suffered by their devastations. The French in Algiers have organized a methodical destruction of the eggs laid in earth and sand.

The family of Montaigne, as unearthed by M. Paul Staffer, is reviewed by M. René Domic; they do not seem to have been in themselves interesting people. The first recorded of his ancestors made a fortune by selling salted fish at Bordeaux, and bought the estate and title of Montaigne. The great author's mother was of Jewish extraction; two of her children, a son and a daughter, became Protestants. Montaigne himself "married without enthusiasm, but with conviction." Of his children by his marriage only one daughter survived. M. René Domic's own remarks on Montaigne's character and genius are all well worth reading.

M. Brunetière's paper on Augustin Thierry contains the substance of the discourse delivered by him on the centenary of that historian's birth at Blois, of which fine old town the latter was a native. Thierry who dis-

interred forgotten epochs, and narrated with a vivid and charming pen the deeds of the Merovingian Dynasty, and the conquest of England by the Normans, attributed his own inspiration to the delight he had experienced in reading the romances of Sir Walter Scott. M. Brunetière considers that his psychology was as true as his narrative was splendid in coloring and pictorial force: saying that Thierry's rendering of Fredegonde and of Thomas à Becket not only restored their place in history, but presented them to the imagination as living people to be remembered. Thierry has become a classic in France. One episode of his early career is little known. He for two years acted as secretary to that fantastic genius, the Comte de Saint Simon, the founder of the socialistic Saint Simonian school whose influence lingered long in France, and survived the reign of Louis Philippe.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE November numbers of the *Revue de Paris* are not quite up to their usual level; in each a place of honor is awarded to articles dealing in one form or another with colonial France, but this is the only topical subject that has been dealt with this last month, if M. Ernest Lavisse's somewhat retrograde account of the higher education of French women be excepted.

A posthumous fragment of Charles Gounod's on the juxtaposition of the artist or genius to modern society cannot fail to interest those who lead a more or less public life, or who are devoted to any special form of art, science, or literature. The great composer points out that not so very long ago the word "worker" suggested a recluse belonging to the vast "guild of thinkers;" and the outside world hesitated to disturb his well filled solitude; but now a great alteration has taken place, and the fancy novelist, painter, or inventor finds himself absorbed by the world and in society.

As can easily be understood, M. Gounod particularly pities the lot of the latter-day musical composer. "The artist or the sculptor," says he, "can shut himself up in his studio, barring the door against all comers." Not so the unfortunate musician; he is besieged by all the young poets, pianists, violinists, vocalists, professors, editors, autograph-hunters, and so on; and he quotes the example set him by a famous composer, who wrote over his door: "Those who come to me do me honor those who stay away give me pleasure." Gounod considers the state of things described by him not only exasperating but absolutely injurious, and if his words produce any impression on the host of lion hunters who make themselves burdens to celebrities, his time will not have been wasted.

M. Masson, who may claim to be an authority on all that concerns the Revolution and the First Empire, edits some curious passages from the diary of a certain Comte d'Espinhal, in which is minutely recounted each of the incidents of that first emigration which deprived Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette in their greatest need of their closest and most powerful relations and supporters.

Allusion has already been made to M. Lavisse's article on the French girl's studies. The distinguished Academician editor is, it should be added, prejudiced against the higher exams. and competitive examinations systems, whether applied to girls or boys; he considers the general effect of this kind of education on the youth of France is deplorable, and he criticises one by one the various lists of questions set to those who wish to boast of the possession of a "brevet" or diploma. M. Lavisse

compares most unfavorably his young countrywomen with the English or American girl, for the former, once her exams. are over and her diploma secured, does not care, he says, to again open a book or to endeavor to widen her general knowledge. He suggests a number of alternative exam. systems which will, considering the name and position of the writer, probably command the attention of the Minister of Public Instruction.

The second number of the *Revue de Paris* opens with an elaborate analysis of the Franco-Hova or Madagascar Treaty, written by Le Myre de Vilers, the French politician who has made himself more especially the champion of colonial France. He begins with a violent, and to English readers truly absurd, attack on the London Missionary Society, whose one object is, he declares, the annexation of Madagascar by Great Britain. This organization, he adds, governs the London press through the inspiration of Exeter Hall! Apart from this grotesque point of view which he is constantly forcing upon us, M. de Vilers' article is a clear and able exposition of the rôle France may be called upon to play in Madagascar, and he also explains at length each article of the October Hova Treaty.

Viollet-le-Duc, the famous architect, sums up the great services rendered to French art and history by Prosper Mérimée when the latter was Inspector General of National Monuments and Buildings. During the fourteen years in which he took an active part in this matter, the author of *Carmen* traveled all over France restoring churches, inspecting historical châteaux, and reorganizing provincial town galleries and museums. Immediately following these pages is a number of letters written by Mérimée to his friends, M. and Mme. Denormand, and describing some of his journeys in search of national architectural treasures. Other articles include an exhaustive account by Prince G. Sturhey, of J. J. Weiss, the theatrical critic; the second portion of M. Greard's *Life of Meissonier*, illustrated by a number of drawings, including one of the Master by himself; and an account of Murat's death and the events which immediately preceded it, contributed by the Marquis de Sassenay.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE articles which go to compose the November *Nouvelle Revue* are singularly lacking in general interest, the subject chosen being in every case better than the substance of the article.

P. J. Proudhon's attack on Napoleon the First merits attention; it is significant that Madame Adam should have chosen at this time to publish a work signed by a one time famous polemical writer. This addition to Napoleonic literature has at least the merit of originality, and is of value if only as showing how Bonaparte struck a section of his own countrymen. Proudhon deals with the great man in the rôle of General, of Administrator, of brother, of husband, and of friend; and in each and all of these characters he shows him in a sinister and belittling light.

Captain Gilbert edits, with the addition of a number of explanatory passages, some letters written from the Crimea by Major Loizion; and the Marquis de Castellane in the same number tells at length the reasons why the energetic attempt to restore the Monarchy in 1873 (shortly after the Franco-Prussian War) failed as utterly as it did. The French Budget of 1896 is criticised in a few pages; yet another political article attempts to prove the logical necessity of a Franco-Italian alliance, and is by M. Monticorboli. M. Schefer contributes an elaborate

study of Charles the Twelfth of Sweden, a monarch whose life and career have always possessed great interest for Continental historians.

"French Public Spirit" should have inspired M. Lebon with some interesting matter, for nowhere in Europe is this quality, so appreciated in Great Britain, more lacking than in France. But though he makes some shrewd remarks on his countrymen's lack of initiative, the writer has no remedy to offer in order to mend a state of things which is gradually stifling national interest in public affairs. Another article, which promises much and performs little, is the Baron de Ring's account of Monaco. Many people are interested in this tiny state, which boasts both in the past and present a unique record.

The Armenian-Turkish affairs inspire Moustafa Camel with a violent anti-English article. The writer urges the Sultan to enter into an alliance with France and Russia. In tendering this advice M. Camel declares he is speaking for the whole Moslem world.

THE NUOVA ANTOLOGIA.

THE *Nuova Antologia*, as is only fitting, devotes its opening pages (November 1st) to a critical review of Signor Bonghi's life, from the pen of Signor d'Ovidio. To Bonghi the *Antologia* owes the most readable articles and the most able summaries of public affairs that it has been in the habit of publishing. D'Ovidio dwells both on the sources of Bonghi's strength and of his weakness—on his patriotism, his disinterestedness, his wide culture, his vast industry on the one hand, and on the other his impetuosity, his frequent want of judgment, his spirit of contradiction, and a certain intellectual dilettanteism from which he never freed himself. Bonghi suffered from the versatility of his own genius; he never succeeded in concentrating his energies on any single subject, but rushed from modern politics to studies in Platonism, from Rosicrucian speculations to foreign contemporary literature. As a result he has left no work of imperishable value behind him. It was by his personality and by his high moral character, rather than by his works, that he exercised so dominating an influence over his fellow-countrymen. The same number contains an excellent and sympathetic sketch of Louis Pasteur, whose scientific work is aptly summed up as "a splendid and luminous proof of what can be attained by the fusion of a genial imagination with a severe experimental method. He possessed at once a great head and a great heart."

In the mid-November number Raffaele de Cesare, whose judgments on Italian politics are always broad-minded and weighty, takes a very despondent view of the existing relations between Church and State in Italy. He points out that the contest is becoming more and more a personal one—a contest for supremacy between two notable personalities—Leo XIII. and Francesco Crispi. The Pope's letter forbidding Catholics to vote at the recent election, the September fêtes, and the unfortunate Portuguese episode, have all combined to embitter public opinion on both sides to an extraordinary degree, a state of things to which an irresponsible press on both sides has contributed not a little. No immediate conflict is anticipated by the writer, but he notes that Crispi seems inclined to vent his ill-humor by petty persecutions of village priests and religious communities, thus adding fuel to the already smoldering fire. The death of Leo XIII and the election of his successor may very likely hasten the crisis that is inevitably impending.

THE NEW BOOKS.

I. REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

DURING the past few weeks a considerable literature has been unloaded on Congress and the American public in the form of the annual reports of cabinet officers and their bureau chiefs. The reports of the secretaries of departments are addressed to the President, and accompany his annual message to Congress. Most of the heads of bureaus report to their respective department chiefs, but a few, like the Comptroller of the Currency, address Congress directly. The information embodied in these various documents is all of the highest importance to a comprehension of the workings and needs of our general government, and much of it, especially that relating to the finances, is awaited with the keenest interest at Washington and throughout the country. We summarize a few of the salient features of the reports for 1895.

AGRICULTURE.

Strange as it may seem to American readers, it is said to be a fact that no one of our government reports attracts more notice abroad than does that of the Department of Agriculture. On the appearance of the document in November last, the *London Times* devoted a column to its consideration, and that means a great deal. Secretary Morton has made his report unusually interesting. He discusses such topics as road improvement, the irrigation question in the far West, foreign markets for American meat, the world's market for horses, the weather service, the extension of the civil service reform, forestry, and the future of farming in the United States, besides a great variety of problems pertaining to the routine of his office.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Interior reviews the business conducted during the last fiscal year in the several distinct offices which are under his charge. Under the head of "Indian Affairs," Secretary Smith summarizes the facts in connection with the disturbances in the Jackson's Hole country last summer, and states the position of the Department on the law questions involved. The record of the sales of public lands shows that more than 8,400,000 acres were disposed of in the year, and that less than 600,000 000 acres remain undisposed of, exclusive of Alaska, military and Indian reservations, and other lands which may at some future time be added to the public domain. The Secretary also calls attention to the fact that 17,000,000 acres are now included in forest reserves. Another great branch of the public service under Secretary Smith's control is that of pensions, and we are reminded by this report that nearly a million pensioners are now borne on the rolls of the government (\$70,524 on June 30, 1895). The Patent Office reports changes of procedure in the direction of simplicity and expedition. The offices of the Census, the Geological Survey, the national Bureau of Education, and the Bureau of Public Documents, present brief statements of their work for the year. In the matter of the bond aided Pacific railroads, the Secretary says that the government is already out more than \$117,000,000 on the roads, and urges the sale of the roads to a new corporation which could meet the interest on a guaranteed 3 per cent. bond, equal to the first mortgage and the subsidy bonds, and also pay a reasonable sum annually into the Treasury toward the liquidation of the entire indebtedness.

THE TREASURY.

Secretary Carlisle's report was delayed for two weeks after the meeting of Congress, but the newspapers soon made its contents known to the public. The Secretary's recommendations have been so generally discussed that no recapitulation of them is needed here. The reports of his subordinates had already been made public. That of the Comptroller of the Currency usually attracts most attention. It contains the most recent statistics of national banks. Mr. Eckels has incorporated in his last report some very valuable information regarding state banking systems, and banking in foreign countries. Mr. Eckels repeats several recommendations that he has made in previous years, and urges the desirability of the substitution of a bank note for a Treasury note currency. For the details of the condition of the national finance the report of Treasurer Morgan will be consulted. This document is a colorless statement of facts, and we cannot recommend it as easy reading, but it fulfills its function. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is compelled to report a large falling off in the receipts of his office; the drop below the estimates is attributed mainly to the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the income tax unconstitutional.

IMMIGRATION.

The report of the Commissioner of Immigration (an official of the Treasury Department) makes the interesting statement that the foreign immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, was the smallest since 1879. The total number of arrivals was 258,598. The Commissioner anticipates an increase during the current year, due to a revival of prosperous conditions in this country.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Lamont's report deals particularly with the question of fortifications and sea-coast defense. The plan of the Endicott board of 1886 called for an expenditure of nearly \$100,000,000 for these purposes, but thus far only about \$10,000,000 has been expended, and the annual appropriations have averaged less than \$1,500,000, instead of \$9,000,000, as contemplated. At this rate it will take twenty-two years more to equip the eighteen ports for which the plan provided, and two generations of engineers will be required to complete the work on emplacements and platforms, at the present rate of progress.

THE NAVY.

Secretary Herbert recommends the construction of two battle ships and at least twelve torpedo boats. He says that we are no longer deficient in ordinary cruisers or gunboats. Legislation in reference to the personnel of the line of the navy is recommended.

THE POST-OFFICE.

An account of the recent investigation into the condition of the carrier service in cities occupies a large part of the report of First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones. Carriers at 151 offices were placed under inspection; 206 carriers were reprimanded for one fault or another; 498 were suspended for serious offenses, such as drinking while on duty, failing to collect from letter boxes, etc., and 55 were dismissed from the service. The permanent employment of inspectors of carriers in large cities is recommended.

II. RECENT AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS.

OLD ROMANCE IN NEW EDITIONS.

Novels of Adventure by Charles Lever: "Maurice Tierney, the Soldier of Fortune;" "Sir Jasper Carew: His Life and Experiences;" "Confessions of Con-Oregan, the Irish Gil Blas," 2 vols.; "Roland Cashel," 2 vols. Otavo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$15, \$27, and \$39.

It is with some difficulty that one can believe that Charles Lever is so nearly a contemporary that he lived until 1872, and that many of his novels were produced in the very last years of his adventurous life. He was born in Ireland in 1806, and the accounts of his earlier career are almost as obscure and confused as if he had been a writer of the fifteenth instead of the nineteenth century. For example, "Con Oregan" is supposed to have been based upon adventures which Lever himself experienced in the United States as a sojourner among the wild Indians some time between 1822 and 1832; but nobody really knows anything about the facts, so far as we can ascertain. This work, "The Confessions of Con Oregan," by the way, was published anonymously at a time when Lever's amusing books had made a great reputation for their author, and it was everywhere declared that the Irish storyteller had a new rival in this anonymous author, who was sure to eclipse Lever. "Roland Cashel" is also a tale of two continents, and its events occur in Ireland, Canada, Mexico, and other places. "Sir Jasper Carew" is a story of Ireland and France, while "Maurice Tierney, the Soldier of Fortune," is a novel of the early days of Napoleon's empire; and Napoleon figures largely in the tale. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. publish these "Novels of Adventure" in continuation of a series of Lever's so-called "Military Novels," which they successfully issued some time ago. Lever had lived at Brussels for a good while, at a time when that town was the resort of a great number of officers who had served through the Napoleonic wars; and the lively Irishman was a marvelous absorber of their tales of adventure. His humor is unbounded, and his powers of observation exceedingly keen. The British government made him a consul in Italy, and the last fourteen years of his life were spent in that country. He was for a time the editor of the *Dublin University Magazine*, having graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1827. He was a Tory political writer with journalistic tastes, but above all things he was an indefatigable writer of adventurous stories, fairly bubbling over with Irish wit and humor.

The Wandering Jew. By Eugène Sue. In two vols., 12mo, pp. 698-772. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.

We are indebted to Mr. Crowell's good judgment and excellent taste for many excellent library editions of old masterpieces in fresh and attractive type and binding. "The Wandering Jew" is a world-famous romance that the new generation of romance readers cannot afford to neglect. Romance is the fashion of the day; but the young reader who is taking a course in that form of literature should at least resolve that for every book of the new romance, he will read at least one or two of the tales that are tested and tried and that have established themselves in the permanent literature of fiction. The present edition of Eugène Sue's great masterpiece of French romance is from the original Chapman & Hall translation, and can be thoroughly commended.

George Sand's Novels: "François the Waif;" "The Devil's Pool;" "Fadette;" "The Master Mosaic Workers." Limited edition of 750 numbered sets. Four vols., 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$6, \$14, \$16.

The publishers have evidently found that they were catering to a public mood in their offer of well-translated and daintily-printed novels from the older and more famous French writers. The recent editions of Dumas and Balzac

have been widely appreciated, and doubtless the same public is prepared to form a better acquaintance with the work of George Sand. This gifted Frenchwoman has been known to English readers chiefly through translations of "Consuelo" and one or two other of her long romances. Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. now present in a fastidious and attractive form four convenient volumes which show George Sand in her most agreeable manner. These brief romances (the volumes contain an average of about 250 pages) are full of nature, country life, and idyllic charm. They belong to the world's permanent literature, and they represent the attractive and wholesome side of French literary art. "Fadette" is perhaps more widely known through its popularity on the stage as "Fanchon the Cricket."

Honoré de Balzac's Novels. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley: "Béatrix;" "A Daughter of Eve." 12mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Each vol. \$1.50.

This attractive edition of Balzac's complete works proceeds satisfactorily. It is worth while to note in regard to "Béatrix" that the real heroine of the story is intended as a recognizable portrait of George Sand herself. The scene of the story is a quaint old town in Breton in the period between 1830 and 1840. The new ideas of the nineteenth century have not penetrated the sleepy old neighborhood, and Mademoiselle des Touches (George Sand) and Béatrix appear on the scene as the modern "new women," greatly to the disturbance of the local aristocracy of the *ancien régime*. Our readers will find it pleasant to take this volume of Balzac in connection with the four dainty little translations of George Sand's stories mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The newest issue in the Balzac translations of Katharine Prescott Wormeley is a volume which contains three stories, I. A Daughter of Eve; II. A Commission in Lunacy; III. The Rural Ball. This is the thirty-fifth volume in the Messrs. Roberts Brothers' attractive edition.

Sir Walter Scott's "Woodstock." Edited, with notes and introduction, by Bliss Perry, A.M. 12mo, pp. 597. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.

It seems to us that Professor Carpenter, in editing the series entitled "Longman's English Classics," is doing a very admirable service to the teachers and students of literature. It is a good sign of the times that the schools and colleges are now entering upon the study of fiction with an unwonted thoroughness. Only a few years ago students were discouraged from novel reading, college libraries were notably deficient in their supply of fiction, and the whole position of the educational world, with regard to the literary production of our own age, was a false and indefensible one. Happily the times are changing. If fiction is worth reading, it is worth studying in order that it may be read with profit and intelligence. "Woodstock" is presented as an example of the romantic historical novel. Professor Bliss Perry, of Princeton, supplies the volume with notes and with a very valuable introduction. He suggests collateral reading for the student, supplies chronological tables, and frankly warns young readers against the historical inaccuracies of the story, and also against Scott's failure to fully appreciate the greatness of the character of Oliver Cromwell. While the book is edited for use in connection with literary classes, rather than for the general public, it can be recommended for family use; and the suggestions for teachers and students can well be followed by the home reader on his own account.

Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens. 12mo, pp. 806. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Although the title and the plan of the book had been settled upon as early as 1861, Dickens did not begin the serial publication of the novel until May, 1864. During its appearance he became ill, and it was finished in hand-to-mouth

fashion, which was anything but satisfactory to the author. It has never been considered one of Dickens' best pieces of work. The usual interesting and valuable introduction is supplied by Charles Dickens the younger.

Jacob Faithful. By Captain Marryat. With an introduction by David Hannay. 12mo, pp. 440. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Perhaps the current literary taste for romance and adventure is due to the feeling that in a strenuous world, full of intense activity,—which is an activity in altruism and moral progress no less than in material affairs,—we are entitled in our reading to some books that are purely amusing and nothing more. Certainly Captain Marryat's tales belong to this school, and of all Captain Marryat's tales none can be considered as more infallibly amusing and more entirely free from any quality of instruction than "Jacob Faithful." It is the book that made Thackeray happy for a whole day on a Mississippi steamboat, when he was suffering from an attack of ague; and to be so completely and wholesomely amused is a good thing for everybody once in a while. Captain Marryat wrote "Jacob Faithful" a little more than sixty years ago.

Ormond : A Tale. By Maria Edgeworth. With an introduction by Anne Thackeray Ritchie. 12mo, pp. 360. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

The writing of "Ormond," by Miss Edgeworth, nearly eighty years ago, was under very pathetic circumstances. She was then about fifty years of age, and her father, to whom she had been intensely devoted and whose greatest pleasure was in his daughter's literary work, lay slowly failing with his last illness. Miss Edgeworth made a great effort, assisted by her publisher, to have the book written and put into type in time for her father's last birthday. Parts of the book,—that is to say, certain incidents and stories which it embodies,—were dictated by Mr. Edgeworth himself, and were included verbatim by his gifted daughter. It is considered one of her most spirited and satisfactory novels.

Sir Andrew Wylie of that Ilk. By John Galt. With introduction by S. R. Crockett. Two vols., 16mo, pp. 396-404. Boston : Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

In recent numbers of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* we have made note of the revival of interest in the stories of John Galt, and have particularly mentioned the new edition which Mr. S. R. Crockett is editing with brief introductory chapters. Mr. Crockett tells us that "Sir Andrew Wylie" was, at the time of its publication, the most popular of Galt's works in England. It is a story of the period of King James First and the union of the English and Scotch crowns. Many adventurers accompanied the Scotch king from the north to London, and that particular historical moment is seized by Galt for a story which has much pleasant description of Scotch life in it, besides a great deal of adventure, plot, and action.

The Scottish Chiefs. By Miss Jane Porter. Revised and corrected. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 367-355. New York : T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.

Since Scottish fiction, old and new, is one of the striking literary passions of the day, it is certainly fitting that we should have an attractive new edition of Miss Porter's "Scottish Chiefs." It was Miss Porter's design to paint the portrait, as she said in her original preface in 1809, of one of the most complete heroes that ever filled the page of history,—William Wallace, of Scotland. The present edition, besides containing the preface of 1809 and that of the 1828 edition, also gives us the retrospective preface that Miss Porter added to the edition of 1840. This edition can be commended for its completeness and its very admirable illustrations of Scottish castles and scenery. The only criticism to be passed upon the white and gold binding is that it is almost too dainty for familiar use.

The Romances of Alexandre Dumas : "Ascanio," two vols.; "The War of Women," two vols.; "Black; the Story of a Dog;" "Tales of the Caucasus." 12mo. Boston : Little, Brown & Co. Each vol., \$1.25.

The historical romances of Alexandre Dumas are losing none of their popularity. In fact, the interest in the times and events of the period which Dumas mastered, and with which he deals so irresistibly, has never been so widespread as to-day, particularly among English readers. Consequently, the very attractive volumes which Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are issuing show a sound appreciation of the condition of the public mind. The bindings are at once exquisitely beautiful and perfectly durable, and the paper and type are perfection. The reader will find this edition eminently satisfactory.

NEW FICTION.

In a Hollow of the Hills. By Bret Harte. 16mo, pp. 210. Boston and New York : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The complaint has been made by some novelty seeking critics that Bret Harte's stories are monotonous. It may be, but it is not recorded that the appreciation of '46 Madeira, for instance, ever lessened through being gratified, and these tales of mines and gamblers and road-agents and most fascinating runs have a flavor which appeals the more strongly in that it recalls former palate-tickling. "In a Hollow of the Hills" is one of the well-known sketches of human nature untrammelled by the restraints of public opinion, and the Decalogue is shattered in the most nonchalant, matter-of-course way.

A Gentleman Vagabond, and Some Others. By F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo, pp. 192. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

It is not often in this age of specialization that it is given to one man to do several things and do them as well as Mr. Hopkinson Smith. To build good bridges and draw good pictures evidences varied attainments, but neither achievement would prepare one for the subtle and delicate humor which makes Mr. Smith's literary output such pleasant reading.

Amos Judd. By J. A. Mitchell. 16mo, pp. 196. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Mr. Mitchell, in his capacity as editor of a humorous paper, must have become satiated with comedy, for "Amos Judd," unpromising in such a direction as the name sounds, is a mixture of Hindu legend and tragedy. The hero of the story is the descendant of a mysterious line of Rajahs; and having been brought up by a Connecticut farmer, develops very un-New-England-like faculties of second sight. His own death finally occurs as he had foreseen, but nevertheless most unexpectedly.

The British Barbarians. By Grant Allen. 16mo, pp. 281. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

The above is the first of Mr. Allen's "Hill Top Novels"—the term by which he proposes in future to designate all stories which he writes of his "own accord" and as the "expression of his own individuality." The author proposes henceforth to "purvey strong meat for men" instead of basely truckling to the requirements of serials, and these "hill top" "protests in favor of purity" will present his own "original thinking, whether good or bad, on some important point in human society or human evolution."

The Track of a Storm. By Owen Hall. 12mo, pp. 268. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Co.

It is a variety of storms and decidedly exciting ones through which Mr. Charles Fortescue is conducted in safety, finally arriving at that haven toward which the eyes of men seem to set willy-nilly.

Toxin. By Ouida. 16mo, pp. 217. New York and London : Frederick A. Stokes Co. 75 cents.

"Toxin" is the decidedly unpleasant story of how, for love of a woman, an English surgeon kills the young Italian Prince

whose life he has previously saved, by injecting toxin into his veins instead of the serum with which he pretends to try to cure him.

Tartarin of Tarascon. By Alphonse Daudet. 16mo, pp. 240. New York and Boston : T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

L'Avril. By Paul Margueritte. 16mo, pp. 194. New York and Boston : T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

These two volumes are both in the Falence Library. The "Tartarin" is a revised translation, very happily illustrated, and the many friends of that most inimitable Tarasconian, to whom might be applied some of Hamlet's utterances concerning the dangers of the sun, particularly that "splendid sun which makes people lie ingenuously"—all his admirers are sure to welcome his every appearance for he improves continually upon acquaintance.



AN ILLUSTRATION FROM "TARTARIN."

"L'Avril" is the first expedition into fiction of a French artist and is the daintiest sort of a love story with the scene laid in the languorous south of France by the shores of the Mediterranean.

The Way of a Maid. By Katharine Tynan Hinkson. 12mo, pp. 300. New York : Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Mrs. Hinkson is in evidence with her first novel, though her verses and short stories have been read for some time. "The Way of a Maid" is not usually easily decipherable and the love affairs of these Irish folk get quite mixed. The story is wholesomely and genuinely pleasing.

Old Mr. Tredgold. By Mrs. Oliphant. 12mo, pp. 452. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Mrs. Oliphant declares it is "a great art to know when to stop when you are telling a story"—which is capable of several applications. She herself, in the present instance stops when she gets one of her two heroines married to a Lord and brings the other to the pleasing state of having two adorers, both, like Mr. Barkis, entirely "willin" and either one calculated to make her quite happy.

The Charlatan. By Robert Buchanan and Henry Murray. 12mo, pp. 272. New York and Chicago : F. Tennyson Neely. \$1.25.

"The Charlatan" reverses the modern idea of dramatizing a successful novel, since it is a clothing in literary form of one of Mr. Buchanan's plays. The story deals with the career of an impostor as a theosophist and hypnotist. It is pleasant indeed to see Mr. Buchanan acknowledging on the title page his indebtedness to Miss Harriett Jay for the original idea. Such scrupulousness has been only too rare since

Dumas boldly formulated his working theories on the subject of the ownership of ideas.

A Social Highwayman. By Elizabeth Phipps Train. 16mo, pp. 196. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Co. 75 cents.

The career of Mr. Courtice Jaffray, who took advantage of his social position to relieve several people of most valuable jewels, makes decidedly interesting reading as related by his faithful servant, himself rather an adept with his fingers.

The Mystery of Walderstein. By Mary E. Lamb. 16mo, pp. 194. Chicago : Donohue, Henneberry & Co. 60 cents.

"The Mystery of Walderstein" relates certain exciting events in the lives of a couple of Prussian officers. The scene of action shifts from Venice to Rome, then to Pisa and finally through Switzerland to Germany, and the tale ends in the good old-fashioned way with engagement cards.

Gathering Clouds. By Frederick W. Farrar, D.D., Octavo, pp. 568. New York and London : Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

Dean Farrar states boldly in his preface that his idea in his latest novel is similar to that of his former story "Darkness and Dawn;" that he does not "appeal to the ordinary novel reader," but wishes to "create an interest far deeper and higher than that of passing amusement." It may be questioned whether the most efficacious method of accomplishing this is by writing a "heavy" treatise and calling it a novel, but the aim is certainly beyond cavil, and the picture drawn of Antioch in the days of St. Chrysostom is evidently the product of profound research.

The Temptation of Katharine Gray. By Mary Lowe Dickinson. 12mo, pp. 380. Philadelphia : American Baptist Pub. Society. \$1.50.

Though Mrs. Dickinson is in the very van of the "Woman's Movement" her work is thoroughly free from some of the characteristics which have begun to be generally ascribed to the New Woman's literary efforts, and her present story inculcates principles by no means modern.

A Colonial Wooing. By Charles Conrad Abbott, M.D. 12mo, pp. 241. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Co.

Dr. Abbott's out-door books are well-known, and the present account of the love affair of two Pennsylvania Quakers just two centuries ago has many of the same qualities which have caused his writings to become so popular with lovers of nature.

Lady Bonnie's Experiment. By Tighe Hopkins. 16mo, pp. 199. New York : Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Hopkins tells how Lady Bonnie's "Garden of Love" was established and finally broken up by the clever citation of some detailed historical parallels by her Ladyship's husband.

Sir Quixote of the Moors. By John Buchan. 16mo, pp. 228. New York : Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

The *Seur de Rohaine's* narrative of his doings during his exile in Scotland contains some decidedly exciting situations. He himself could hardly be termed Quixotic in his conduct.

The Cup of Trembling. By Mary Hallock Foote. 12mo, pp. 273. Boston and New York : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The reading public is indebted to Mary Hallock Foote for a large proportion of the rather limited stock of Western stories, which do not seem superfluous after an acquaintance with Bret Harte. She has made the *Cœur d'Alene* familiar ground to many effete Easterners who are more than willing to know it solely from her fascinating books. "The Cup of Trembling" is the initial tale in a series of four, the others being entitled "Maverick," "On a Side-Track" and "The Trampeter."

Slain by the Doones. By R. D. Blackmore. 16mo, pp. 244.
New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

The author of "Lorna Doone" need not to beg for a hearing, and the initial story of the four in the present volume is more interesting than the others just because it relates some hitherto unexploited passages in the lives of those "robbers bold" and of that honest Samson John Ridd.

College Girls. By Abbey Carter Goodloe. 12mo, pp. 288.
New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Miss Goodloe writes very pleasingly of the college-bred young woman. It is no small relief to know that one of these Productions of the aged nineteenth century can heap an Oxford course in mathematical astronomy on top of a "higher education" without in the least degree obscuring the peculiarly feminine brilliancies which captivated our grandfathers. There are fourteen of the bright cleverly-told stories and they more than justify themselves—which is much to say in this flood-tide of literature.

The Mystery of Witch-Face Mountain. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 16mo, pp. 279. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Miss Murfree comes about as near as any one can come to imprisoning in black and white letters the marvelous, shifting, ever varying fascination of the Tennessee and Caroline Mountains, and her mountaineers are, as always, "caught wild" and intensely real. Of the three short stories in the present volume "The Casting Vote" is perhaps the



MISS MARY N. MURFREE.

strongest and truest, and the picture of simple, great-hearted Justus Hoxon scanning the companionable stars in his comprehending unscientific way is particularly fine.

Fettered Yet Free. By Annie S. Swan. 12mo, pp. 454.
New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Mrs. Swan attacks the rather complex question of heredity in the above story. One of the characters described is by no means a *rara avis*; the gentleman who "could lay no claim to literary taste," yet "had a curious hankering after the literary life."

The Story of Ulla. By Edwin Lester Arnold. 12mo, pp. 295. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

The hand of the author of "Phra the Phœnician" is plainly discernible in the ten short stories issued under the above title. Mr. Arnold's Vikings are his strong point—they are unquestionably very devils incarnate upon some occasions.



R. D. BLACKMORE.

A Savage of Civilization. 12mo, pp. 405. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$1.

Anarchistic plots and fights between mill hands and soldiers, with a private revenge running through the whole, form the basis of the above "realistic" novel. When it is stated that the inevitable Russian lady is named "Vera," it will be at once evident that this is merely the return of an old acquaintance.

The White Slave. By Raymond Raife. 12mo, pp. 320.
New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.25.

Red Rowans. By Mrs. Steel. 12mo, pp. 406. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

Joséphine Crewe. By Helen M. Boulton. 12mo, pp. 300.
London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Bohemia Invaded. By James L. Ford. 16mo, pp. 176.
New York and London: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 50 cents.

A Man and his Womankind. By Nora Vynné. 16mo, pp. 195. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

Private Tinker and Other Stories. By John Strange Winter. 16mo, pp. 186. New York and London: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 50 cents.

A Bubble. By L. B. Walford. 16mo, pp. 185. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 50 cents.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Ransom. By David Malcolm. 16mo, pp. 237. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 75 cents.

Miss Grace of All Souls. By William Edwards Tirebuck. 12mo, pp. 351. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

Broken Notes from a Gray Nunnery. By Julian Sherman Hallock. Octavo, pp. 103. Boston: Lee & Sheppard. \$1.25.

Frederick. By L. B. Walford. 12mo, pp. 251. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Zoraida. By William Le Queux. 12mo, pp. 494. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.

Matthew Furth. By Ida Lamon. 12mo, pp. 284. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

On Shifting Sands. By Harriet Osgood Nowlin. 12mo, pp. 223. Chicago: Donohue, Henneberry & Co.

The Manhattaners. By Edward S. Van Zile. 12mo, pp. 257. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. \$1.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Letters of Matthew Arnold, 1848-1888. Collected and Arranged by George W. E. Russell. Two vols., pp. 478-442. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

The most important contribution to real literature that has come to us this past month is the correspondence of the late Matthew Arnold. He was born in 1822, and his public career began with the year 1848, when he became private secretary to Lord Lansdowne who was then president of the Council. These letters are selected from correspondence beginning with January, 1848, and ending April 10, 1888. Mr. Arnold died on April 14 of that year, at the age of sixty-five. Throughout life he was devoted to his relatives and intimate friends, and wrote to them constantly. His habit of doing all things felicitously and beautifully pertained also to his most casual letter-writing. Consequently, Mr. George W. E. Russell, the editor of these volumes, has been easily able to cull out a most attractive collection of correspondence from the quantities of letters placed at his discretion. It was in the autumn of 1883 that Mr. Arnold came to the United States. His letters from this country are extremely interesting. They are entirely kind and appreciative, with bits of comment on people and things that are the more delightful because, of course, Mr. Arnold never dreamed that anybody but his daughters and his brothers and sisters, to whom they were written, would ever see them. Many of the letters contained in these volumes are addressed to John Morley, to Charles Eliot Norton, and to friends on the Continent. A large majority of those in the first volume were written to his mother. They are most fascinating volumes.

Types of American Character. By Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. 32mo, pp. 210. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., is one of our few American writers of great ability who is content to read and think much and to write and publish little. The thing he chooses to utter is always worth attention. This little volume contains seven essays, entitled "The American Pessimist," "The American Idealist," "The American Epicurean," "The American Philanthropist," "The American Man of Letters," "The American Out of Doors," "The Scholar." The American types portrayed by Mr. Bradford are most of them the educated contemporary descendants of the New England Puritans, and this little book is as Bostonian a product as are the various *fin de siècle* American types it attempts to analyze.

Miscellaneous Studies: A Series of Essays. By Walter Pater. 12mo, pp. 222. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

Admirers of the late Walter Pater will be thankful to Macmillan & Co. for the service they have rendered in collecting various magazine and review articles by the lamented essayist and presenting them in an attractive volume supplementary to "Greek Studies," "Imaginary Portraits," "Appreciations," and "Studies in the Renaissance." A chronological list of the titles of Pater's published papers, included in the present volume, is something of a criterion of this writer's wonderful versatility. The essays now reprinted include studies of Prosper Mérimée, Raphael and Pascal, "Art Notes in North Italy," "Apollo in Picardy," and a half-dozen other characteristic papers.

Our Common Speech. By Gilbert M. Tucker. 16mo, pp. 240. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

This title has been adopted for a little handbook made up, as its author says, of "six papers on topics connected with the proper use of the English language, the changes which that tongue is undergoing on both sides of the sea, and the labors of lexicographers to explain the meaning of the words of which it is composed." This sub-title describes the book succinctly. It only remains to be said that the essays well repay a careful reading. They exhibit erudition suited to the somewhat difficult task undertaken by Mr. Tucker. A bibliography of the subject and an index of English words discussed in the text add greatly to the practical usefulness of the book.

The Spirit of Judaism. By Josephine Lazarus. 16mo, pp. 202. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

Miss Josephine Lazarus is an eminent thinker and writer, and this little book contains a series of most brilliant and thoughtful essays upon the higher aspects of the life and mission of the Jewish race. The first essay, on "The Jewish Question" was published in the *Century Magazine* four years ago, and most of the others have appeared in the *Jewish Messenger*. It is well worth while that these thoughtful contributions to an important theme should be preserved in book form.

Fables and Essays. By John Bryan. 12mo, pp. 245. New York: The Arts & Lettres Company.

The author in a prefatory note informs us that "this book is dedicated to two ideas which are equally inclusive: Liberty, Justice." The volume is made up of a great number of very short fables, a half dozen essays, and perhaps twenty short poems. It is miscellaneous in its method, but ingenious and original.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850. By James Ford Rhodes. Vol. III. Octavo, pp. 669. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The third volume of this exhaustive work begins with the events of 1860 and carries the narrative well into the record of the Civil War, closing with the battle of Shiloh and the capture of New Orleans. The introductory chapter, dealing with material, intellectual and social conditions and forces just before the outbreak of war is particularly instructive, and is probably the most complete and accurate résumé of the period that has yet appeared. On the political side, the presentation of the views held by Lincoln, Seward, Greeley and other Republican leaders is especially full and suggestive. Surely no book since Greeley's "American Conflict" (which was written at a time when calm judgment and discrimination were out of the question), has succeeded so well in this task. The military history of the Civil War has been more fully told by others, but what Mr. Rhodes attempts in this direction is by no means inadequate to his purpose in writing a general history of the time.

Recollections of Abraham Lincoln, 1847-1865. By Ward Hill Lamon. Edited by Dorothy Lamon. 16mo, pp. 280. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

Every one interested in the Lincoln literature of the last few years has been made familiar with the name of the late Ward Hill Lamon, who was Mr. Lincoln's law partner and confidential adviser. Few men knew Lincoln more intimately than did Mr. Lamon. His "Recollections," edited by his daughter, form a fresh contribution to the feast of biographical and anecdotal materials grouped about the personality of that one among our Presidents of whose life the American people can never learn enough.

Under the Old Elms. By Mary B. Clafin. 16mo, pp. 150. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

"The Old Elms"—Governor Clafin's country place at Newtonville, Mass.—was for many years the meeting place of many distinguished leaders in the anti-slavery cause. Mrs. Clafin now publishes her reminiscences of the visits of Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, James Freeman Clarke, Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Stowe, Dr. Bailey, Dr. Samuel Francis Smith (who has recently died) and other noted guests at the old house. All who are interested in the personalities described in these personal recollections—and what American is not—will thank Mrs. Clafin for giving to the world from her store of anecdotal wealth these bright and entertaining chapters.

The Story of the Indian. By George Bird Grinnell. 12mo, pp. 280. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

One great merit of this "Story of the Indian" is the characteristic Indian spirit which permeates the book. In other words, the author permits the Indian to tell his own story, helping us to see life, in some measure, from the In-

dian's point of view and through the media of the Indian's environment. Needless to say, this book is not a formal history of Indian tribes. The reader is brought into closer touch with savage life as it is to-day on the Western plains than would ever have been possible by leading him to it through a dry chronicle of war and famine such as commonly forms the sum and substance of Indian histories. The red man of tradition is more and more discredited by our sounder literature. Books like this teach us that the real red man shares with ourselves a common humanity.

The King's Peace: A Historical Sketch of the English Law Courts. By F. A. Inderwick. Q. C. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

This volume in the "Social England Series" has been prepared with a view to bringing home to the English people a definite knowledge of their national system of legal procedure, through the medium of a popular history of the various law courts. So much in our American jurisprudence has been modeled on English precedent that Americans are almost as greatly in need of such information as are the Englishmen themselves. American lawyers, at any rate, will be greatly profited as well as interested and entertained by the book. The illustrations include several quaint reproductions from ancient illuminated manuscripts in the Inner Temple.

Appenzell: Pure Democracy and Pastoral Life in Inner-Rhoden. A Swiss Study. By Irving B. Richman. 12mo, pp. 206. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

So much has been published of late about the initiative and referendum in Switzerland, that we are in danger of overlooking other impressive features in the political and social life of the Swiss. Mr. Richman, who is Consul-General of the United States to Switzerland, has made a helpful contribution to our knowledge of the land and the people. He introduces his study with a brief description of the scenery and climate; he then devotes five chapters to Swiss history, and these are followed by five chapters on the contemporary life, including politics, laws and administration of justice, cantonal and domestic economy, education, sanitation, and charity, and domestic and social life, forming a graphic portrait of the Switzerland of to-day.

The Makers of Modern Rome. By Mrs. Oliphant. 12mo, pp. 618. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

There are three Romes, namely, the Rome of the Romans, the Rome of the Popes, and the Rome of the modern Italians. This newest Rome dates from 1870. Its characteristic changes were described in the November *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* in Mr. Shaw's article on "Recent Progress in Italian Cities." It should be understood that Mrs. Oliphant's "modern Rome," described in this brilliant and readable volume, is not the new Rome of the House of Savoy, but the Rome of the Popes. Mrs. Oliphant begins with a description of Rome in the fourth century, and her story ends with the death of Pope Leo X in the year 1521. She tells us of the Popes who made the papacy, of the stormy times of the fourteenth century, and of the Popes who made the city magnificent in the fifteenth century. Few books have been written which carry the reader so vividly through this long period of transformation at Rome as Mrs. Oliphant's spirited and sympathetic narrative.

Europe in Africa in the Nineteenth Century. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. 12mo, pp. 451. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.50.

Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer is engaged in the production of a series of useful historical compilations. She has written upon "France in the Nineteenth Century," "Russia and Turkey in the Nineteenth Century," and "England in the Nineteenth Century;" and now we have "Europe and Africa in the Nineteenth Century." The great virtue of

these volumes lies in their unpretentiousness. The author is willing to take the trouble to compile for us a readable and accurate narrative. There is no attempt at a large historical perspective in this volume, but we have a series of distinct chapters which succeed in covering the whole field very intelligently. There are chapters on Mehemet Ali, Arabi Pasha, Gordon and the Mahdi, the Captives of the Mahdi, Livingstone and Stanley, Darkest Africa, Uganda, the War in Abyssinia, Zanzibar, the Barbary States, Liberia, England's Little Wars, Diamond Fields and Gold Mines, Rhodesia, the French in Africa, and Madagascar. Mrs. Latimer has given us an exceedingly opportune and satisfactory *résumé* of recent European doings in the African continent.

Some Memories of Paris. By F. Adolphus. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Adolphus gives us some very slight and fragmentary recollections of his life in Paris. The first chapter, which describes the Parisian streets and street life of forty years ago, before the Haussmann reconstructions, is the best part of the book. Other chapters belong to the period of the Franco-Prussian war, and the chapter on the Commune is readable and incidentally valuable. The book, as a whole, is rather trivial.

Growth of British Policy: An Historical Essay. By Sir J. R. Seeley, Litt.D., K.C.M.G. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 458-408. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.50.

Professor J. R. Seeley, of the University of Cambridge, who had been knighted under Lord Rosebery's administration in 1894, died on the 13th of January, 1905. Our regular readers will remember various allusions in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* to Professor Seeley's distinguished career as an educator and a writer. Most of the great English historians have been devoted to the constitutional, that is to say, the internal, development of the British state. But Professor Seeley's point of view was that of his country in its position as a great power. He dealt with international relations and the history of policy, leaving to others the study of British parliamentary progress and constitutional development. The great work by which he was best known, was called "The Life and Times of Stein," and was devoted to a discussion of the growth of the Prussian state and its position in the anti-Napoleonic European revival. This great work was in the line of Professor Seeley's favorite study of international policy. Perhaps a decade ago there appeared his remarkable book entitled "The Expansion of England." This work was an essay expounding and defending the principles upon which there had grown up the great British empire. During the closing year of his life Professor Seeley was engaged in the preparation of a work which now makes its posthumous appearance in two brilliant volumes on "The Growth of British Policy: An Historical Essay." This work is no attempt to describe or defend the particular practical policies of the British empire in our own day, for it deals with the period beginning with the reign of Queen Elizabeth and ending with the reign of William of Orange. The three colossal figures in the story of the first shaping of England's career as a great world power are, in Professor Seeley's opinion, Queen Elizabeth, Oliver Cromwell and William III. Although a liberal in politics, Professor Seeley was an ardent imperialist and a stout defender of Britannia's right to rule as much of the universe as she could bring within the grasp of her wide-reaching political system. He perceived clearly that this British policy of "expansion,"—or as the enemies of England say, of aggression,—was something inherent in the general position and policy of the British state, rather than the cold blooded and deliberate programme of an ambitious administration. He desired to analyze the elements which have entered into this remarkable something, not dependent upon the will or humor of any individual statesman, which we call British policy. We see that policy actively at work to-day in every nook and corner of the globe. Professor Seeley thought at first that he could discover its genesis in the revolution of 1688; but further study and re-

fection sent him back to Oliver Cromwell and then he found it needful to go still further back to the times of the great Elizabeth. In the period of the religious reformation, and in the commercial and colonizing growth that followed the discovery of the new world and the days of the great English navigators, Professor Seeley found the beginnings of that modern British policy in which he glories, and the continuance of which we observe to-day in England's intricate colonial and foreign relationships. It is fortunate that Professor Seeley left this work so nearly completed. It has been edited and slightly revised by Mr. G. W. Prothero, who supplies also a valuable memoir of the lamented author.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Constantinople. By Edwin A. Grosvenor. With an introduction by General Lew. Wallace. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 883. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$10.

Professor Grosvenor's plans for publishing a book about Constantinople have reached their fulfillment at a moment when that historic city is the focus of the strained political attention of the whole civilized world. Professor Grosvenor, who is now a member of the faculty of Amherst College, spent a number of years as a professor in Robert College, which is an American institution under the presidency of Dr. George Washburn on the shore of the Bosphorus some six miles from the heart of Constantinople. While at Robert College Professor Grosvenor conceived the idea of writing a descriptive work about Constantinople, which should review the history of the city and should very particularly describe the churches, mosques and famous buildings. It was Mr. Grosvenor's good fortune to have the assistance of Dr. Paspatis, a Greek who had graduated at Amherst College in 1881, and had afterwards spent his life in Greece and in Constantinople, becoming a very eminent archaeological authority. This learned man accompanied Professor Grosvenor in his rambles about the city. Professor Grosvenor was an apt student of languages, both ancient and modern, and in turn became himself an authority upon the archaeology of Byzantium. Subsequently, Professor Grosvenor and General Lew. Wallace spent much time together in the study of Constantinople, General Wallace obtaining at that time the materials for his subsequent writings. General Wallace contributes an introductory letter to the volumes before us. The general historical sketch with which the work opens is clear and attractive but comparatively slight. Professor Grosvenor hastens to the very heart of his chosen topic, which is the careful description of the localities comprised within the general region of Constantinople and the historical buildings and associations that pertain to each portion of the general field. The Golden Horn with its villages and the quarters called Galata and Pera are quickly but attractively described, and the author then takes up the Bosphorus, the deep channel which connects the Black Sea with the waters that pertain to the Mediterranean. Then come chapters describing ancient Constantinople and its existing antiquities. More than half of the two volumes is taken up with an account of the churches and mosques. The illustrations are very numerous and the publishers have spared no pains or expense in paper and printing.

Old Boston: Reproductions of Etchings in Half-tone of Old Boston Buildings, with Descriptive Text. By Henry R. Blaney. Size 7¼ x 9¼. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$2.50.

Mr. Blaney is a Boston artist whose etchings of old Boston have been very highly praised. In the present volume the etchings have been reproduced by the half-tone process, and the text consist of a slight description of each picture. These process blocks have been uncommonly successful in keeping the softness of the original etchings, and the book is an exceedingly acceptable product.

Oxford and Her Colleges. By Goldwin Smith, D.C.L. 16mo, pp. 170. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Of the charming glimpses of Oxford afforded by Mr. Goldwin Smith's little volume issued two years ago, the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* has already made mention. The book now reappears with illustrations made from photographs of the more important Oxford buildings—a feature which notably increases the attractiveness of the work.

Glimpses of Africa, West and Southwest Coast. By C. S. Smith. With an introduction by Bishop H. M. Turner, D.D. 12mo, pp. 288. Nashville: A. M. E. Church Sunday School Union.

This book is of more than passing interest, especially to the negro race, since it records the intelligent observations of an Afro-American in the land of his ancestors. The writer discusses with great frankness some of the important problems related to the probable destiny of the "Dark Continent." He expresses some disappointment in the results thus far achieved in the efforts to civilize and Christianize the native Africans, and advises American negroes not to hazard migration to Africa in the hope of bettering their condition.

From Far Formosa: The Island, Its People and Missions. By George Leslie MacKay, D.D. Edited by J. A. Macdonald. Octavo, pp. 346. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2.

Although the attention of the world has been directed to the great island of Formosa by reason of its recent transfer from the political jurisdiction of China to that of Japan, the knowledge of its people, its topography, its plants and animals, and its general possibilities of material and social progress have been almost unknown. Undoubtedly, the man who knows most about Formosa is the Rev. Dr. George L. MacKay. It is nearly twenty-four years since Dr. MacKay, a young Canadian minister of the Presbyterian Church who had completed his education at Princeton and Edinburgh, decided to enter upon the work of a missionary pioneer in Formosa. He has recently enjoyed a furlough of some months in America and Great Britain, and during this time, with the assistance of competent editors, has produced a very timely volume. Dr. MacKay is a man of heroic courage and of great ability and sagacity. His missionary work has prospered to a remarkable extent, and he has to show for it some sixty churches with native pastors, and a series of useful schools for both sexes. This volume contains valuable chapters concerning the native races and the products of the island.

A Literary Pilgrimage Among the Haunts of Famous British Authors. By Theodore F. Wolfe, M.D., Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 260. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Literary Shrines: The Haunts of Some Famous American Authors. By Theodore F. Wolfe, M.D., Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 223. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Dr. Wolfe has been an assiduous pilgrim to the homes, haunts and shrines of the great literary lights of England and America. His chapters are sketchy and slight, but accurate, readable, and full of true appreciation. The books are beautifully printed, and the illustrations, though not numerous, are dainty and charming. The American volume is devoted chiefly to the Concord pilgrimage and the Boston vicinity, although there is a chapter on Walt Whitman. The English volume takes a much wider range, and must be considered as the more valuable of the two.

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

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 Advantages of the Nicaragua Route. J. W. Miller.
 The Nicaragua Canal and the Economic Development of the United States. E. H. Johnson.
 The Musée Social in Paris. W. F. Willoughby.
 History of a Municipal Chapter in Kentucky. E. J. McDermott.
 Vacation Course of the Verein für Social-politik.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. January.

One of Hawthorne's Unprinted Note-Books.
 The Johnson Club. George B. Hill.
 A Farm in Marne. Mary H. Catherwood.
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 The Children of the Road. Josiah Flynt.
 The Emancipation of the Post Office. John R. Proctor.
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 The Schoolhouse as a Centre. Horace E. Scudder.
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The Bookman.—New York. January.

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 Books and Culture.—XI. Hamilton W. Mabie.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. January.

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 Gas Engines for Electric Light and Power. N. W. Perry.
 When it is Advantageous to Use Water Power and Electric Transmission. C. E. Emery.
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 Electrically Operated Factories. R. E. B. Compton.
 Electric Power in Canada. J. S. Robertson.
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A Kaleidoscope of Rome. F. Marion Crawford.
 Responsibility Among the Chinese. C. M. Cady.
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Coasting Down Some Great Mountains. Harry L. Wells.
 Amateur Photography of To-day. W. S. Harwood.
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 Was George Eliot a Hypocrite? Julien Gordon.
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Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. January.

Woman's Industries at the Atlanta Exposition. Maude Andrews.

Some Recent International Marriages. J. H. Welch.
 New Thoughts for the New Year. Dr. Lyman Abbott and Others.

Engineering Magazine. New York. January.

Representative Money and Gold Exportations. Horace White.
 Cripple Creek Gold Mines and the Stock Boom. T. A. Rickard.
 Future of the American Iron Trade. J. M. Swank.
 Are American Railway Rates Too High? H. T. Newcomb.
 An Engineer's Life in the Tropics. C. P. Yeatman.
 Are We Educating Too Many Electrical Engineers? H. Floy.
 Location and Construction of Dams. J. B. Johnson.
 Value of Good Architecture in Cities. Barr Ferree.
 A Piece-Rate System and Shop Management. Fred. W. Taylor.
 The Law of Water and Modern Irrigation. R. J. Hinton.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. January.

Association for the Advancement of Women. E. L. Gilliams.
 Great Singers of this Century.—III. A. L. Parkes.
 The New Women, Athletically Considered. W. Bengough.
 Music in America.—IX. The Women Composers. R. Hughes.
 The New Woman in Office. Joseph D. Miller.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. January.

In Washington's Day. Woodrow Wilson.
 The United States Naval Academy. T. R. Lounsbury.
 On Snow-Shoes to the Barren Ground.—II. Caspar W. Whitney.
 The German Struggle for Liberty.—XXIII. Poultney Bigelow.
 London's Underground Railways. Elizabeth R. Pennell.
 Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.—X. L. de Conte.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. January.

Some Women in Doublet and Hose. Lyman H. Weeks.
 Longfellow. Richard H. Stoddard.
 Landmarks. Charles C. Abbott.
 Architecture in America: A Forecast. John Stewardson.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. January.

Abraham Lincoln. Ida M. Tarbell.
 Eugene Field and His Child Friends. Cleveland Moffett.
 A Century of Painting. Will H. Low.
 The Defeat of Blaine for the Presidency. Murat Halstead.
 The New Statue of William Henry Harrison. Frank B. Geesner.
 The Sun's Light. Sir Robert Ball.
 Chapters from a Life.—II. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

New England Magazine.—Boston. January.

The Winter Birds of New England. William E. Cram.
 George F. Root and His Songs. Lydia Avery Conoley.
 The Old Cantonment at Newburgh. Russel Headley.
 John Trumbull, the Patriot Painter. Ellen S. Bartlett.
 Paul Dudley. Francis B. Hornbrooke.
 Shakespearian Repetitions. W. T. W. Ball.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. January.

Frederick Locker. Augustine Birrell.
 A New Sport: Tobogganing.
 History of the Last Quarter-Century in the United States.—X. E. B. Andrews.
 The New Building of the Boston Public Library. T. R. Sullivan.
 Water-Ways from the Ocean to the Lakes. T. C. Clarke.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. November.

The London Exhibitions. George Davison.
 Autumn Musings and Photography. George Oppenheim.
 The Anaglyph and How it is Made. A. F. Watch.

The American Magazine of Civics.—New York. December.

The Multiple Standard. Henry Winn.
 Woman's Natural Debarments from Political Service.
 Popular Insanity. Rabbi Adolph Moses.
 Labor Movement and the New Labor Party. H. W. B. Mackay.
 Thomas F. Bayard as a Diplomatist. Lewis R. Harley.
 China Against the World. Gilbert Reid.
 Civic Religion. Washington Gladden.

Evolution of a Wage-Standard. R. L. Bridgman.
 Legal Regulation of Occupations in New York. L. D. Scisco.
 Funding the National Debt. William A. Amberg.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. December.

Sargent's Studies of the Forests of Japan. C. E. Bessey.
 The Birds of New Guinea. G. S. Mead.
 The Classification of the Lepidoptera. H. G. Dyar.

The Arena.—Boston. December.

Personal Recollections of America's Seven Great Poets.
 The Wonder of Hypnotism. Henry Gaullieur.
 The Opportunity of the Church. George D. Herron.
 Should the Government Control the Telegraph?

Scientific Theosophy. J. R. Buchanan.
Shall Women Vote? Helen H. Gardener.
Equality of Opportunity: How Can We Secure It? J. L. Cowles.
Municipal Lighting. Frank Parsons.
The Life of Sir Thomas More. B. O. Flower.
Napoleon Bonaparte.—IV. John Davis.

Art Amateur.—New York. December.

The Study of Human Expression.—II. Laughter.
Teaching the Child to Draw. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.
China Painting. Lucy Comina.
Wood-Carving for Beginners.—III. K. von Rydingsvärd.
Talks on Embroidery. L. B. Wilson.

Art Interchange.—New York. December.

The Madonna of the Past and Present.
Notes of Travel in Spain.—X.
Roses in Embroidery. Mrs. M. A. Austin.
Wedgwood and Wedgwood Ware.—I. Mrs. N. R. Monchesi.
Industrial Art Education in the United States.

Atalanta.—London. December.

Trenck; the Original Monte Cristo. C. G. Furley.
Scenes from Tennyson. Continued. J. Cuming Walters.
The New Hellenism. J. Brierley.

Bachelor of Arts.—New York. December.

Holly Berrie. R. K. Munkittrick.
Dixiana. L. J. Vance.

Biblical World.—Chicago. December.

Forebadowings of the Christ in the Old Testament. W. R. Harper.
The Times of Christ. H. M. Scott.
Sources of the Life of Jesus. E. D. Burton.
The Birth and Childhood of Jesus. A. C. Zenos.
The Ministry of Christ. W. A. Stevens.
The Teaching of Christ in Matthew, Mark, and Luke. A. B. Bruce.
The Teaching of Christ in John. Marcus Dods.
Jesus as a Preacher. W. C. Wilkinson.
Christ in Art. Ruth Rhees.
Christ in Poetry. F. W. Gunsaulus.
Christ in History. A. M. Fairbanks.
Helps to the Study of the Life of Christ. S. Mathews.
The Hall of the Christ at Chautauqua. John H. Vincent.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. December.

'Eothen' and the Athenæum Club. Lady Gregory.
The Peasant-Life of South Russia.
The English Soldier—as He Was, and as He Is. H. Knollys.
The Life of Punch.
Oxford in Fact and Fiction.
Foreign Affairs.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. November 15.

Plum Cultivation in Bosnia.
The Imitation Leather Wall Paper of Japan.
The Vegetable Dye Kamela.

The Dial.—Chicago. November 16.

The Teacher as an Individual.
The Teaching of English and the Making of Writers. Richard Burton.

December 1.

Wagner in Chicago.
In Gratitude to Professor Boyesen. George M. Hyde.
The Obstacles to Individuality in Teaching. Anna L. Moore.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. December.

The Castle of St. Louis. Quebec. J. M. Lemoine.
A Christmas Deer Hunt in Uruguay. G. A. Stockwell.
The First Canadian Christmas. J. H. Long.
The Loyalists of the American Revolution. C. G. D. Roberts.
Hall Caine. W. A. Sherwood.
Mr. Chamberlain: A Study of the New Colonial Secretary. J. C. Hopkins.
Canada's National Song: Its Author and Its Origin. J. A. Cooper.
Faith Healing, Mind Curing, Christian Science. J. Ferguson.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. December.

The Royal Palace of St. James. Mary S. Warren.
Freaks and Tricks in Handwriting.
Viscount Wolseley; the New Commander-in-Chief. A. Forbes.
Home Work; Paying Occupations for Gentlewomen.
New Serial Story: "A Missing Witness," by Frank Barrett.

The Catholic World.—New York. December.

The Church and the New Sociology. George McDermot.
Among the Butterflies. William Seton.
Armenia, Past and Present. Henry Hyvernat.

Montmartre the Holy. Edward McSweeney.
The Princesses de la Tour d'Auvergne at Jerusalem. Olive R. Seward.
After the Manner of St. Francis. John J. O'Shea.
Looking Back at the Maynooth Centenary. C. McCready.
Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. December.

The Meccan Pilgrimage.
The Metal Platinum.
Arts; Co-operation in Russia.
Her Majesty's Service Abroad.
Some English Ghosts.
Our Butter Supply.
The Ancient Incas of Peru.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. November.

Property Rights of Employees.
Something on Reformation. Amos G. Warner.
The New Charity and the Newest. Wilbur F. Crafts.
Unitarianism and Philanthropy. Francis G. Peabody.
Wealth's Duty. Andrew Carnegie.

Contemporary Review.—London. December.

Mr. Balfour Seen from a Distance. Norman Hapgood.
Secondary Education Report. Professor Massie.
Lord Dunraven and the America Cup. A. T. Quiller-Couch.
Professor Sayce vs. the Archæologists. Prof. A. A. Bevan.
The New Situation in the Far East. Demetrius C. Boulger.
Sacredotalism. Francis Peck.
Municipal Fire Insurance. Robert Donald.
Teachers. Herbert Spencer.
Berthelot and His Friend Renan. Albert D. Vandam.
Muscat. J. Theodore Bent.
Physics and Sociology. W. H. Mallock.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. December.

The Infant Christ in Legend and Art. E. deB. Gudé.
The Atlanta Exposition. Maude Andrews.
Music in the Far East. A. B. DeGuerville.

Education.—Boston. December.

Psychology for Normal Schools. M. V. O'Shea.
Need of a Distinctive American Education. E. P. Powell.
"Mind-Building" by Sense Development. S. M. Miller.
Rhetoric for Science. S. W. Balch.
Conception as a Mental Act. John Ogden.

Educational Review.—New York. December.

College Entrance Requirements in History. Albert B. Hart.
Reform of College Entrance Requirements. Wilson Farrand.
A High School Course in English. George J. Smith.
Student Life in Southern Colleges. F. C. Woodward.
The Public Schools of Geneva. Walter B. Scaife.
The Teaching of Local History. Mary S. Barnes.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. December.

The Kea; a Remarkable Bird. J. Buckland.
In the Trenches Before Sebastopol. W. Simpson.
From Barnet and from Barnet Field. J. D. Symon.
The Legion of Honor.
London Crosees. G. Clinch.
A Wager with Prince Bismarck. P. Andrea.
The Pious Monks of St. Bernard. L. Hind.
Fitting Out an Arctic Expedition. A. C. Harmsworth.
How the Sewer Rat Lives. W. Wemley.

Free Review.—London. December.

On Compromise. J. M. Robertson.
Herbert Spencer. A. Lynch.
Salvation Army Charity; Shelters. R. Wheatley.
Hedonistic Theories. W. M. Galliehan.
Dr. Blandford's Moral Suicide. W. Williamson.
Does Luxurious Expenditure Benefit the Poor?
A Woman's Right. E. I. Champness.
The Zodiacal Light; What Is It? A. Macpherson.
King Alcohol and Liberalism; A Reply.
Marlowe's "Gaveston." J. A. Nicklin.

Fortnightly Review.—London. December.

Lord Salisbury, from a French Point of View. A. Filon.
Gustave Flaubert. Ernest Newman.
England in Nicaragua and Venezuela. G. H. D. Gossip.
Parties and Policies:
The Failure of Government by Groups. William Rathbone.
Unionist Policy. J. S. Stuart Glennie.
Hamlet—From an Actor's Prompt Book. H. Beerbohm Tree.
Corea and the Siberian Railway.
The Report of the Secondary Education Commission.
The Beginnings of the French Republic. A. D. Vandam.
Destruction of Birds; Alaudarum Legio. F. A. Fulcher.
Turkey or Russia? Canon MacColl.

The Forum.—New York. December.

Conditions for American Commercial and Financial Supremacy. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu.
The Nature of Liberty. W. D. Howells.

- Thomas B. Reed and the Fifty-first Congress. Theodore Roosevelt.
- The Ethics of Party Loyalty. George W. Green.
- The Trail of "Tribby." Albert D. Vandam.
- Editorship as a Career for Women. Margaret E. Sangster.
- The Monroe Doctrine: Defense, not Defiance. A. C. Cassatt.
- Thomas Carlyle: His Work and Influence. W. R. Thayer.
- The Pilgrim Principle and the Pilgrim Heritage. W. DeW. Hyde.
- The Obligation of the Inactive. Katrina Traak.
- Crimes Among Animals. William Ferrero.
- Has the Mormon Church Re-entered Politics? Glen Miller.
- Gentleman's Magazine.—London. December.
- Christmas Customs in Central France. Mabel Peacock.
- Travels to the Source to the New River. Percy Fitzgerald.
- Italian Influence on Shakespeare. C. Flamstead Walters.
- The Civil and Canon Law in England. J. E. R. Stephens.
- First Duke of Buckingham; the Prince of Favorites.
- Theodor Storm. John G. Robertson.
- The Green Bag.—Boston. December.
- Alexander Hamilton the Lawyer. A. Oakley Hall.
- The Great India Rubber Case. Andrew Dutcher.
- The Supreme Court of Maine.—III. Charles Hamlin.
- Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly.) December.
- Three Characteristics of Harvard. G. A. Gordon.
- The Soldier's Faith. O. W. Holmes.
- Engineering at Harvard University. Ira N. Hollis.
- Harvard's Athletic Policy. A. B. Hart.
- Shall Dentistry be Taught as Medicine? T. Fillebrown.
- The Homiletic Review.—New York. December.
- The Preacher and the Preaching for the Present Crisis. Sir Thomas Browne. James O. Murray.
- A Study of "The Raven." W. E. Griffis.
- Sennacherib and the Destruction of Nineveh. W. H. Ward.
- The Right Use of Epithets and Expletives. N. Adams.
- Irrigation Age.—Chicago. December.
- The Right Law in California. F. C. Finkle.
- Atmospheric Irrigation. William Reece.
- The Forests of Washington. Alice Houghton.
- Power of Soils to Resist Erosion by Water. W. A. Burr.
- Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. October.
- The Continuous Rail in Street Railway Practice. R. McCulloch.
- A Study of Heating and Ventilating Plants.
- Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. December.
- Tributes to Eugene Field.
- Switzerland and Her Public Schools. Edward B. Yegher.
- Kindergarten and Public Schools. Edna R. Prather.
- Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. December.
- This Country of Ours.—I. Benjamin Harrison.
- A Friendly Letter to Girl Friends.—VI. Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.
- My First Appearance on the Stage. Mary Anderson de Navarro.
- The Passion of Money-Getting. Charles H. Parkhurst.
- Longman's Magazine.—London. December.
- The Physical Foundations of Temperance. Sir B. W. Richardson.
- The Centenary of the French Institute. Mrs. Lecky.
- The Show-Child: A Protest. Miss I. A. Taylor.
- Lucifer.—London. November 15.
- Orpheus. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
- Theosophy Among the Quietists. O. Cuffe.
- Occult Chemistry. Mrs. Annie Besant.
- Dreams. C. W. Leadbeater.
- Early Christianity and Its Teachings. Continued. A. M. Glass.
- Macmillan's Magazine.—London. December.
- Oxford in the Thirteenth Century.
- The Swiss Infantry.
- The Craft of Hunting.
- The Battles of the Nile.
- Madras Review.—(Quarterly).—Madras. November.
- Our Legislative Council.
- Government and Its Tenants. J. Adam.
- The Native Catholic Christians of South Canada. F. F. Lemerle.
- Vedantism and Neo-Platonism. S. Sathianadhan.
- The Tamils; Eighteen Hundred Years Ago. V. K. Pillai.
- Malabar as Known to the Ancients. K. P. P. Menon.
- Menorah Monthly.—New York. December.
- The Spirit of Judaism. K. Kohler.
- Another Congress of Religions. M. Ellinger.
- Scriptural Cosmogony. Falk Vidaver.
- Nordau's "Degeneration." J. Silverman.
- The Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. December.
- The Ethics of Work. Alexander Wilder.
- Concetricity: The Law of Spiritual Development. J. Elizabeth Hotchkiss.
- Emblems and "Being." C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
- Evidences of Immortality. J. Emery McLean.
- Occult Law. W. W. Woolsey.
- Perpetual Youth. W. J. Colville.
- Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. December.
- Thomas Nast and His Work. Leigh Lealie.
- Among the Chicago Writers. Mary J. Reid.
- Japanese Women of the Past and Present. Lucetta H. Clement.
- A Patch of Barbarism. Samuel B. Evans.
- Iowa State Normal School. Sara M. Riggs.
- Missionary Review.—New York. December.
- John Livingston Nevius, the Modern Apostle of China. A. T. Pierson.
- The Jews in Palestine and Syria. H. H. Jessup.
- Beginnings of the Education of Women in Syria. T. Laurie.
- The Druses. A. H. McKinney.
- Educational Mission Work in Egypt. H. W. Hogg.
- The Recent Riots in China and Their Cause. H. M. Woods.
- Month.—London. December.
- Hymn-Writing and Hymn-Selection. Rev. T. E. Bridgett.
- Lord Salisbury and Mr. Herbert Spencer on Evolution.
- Protestant Fiction. Continued. James Britten.
- Recollections of Scottish Episcopalianism. Continued.
- Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York. December.
- The Nativity of Christ. Henry Mann.
- Egypt and the Pyramids. C. W. Allers.
- A Book of Japanese War Caricatures. Flora Lucas.
- A Glance at William Hogarth. Clarence Cook.
- Christ in Modern Art. Rufus R. Wilson.
- Music.—Chicago. December.
- Moszkowski and His Compositions. E. Liebling.
- Singing Off the Key. Karleton Hackett.
- A Plea for Keeping Time. Mary L. Regal.
- Bedrich Smetana.—I. J. J. Kral.
- Foster American Talent. L. A. Swalm.
- Musical Results of the Study of Ethnology. W. Wallaschek.
- Retrospect in Violin Playing. Earl Drake.
- In Memory of Eugene Field. W. S. B. Matthews.
- National Review.—London. December.
- The Crisis in Religious Education. Bishop of Salford.
- Matthew Arnold in His Letters. Alfred Austin.
- The Greater Eastern Question. Prof. R. K. Douglas.
- The Air Car, or Man-Lifting Kite. Lieut. B. Baden Powell.
- Investors and Their Money. H. E. M. Stutfield.
- Child Distresses and State Socialism. J. R. Diggie.
- A New Theory of Gout. M. Granville.
- Our Military Problem; for Civilian Readers. Captain Maxse.
- The Decline of Drunkenness. A. Shadwell.
- A Turkish Note on the Turkish Question. (In French.)
- New Review.—London. December.
- The Murder of Mr. Stokes in Africa. Lionel Dècle.
- Each Sex Its Own Moralist.
- New Scotland. Francis Watt.
- The Marines. David Hannay.
- Don Juan. Continued. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly.
- David Haggart and Harry Simms; a Pair of Autobiographies.
- The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly). December.
- Tendencies of Thought in Modern Judaism. David Philipson.
- The Miracles of Jesus in the Synoptic Gospels. A. Réville.
- The Anabaptists. W. E. Griffis.
- The Pseudo-Athanasian Augustinianism. Levi L. Paine.
- Tito Melema. Julia H. Gulliver.
- Popular Protestant Controversy. C. C. Starbuck.
- Local Cults in Homer. Arthur Fairbanks.
- The Nomadic Ideal in the Old Testament. Karl Budde.
- Nineteenth Century.—London. December.
- The Transformation of the Army Under the Duke of Cambridge.
- The Policy of "Killing Home Rule by Kindness." J. E. Redmond.
- Reopening the Education Settlement of 1870. Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley.
- Kashmir. Sir Lepel Griffin.

Buskin's Teaching: Unto This Last. Frederic Harrison.
The Society of Authors. Sir W. Martin Conway.
The Literary Agent. Sir W. Besant.
The Religion of the Undergraduate. Rev. A. C. Deane.
Turkey and Armenia: the Eastern Question. Professor Geffcken, Madame Novikoff, and Rafiuddin Ahmad.
University Settlements. Canon Barnett.
Medicine and Society. Dr. J. Burney Yeo.
Matthew Arnold. John Morley.
Bishop Butler and His Censors. Continued. W. E. Gladstone.
Canon MacColl's Letters on Islam.

North American Review.—New York. December.

The Work of the Next Congress. A Symposium.
Cranks and Crazes. Mrs. Lynn Linton.
The Last Gift of the Century. N. S. Shaler.
How London Deals with Beggars. Lord Norton.
Results of the Bering Sea Arbitration. J. W. Foster.
Christianity's Millstone. Goldwin Smith.
Our Benefits from the Niagara Canal. A. S. White.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—XII. A. D. Vandam.
Wild Traits in Tame Animals.—IV. Louis Robinson.
The House of Representatives and the House of Commons. F. D. Palgrave.

Our Day.—The Altruistic Review.—Springfield, Ohio. December.

Eugene Field: A Character Sketch.
The Holy Spirit as the Administrator of the Church. J. Cook.
Mother Stewart: A Character Sketch. C. M. Nichols.

Outing.—New York. December.

Skating. Ed. W. Sandys.
Hunting the Cayman in Mexico. Edward French.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Moolton to Kurrachee.
Touring Bermuda Awheel. Thomas B. Dowden.
On the Frontier Service. Lieut. G. W. Van Deusen.
The Characteristics of Canadian Football. A. C. Kingstone.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. December.

Del Monte and Monterey. Rounseville Wildman.
A Vagabond's Christmas in Tahiti. John C. Werner.
Why the City of Saint Francis. Auguste Wey.
Motion and Emotion in Fiction. R. M. Daggett.
Horse Progress on the Pacific Coast.
Banks and Banking of California.—II. John Finlay.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. December.

Santa Barbara, United States. E. Roberts.
Behind the Scenes at Monte Carlo. J. J. Waller.
Baby Castle and Its Memories. Duchess of Cleveland.

The Photo-American.—New York. November.

Heads.
Fixing and Washing Negatives. W. Byford.
Hints on Photo-Micrography.
Collodio-Chloride Paper. James Shaw.
Use of the Swing-Back in Enlarging.
Platinum Printing on Fabrics. J. H. Stebbins, Jr.
Lenses for Process Work.
Magic or Chameleon Lantern Slides.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. November.

Landscape Photography in Winter. S. Ansell.
On Pictorial Photography: The Old and the New. A. Maskell.
Printing in Clouds. J. Harrison.
Reversed Negatives. T. C. Harris.

The Photographic Times.—New York. December.

Solar Photography at the Lick Observatory. C. D. Perrine.
The Combined Bath. John Nicol.
Short Chapters on Organic Chemistry.—VII. A. B. Aubert.
Perspective in Photography.
Wood Cut Technic on Half-tone Printing Blocks. H. M. Duncan.
Gelatine and Alum.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. December.

A Philosophy of Rhyme. Edmund Noble.
Walt Whitman in Relation to Christianity. Emily C. Monck.
Moral Proportion and Fatalism in "Anthony and Cleopatra."
Can a Poet Be Democratic?

Political Science Quarterly.—Boston. December.

The Late Bond Syndicate Contract. A. D. Noyes.
Decrease in Interstate Migration. W. F. Willcox.
Liquor Legislation in England. Edward Porritt.
Geography and Sociology. W. Z. Ripley.
The German Emperor. Richard Hudson.
Four German Jurists.—I. Munroe Smith.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. December.

Principles of Taxation.—I. David A. Wells.
New Evidence of Glacial Man in Ohio. D. F. Wright.
Studies of Childhood.—XIII. James Sully.
The Anatomy of Speed Skating. B. T. McKenzie.
Suggestibility, Automatism, and Kindred Phenomena.—I. W. R. Newbold.
Professor Forbes on "Harnessing Niagara." E. A. LeSueur.
Health Experiments in the French Army. Stoddard Dewey.
Prehistoric Engineering at Lake Copais. J. D. Champlin.
Sir John Lubbock and the Religion of Savages. J. Carmichael.
Among the Cannibal Islands. L. G. Weld.
Miracles in French Canada. Edward Farrar.
Has Immigration Increased Population? S. G. Fisher.
Insects' Eggs. M. V. Brandicourt.
Professional Institutions.—VIII. Herbert Spencer.
Why the Sea Is Salt. G. W. Littlehales.
A Natural Paper Mill. Virgil G. Eaton.

Review of Reviews.—New York. December.

The Cartoon in Politics. Robert J. Finley.
John Sherman's Story of His Own Career. E. B. Andrews.
An Indian on the Problems of His Race. Simon Pokagon.
The Venezuelan Question. William L. Scruggs.
Mr. Herbert Spencer.

The Rosary.—New York. December.

Lacroma. Archduchess Stephanie.
Sketches of Venezuela.—II. Bertrand Cothonyay.
Our Lady's Rosary. Thomas Esser.
Cardinal Zigliara.—II. Reginald Walsh.

The Sanitarian.—New York. December.

The Thermal and Mud Baths of Acqui, Italy. C. W. Chancellor.
Proceedings of American Public Health Association.
Sanitary Topography of Florida. A. N. Bell.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. December.

In and Around a Murcian Bull Ring. Rev. W. Mason Inglis.
The Cross of Kilbride in Lorn. J. M. MacGregor.
Ossianic Poetry. Dr. Clerk.
Glimpses of Glasgow, an Old Scots Bishop's Burgh. J. A. Black.

Social Economist.—New York. December.

Mandate of the Election.
The Great Metropolitan Bridge.
The Legal Merits of Venezuela's Case.
Practical Christian Sociology.
Woman Labor in England.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. December.

The Written Expression of Thought. Bates Torrey.
Literal Reporting.—II.
Law Reporting and Legal Miscellany. H. W. Thorne.

Strand Magazine.—London. November 15.

Great Names at Eton and Harrow. H. H. Chilton.
Shopkeepers' Advertising Novelities. J. Scott.
The Signatures of Napoleon. J. H. Schooling.
Rear-Admiral Markham; Interview. W. G. FitzGerald.
Lord Mayor's Shows—Past and Present. H. How.

The Students' Journal.—New York. December.

Secretary Carlisle's Address at the Chamber of Commerce Banquet.
Engraved Shorthand—Eight Pages.

Sunday at Home.—London. December.

The Gurneys of Earlham.
A Long Day in Canterbury. Mrs. Isabella F. Mayo.
Fiji and Its People. Continued. Rev. J. Telford.
Rev. Dr. Milburn. With Portrait. T. C. Collings.
The Handwriting of Famous Divines. Dr. A. B. Grosart.

Temple Bar.—London. December.

English Occupations of Minorca.
The Poet-Laureateship.
The Migration of Birds. G. W. Bulman.
William Blake. A. T. Story.
Cats and Their Affections. C. B. Wister.

The Treasury.—New York. December.

The Pilgrim Forefathers. David Gregg.
God's Ground-Plan of a Good Man. J. T. Wightman.
Characteristics and Present Prospects of the Chinese. C. C. Creegan.
Episcopacy. Charles H. Small.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. December.
A Plea for the Increase of the Army. Capt. H. R. Brinkerhoff.
The Trafalgar Captains. W. Laird Clowes.
National Defense. Arthur Griffiths.

United Service Magazine.—London. December.
The Times and the Command of the Army.
Notes on the Madagascar Expedition. Capt. Pasfield Oliver.
The Recruit and His Training. Lieut.-Col. W. Hill-Climo.
Can Russia Invade India? Colonel H. B. Hanna.
The Royal Artillery.
The Castes in the Madras Army. Bagh-o-Bahas.
The Curiosities of an Old Navy List. F. Harrison Smith.
Oliver Cromwell as a Soldier. Continued. Major Baldock.
Organization.

Westminster Review.—London. December.
Paul Bourget; Novelist, Poet, and Critic. Maurice Todhunter.
Pern: a Socialist State. R. Seymour Long.
The Ruling Races of Prehistoric Times. D. F. Hannigan.
A Senate for the Empire. J. Bonwick.
The Need for a United Progressive Party. R. Balmforth.
The Present Position of Adult Male Labor in New Zealand.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NewR.	New Review.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NW.	New World.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FreeR.	Free Review.	NAR.	North American Review.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	OD.	Our Day.
A.	Areua.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
AA.	Art Amateur.	G.	Godey's.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GBag.	Green Bag.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
Ata.	Atlantia.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PA.	Photo-American.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PL.	Poet-Lore.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JMSL.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	R.	Rosary.
CW.	Catholic World.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	San.	Sanitarian.
CM.	Century Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
C.	Cornhill.	ManQ.	Manchester Quarterly.	Sten.	Stenographer.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Str.	Strand.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
D.	Dial.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	TB.	Temple Bar.
Ed.	Education.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	US.	United Service.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).	M.	Month.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRA.	Educational Review. (New York).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	WR.	Westminster Review.
		Mus.	Music.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
		NatR.	National Review.	YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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Mr. Frederic B. Condit.

Hon. Andrew D. White.

Justice David J. Brewer.

Judge Richard H. Alvey.

President D. C. Gilman.

THE VENEZUELA COMMISSION AT WORK.

Photographed especially for the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by F. B. Johnston, Washington.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY, 1896.

No. 2.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD

*The Press
and Public
Opinion.*

In the month which our record of events includes,—namely, the closing days of December and the greater part of January,—the power of the press has been exhibited as never before in the world's history. Government by newspapers seems pretty nearly to have been realized in these past weeks. Obviously, the influence of the press is only to a limited extent original and creative. Its seeming sway is in fact the sway of public opinion. The increased effectiveness of the press is due to its improved facilities, first, for illuminating the public mind, and second, for the organized and concentrated expression of that public mind. By far the highest development of this unhampered and responsive relationship between a free press and an intelligent citizenship is in the United States. The English press echoes governmental or party leaders rather than public opinion; but it happens that the government and the leaders are themselves always acutely sensitive to the varying moods and impulses of national sentiment, and thus,—though usually at second hand,—the British press also at length yields to the force of public opinion. An English journal that attempts in its own right and at first hand to inform and to express public sentiment is a novelty as yet; but a brilliant future is ready and at hand for those British journals which will learn freedom and independence from the great newspapers of America.

*The Modern
Journalism
in London.*

The London *Chronicle* has cut loose from the old tradition, and its recent influence upon English opinion and upon the course of affairs has been most extraordinary. The *Westminster Gazette*, an afternoon London paper, which, like the *Chronicle*, represents the radical wing of Liberalism, belongs to this same school of independent and sincere journalism. It is now reported that Mr. Cook, the scholarly, high-minded and capable editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, is to become editor of the great orthodox Liberal organ the *Daily News*, a paper the general character and attitude of which in some respects corresponds with that of the *Tribune* in New York. The editor of the *Chronicle* is Mr. H. W. Massingham, who, though still a very young man, has risen by virtue of sheer ability from a subordinate position in the ranks of London newspaper men to a place of commanding influence.



Photo by Bell, Washington.

MR. HENRY NORMAN.

(Staff Correspondent London *Chronicle* at Washington in December and January.)

He is a leader among the municipal reformers of London, has shown himself unequaled as a Parliamentary reporter, is a champion of the labor movement, and is master of an editorial style that is at once trenchant and of pure literary quality. Mr. Fletcher, formerly Mr. Massingham's superior in the editorial rooms of the *Chronicle*, has now an admirable weekly paper of his own, the *New Era*. Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*, like Mr. Fletcher, stands always for direct, searching and sincere discussion. However *Truth* may err in other directions, or whatever its vagaries and frivolities, it does not fail to tell the English people the plain facts with regard to imperial and foreign questions.

The "*Chronicle*"
and the
Venezuela
Matter.

In one of his recently published letters Mr. Matthew Arnold remarks that "the worst of the English is that on foreign politics they search so very much more for what they like and wish to be true than for what is true." The inestimable service which the *Chronicle* in its large sphere as a great daily paper, and Mr. Labouchere's *Truth* in its more restricted weekly field, have rendered in these past weeks, has been that of setting before the English



MR. E. T. COOK.

people some of those plain facts in the Venezuela case which almost all other English newspapers have succeeded so remarkably in avoiding. It is now evident that the English public mind is bent upon some prompt and reasonable settlement of the Venezuela question,—a settlement which shall recognize the fact that the United States has all along been right in so far as it has desired and requested investigation and arbitration. The *Chronicle* sent to Washington a member of its editorial staff, Mr. Henry Norman; and this intelligent and fair-minded journalist speedily informed himself concerning the real situation. His dispatches to the *Chronicle* had an amazing effect upon English public opinion. Our English friends mean no suppression of the truth, certainly; but their knowledge of the outlying parts of their own Empire is often as vague as their knowledge of the geography of the United States. The consequence is that they accept implicitly the array of statements and arguments made up by the clerks in the Foreign Office, or by interested agents of the colonial governments. There is no public in the world, except the American public, that is so absolutely right-minded as the British public; and the whole Venezuela trouble has grown out of the circumstance that the real facts have until within the past few weeks failed to reach the English newspaper readers.

Those
"Forty Thousand
British Colonists."

A concrete instance or two will make this assertion better understood. Lord Salisbury's letter to Secretary Olney,—a letter evidently created in perfect good faith out of materials furnished to his lordship by subordinates in the Foreign Office,—talks gravely about forty thousand British subjects who are living under the British flag in the disputed strip of country. Practically all the English papers have appealed to the national feeling of the English people on behalf of those forty thousand British colonists, who are said to have settled in good faith in that district, carrying with them the superior civilization of the Anglo-Saxon, and living in a state of ideal peace and contentment under the laws and institutions dear alike to the Briton and the North American. These forty thousand British colonists have been at the very heart of the discussion, so far as its moral and patriotic phases have been presented to the English people. Not a few of the newspapers have assumed that the "forty thousand" were so many voters and heads of families, thus leading to the easy inference that if women and children were counted there would be found 200,000 English-speaking colonists permanently settled within the area in dispute between England and Venezuela. Some American papers which have supported the English contention in this Venezuelan affair have built all their arguments



MR. H. W. MASSINGHAM.

around the hearthstones of these forty thousand. No matter what original and technical rights Venezuela might have had to this territory, we Americans are begged in the name of Anglo-Saxon civilization, and on the ground that "blood is thicker than water," to see how practically impossible it would be for England to turn over these forty thousand colonists to the jurisdiction of a Spanish-American

government. We have been reminded, furthermore, that if a plebiscite were to be taken in the disputed strip, there would be fully forty thousand British voters casting their ballots in favor of adherence to the Union Jack and the British empire, as against the merest handful—perhaps not half a hundred—of voters who would favor the jurisdiction of Venezuela. It is not strange that the great mass of English readers, having no sources of information except the newspapers, should have accepted these statements and should have felt disposed to believe that it was not only the righteous duty of England to hold all that she had ever claimed in South America, but also to acquire as much more as possible, in pursuance of the great missionary programme of Anglo Saxon civilization. The perfect good faith of the British public is not to be questioned for a moment; but it is extremely difficult to believe in the entire good faith of all the English journalists. It is true that the lack of general knowledge among English journalists regarding facts, conditions, and affairs in either North or South America has been exhibited thousands of times; but it seems almost incredible that no English journalist should, through all this elaborate discussion, have referred even for five minutes to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the "Statesman's Year Book," or any other standard English repository of facts.

*Some Plain
Truth About
British Guiana.*

The plain, hard fact is that these 40 000 British colonists in the disputed territory are 40,000 myths. There is practically no British immigration into British Guiana, nor has there been for many decades. The total population of British Guiana is approximately 300,000. Considerably more than 100,000 of these people are negroes, while a much greater number, constituting almost the entire effective labor population, is made up of East Indian and Chinese coolies. The number of these coolies now approaches 150,000. The total number of people of European birth in the whole of British Guiana at the last census was 2533. We might guess that the 2500 are in British Guiana proper, and the 33 (instead of the 40,000) are in the disputed area. The importation of coolie laborers has been an official policy, and it has been managed at much expense through governmental agents sent to Calcutta, Canton and elsewhere in India and China. These laborers are brought out under contract, and are held practically as slaves under five-year indenture terms. As for the "forty thousand British voters in the disputed district alone," until a comparatively recent date the entire number of voters in the whole of British Guiana was less than 800. Owing to a considerable recent extension of the franchise, there were, according to last year's returns, 2388 voters in the whole country. It must not be supposed that these are all people of British descent; for in British Guiana, as in the British West Indies, the negroes and half-breeds are becoming voters and property holders; and, moreover, there are

numerous Dutch descendants of the original colonists, Portuguese immigrants, Spanish-Americans, Canary Islanders, and men of various other races, included in the 2388 people who are intelligent and responsible enough to be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage.

*As to British
Civilization in
South America.*

In the remote extremity of the disputed territory,—far beyond the settled portion of British Guiana, and also far beyond the bounds of any area that anybody had ever dreamed of considering as British until a very few years ago,—there are some transient and turbulent camps of miners in the new gold



MR. HENRY LABOUCHERE.

fields, composed of adventurers from all parts of the earth, but not made up to any appreciable extent whatever of *bona fide* British colonists. The two chief industries of British Guiana are the raising of sugar and the manufacture and export of rum. The great plantations which produce the sugar and rum are owned in large part by absentee millionaires who live in London or elsewhere in Europe, and who are represented in British Guiana by agents. The plantations are worked entirely by imported Asiatic coolie labor. Thus, although we have been assured—by a great many people who lay claim to especial intelligence—that British civilization as introduced through the gateway of Guiana affords the one bright outlook for South American progress,

the rude, unvarnished truth is that British methods in Guiana have made that region the least hopeful for civilization, and incomparably the lowest and most degraded in the mass of its population, to be found anywhere on the continent of South America. The only hope for civilization on that continent lies in the gradual progress of the great self-governing republics, — Brazil, the Argentine, Chili, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela.

South American Races. The denunciation of the South Americans on the part of the English press as a mongrel and degenerate race is, to say the least, extremely unbecoming. In no part of the Western world is the white race yielding so completely to admixture with the negro race as in Jamaica and other of the British West India islands; while the relative sprinkling of white population in British Guiana becomes less and less, until it may now be said without fear of contradiction that there is absolutely no visible future for any considerable white population in the Guianas. Dutch Guiana recognizes that fact, while French Guiana has sunk too low even for its old uses as a penal colony. British Guiana has long admitted these facts in its policy, but the British Government will not allow the truth to be told in words. The situation is wholly different in Venezuela. That republic has a total population of two millions and a half. The negro element is a very small one, and the same thing is true of the Indian tribes. The great bulk of the population is of good Spanish origin, and although there is some slight admixture of Indian blood, which in some cases is found even in leading families, the result is not degrading. It is well known in the United States that a limited admixture of American Indian blood does not vitiate the European stock. In matters of education, of art, music and literature, of railways and telegraphs, and of general material and social progress, Venezuela's present condition is incomparably superior to that of British Guiana.

Absenteeism at its Worst.

It seems almost incomprehensible that the English journals should have told their readers so little about the race elements and general condition of British Guiana. The few thousand descendants of the earlier European colonists are in Georgetown and elsewhere near the coast. They are not living in the disputed territory to any important extent. The colony of British Guiana represents in itself, perhaps to a higher degree than any other region on earth, the vicious system of absenteeism. The soil is held and the industries are controlled by absentee landlords living in Europe, working their estates through overseers who handle the East India coolies like so many cattle, and making fresh importations constantly because the death rate is so enormous. In no other large region on earth, so far as we are familiar with vital statistics, is the death rate so far in excess of the birth rate as in British Guiana.

The deaths as reported last year were fifty per cent. in excess of the births. Thus, while the land and the industries are largely controlled under an accursed system of selfish and irresponsible absenteeism, the political dominion also is exercised in accordance with the sixteenth-century notion that American regions should be politically ruled in Europe as "possessions." Most of the people who inhabit North and South America long ago asserted themselves against this type of political absenteeism, and established self-government. There is no more reason in the fundamental nature of the thing why England should exercise rule in America, than why America should rule in England. Everything that is normal, well-balanced and modern in political ideas and methods makes for the maintenance and the further development of self-governing American states in the Western hemisphere. Thus, instead of indefinite further encroachments of absentee European planters and absentee European governments in South America, the normal and the righteous order of things should be the development of home proprietorship and home rule in South America, with the hope of ultimate extinction of the non-resident title, whether to land or to political dominion.

British Views as to Boundary Lines.

Another thing characteristic of the methods of the British press is the manner in which the area and boundary lines of British Guiana have been discussed. Almost without exception, the British newspapers have continued, through all these weeks, without a word of explanation or apology, to assert that the British claim has not been changed, but that England has always, from the very date of its acquisition of British Guiana from the Dutch, maintained its rightful title to all that it now demands as belonging to British Guiana. Here again the ordinary English reader takes it for granted that the newspaper editors are well informed. He therefore really supposes that it is the Venezuelans that have been making unreasonable claims and ugly aggressions. So far as we are aware it has not occurred to any of the English journalists to inform their readers as to what the common understanding has heretofore been. If we mistake not, the English school geographies, atlases and other sources of ordinary information previous to 1840 regarded the Essequibo as the boundary line, and held that British Guiana contained about 12,000 square miles. The Venezuelans have never for a moment ceased to claim the Essequibo as the true boundary which separates what is theirs by rightful title from what is British by right. After about 1840, the English began to increase their claims. "Standard publications, like the "English Encyclopædia,"—a work which is especially authoritative on geographical questions and which assigns to England everything that can reasonably be claimed,—then began to assert British title to an area of 50,000 square miles. A few years ago the British planters and colonial officials began to concern themselves about a further strip of land;

and it was accordingly announced that British Guiana contained 76,000 square miles,—although it was admitted in all English reference books that a large part of this territory was in dispute and was claimed by Venezuela and Brazil. The last edition of the "English Encyclopædia" has not got any further than the 50,000 square miles; but the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," which has been more recently revised, enters the claim for 76,000 square miles, freely conceding, however, the fact that this is largely in dispute. The "Statesman's Year Book" and all other British statistical works, until a very short time ago, were content to claim 76,000 square miles and to accord the rest of the country to Venezuela. But the discovery of gold mines unsettled the situation again; and behold new claims were made which brought the total up to 109,000 square miles. All the new English reference books, and all the new English maps, now claim 109,000 square miles, and the English journalists are nearly all, at length and with much reiteration, informing their readers that England has always had a plain title to everything that it now claims, and that it has never at any time claimed anything less. It would at least greatly have helped plain English citizens to understand the moral and practical bearings of the Venezuelan dispute, if some influential English journalist or two had thought to inform them (1) about the character of the population in British Guiana, and (2) about the territorial extent of that province, as men formerly understood it and expressed it when they made atlases and prepared cyclopedias.

Mr. Norman's Discoveries About Former Arbitration Plans. We are familiar in the United States with the claim that a British Minister had once agreed to arbitrate the whole question with Venezuela, but that a change of ministry some years ago, which brought Lord Salisbury into power, led to a cancellation of the Liberal Minister's agreement. This information was, months ago, at the ready disposal of English journalists; yet it had not seemed to occur to them that it would be useful to publish it. It remained for Mr. Norman, of the *London Chronicle*, to come to Washington, ascertain various well known facts about former arbitration plans, cable them back to his paper, and thus open the way for a first glimmering ray of intelligence about the real question to penetrate the British mind. There had seemed to be a common understanding between the English Government and the entire press that the English people were not to be told anything about the genesis of a question which had become so acute that it appeared for a week to be threatening a war between England and the United States. The British people want fair play, are sound to the core, and can be trusted to do right. The American people in like manner are moderate, unaggressive, and want nothing in international relations but plain justice. If a war had come about between these two great countries, the moral responsibility would have

belonged to the London press, with its lack of independence, its distaste for any facts which do not support British contentions, and its reckless imperialism. What one honest and enlightened newspaper, breaking away from the stupid traditions of the London press, can accomplish for peace and good understanding, has been magnificently demonstrated by the course of the *Chronicle*.

How New York Looked to London Instead of Washington. Unfortunately, there were a good many people in New York and a few in Boston who, although in one way or another entitled to be called leaders of public opinion, had never happened to concern themselves about the Venezuela question until President Cleveland's message called their attention to it. They were not aware that the preceding Congress had passed a resolution courteously requesting England to arbitrate; nor did they seem to know that the Venezuelan question in the West, in the South, and in fact everywhere in the country except in certain limited circles on the seaboard, had been quite thoroughly examined by American citizens. In their first moment of surprise, instead of looking to Washington for further information they looked to London. They learned a good deal about the subject that was not wholly true, and became exceedingly agitated in their opposition to the policy which had been adopted by our own government. The English press,—only too ready to believe that American public opinion was opposed to the government at Washington,—seized upon certain views and utterances, emanating chiefly from New York, and at once assumed a tone which threatened to add very much to the difficulties that already existed. Again the *London Chronicle* has rendered a valuable service by assuring England of the almost absolute unanimity of American sentiment in favor of the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

What Might Really Have Been. There was never the slightest danger of war between the United States and England if only the English people could be told what were the actual facts in the Venezuela question, how unanimous the people of the United States were for a settlement of that question by arbitration, and how entirely this wish for arbitration was independent of any unfriendly feeling toward England. But for the failure of the English press to do its duty in the long months that had elapsed between the Congressional request for arbitration and Lord Salisbury's refusal, not a breath of difficulty would ever have arisen. One single English journalist speaking bravely, truly, and seriously at that time, could have made it certain that Lord Salisbury would have replied in a gracious manner; and then, as a result of some further correspondence, all the details of arbitration could readily have been arranged without the slightest sacrifice of English self-respect and with an immense enhancement of America's esteem for England's justice and fair play. But instead of a conciliatory

and friendly reply, Lord Salisbury's letter to Mr. Olney was in effect a supercilious refusal not only to admit the right of the United States to intervene in behalf of the integrity of Venezuela's territory, but also to admit the validity of principles that belong essentially to the policy of the United States respecting the Western hemisphere.

Lord Salisbury's Letter. It has been charged against President Cleveland that his message to Congress contained an implied threat against Great Britain, and that it was therefore a most reprehensible missive. We fully agree that the concluding sentences of Mr. Cleveland's message were uncalled for, and ought to have been held in reserve; but not for one moment will we admit that Mr. Cleveland was the challenger. It was Lord Salisbury's reply, absolutely refusing to arbitrate and flatly denying that the United States had any concern with the questions at issue, that contained the challenge. We have also been told that if Bismarck had made any such utterance as Mr. Cleveland's in this message, he would have expected to mobilize troops the next day. The fact is, however, that if Lord Salisbury had sent to Russia any such communication as his reply to Mr. Olney, the thing would have been taken as a declaration of war without further correspondence.

Mr. Cleveland's Method at Least Effective. Meanwhile, the President's message bids fair at least to result in the settlement of the question at issue. For more than half a century Venezuela has vainly been trying to pin England down to some kind of settlement. Again and again the United States has tendered its good offices, but all in vain. Mexico, Brazil, and various other countries have in their turn appealed to John Bull with no results. Mr. Cleveland's bluff method bids fair to bring about a prompt adjustment, and thus to make for peace and harmony rather than for war. Congress, without delay and by a unanimous vote of both houses, consented to the President's recommendation for a special commission to determine "the true divisional line" between British Guiana and Venezuela, and a hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the necessary expenses.

The Venezuela Commission. The selection of the commissioners was left to the President. After a few days' delay he announced his appointments. He decided that five would be the best number of commissioners, and he selected Judge David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Richard H. Alvey of the Appellate Court of the District of Columbia, the Hon. Andrew D. White of the State of New York, President Daniel C. Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore), and Mr. Frederic R. Coudert of the New York bar. As to the peculiar fitness of these gentlemen to pursue the inquiry, we shall say something in a subsequent paragraph. But first a word as to the *modus oper-*

andi, and the possible consequences. The Commission has established itself in quarters selected, on its own initiative, in an office building in the city of Washington. Having been once appointed, it is subject to no direction, either from the President, the Secretary of State, or Congress. Its task is not assumed as *ex-parte* or political; but rather as a scientific and judicial one. Far from proving to be an embarrassment and in the end an inglorious farce for everybody concerned, it may be believed that the appointment of this Commission will before long have commended itself to wise men everywhere as most fortunate and happy, and as an interesting and useful precedent.

Prospects of a Thorough Inquiry. In fact, such a Commission is free to use methods and arrive at results the validity of which will be more likely to be accepted by international public opinion than those of a court of arbitration, as such courts are ordinarily constituted. It is now well assured that all the facts in the possession of the parties in dispute will be unhesitatingly laid before the Commission. Lord Salisbury had promised to put the English case into an exhaustive "Blue Book" which should be presented to Parliament at the forthcoming session; but after the appointment of the Washington Commission he announced his purpose to hasten the publication of the document and to allow copies of it to be placed in the hands of the Commission at Washington previous to the assembling of Parliament. This decision on Lord Salisbury's part is an eminently conciliatory one. The Venezuelans of course will spare no trouble to place in the hands of the commissioners all the documents and evidence of every kind that they possess. If any further searching of Spanish or Dutch archives is necessary, it will be easy for the Commission to send experts to The Hague and Madrid, or else to secure the information desired through our diplomatic representatives at those courts. Not the slightest effort will be made by our own authorities at Washington to bias the judgment of the Commission in any manner.

The Method Favors England Rather Than Venezuela. We are confident that before the work of the Commission is ended, the British public will understand that the inquiry is being conducted upon lines of strict impartiality, and without the slightest tinge of hostility toward Great Britain. Furthermore, it should be remarked that this inquiry, far from being unfair to Great Britain in the political sense, is much more likely to result disadvantageously to Venezuela. All of those general arguments based upon a nation's right to hold contiguous unoccupied territory for the sake of its future growth, are in favor of Venezuela, which is a sovereign government, with a rapidly expanding population and a brilliant industrial outlook and which is now contending for what it considers to be a part of its inalienable home domain.

None of these general principles are at stake on England's part. As the stoutest defenders of the English side themselves admit, they have nothing involved in the controversy that is of any more consequence to them than "a few miles more or less of South American swamp land" over which they, as dwellers far beyond the sea, pretend to hold an absentee right of political lordship, based upon some exceedingly shadowy rights acquired from the Dutch as incident to the transfer of three small seacoast trading points. As a matter of natural right, the position of South Americans in South America is substantial; while the sovereignty claim of non-resident Englishmen is in the nature of a legal fiction. But this practical distinction of political ethics is one that the Commission will not be able to consider. The Venezuelans will not rest their case upon any such grounds of natural right, while on the other hand the Commission will not be greatly overcome with sympathy for the mythical forty thousand Brits whose wishes and convenience, the English journalists tell us, are of themselves a sufficient justification for changes of the line.

Will the Decision Be Accepted? A decision based upon historical facts—going back as far as authentic history goes—is the only kind of decision that this Commission can render; and public opinion will make the line an accepted fact which neither party in dispute can successfully disregard. It is possible that the whole of England's claim, or even more than England has claimed, may be allowed by the commissioners on historical evidence. In that case Venezuela must bow her diminished head and accept the results. If she can ever by purchase or by peaceful cession acquire any of England's territory, she may do so. Otherwise, she must devote her energies to the development of the large territory which will still remain in her undisputed possession. On the other hand, if some part or the whole of the disputed territory should be reported by the Commission as belonging in their judgment on Venezuela's side of the "true divisional line," that result would in our opinion have to be accepted by England. Our British friends consider that if the decision should be favorable to them they would be justified in accepting the result without giving a further thought to Venezuela's demand for arbitration. But if the Washington Commission should decide against them and in favor of Venezuela, they are supposing that the case would still remain open for arbitration, and that they could arrange with Venezuela to submit the matter to some European potentate for decision. But in our judgment they totally fail to comprehend the nature of public opinion in Venezuela. They forget how vital the issue appears to the Venezuelans, and how many times their appeal for arbitration has been contemptuously refused.

Probably too Late now for Arbitration.

They should remember that Venezuela's turn might then have arrived to refuse arbitration. The Venezuelans would henceforth adjust their claim to the Washington Commission's "true divisional line." They might not take one single step that would provoke hostilities; but within their own present restricted lines they would proceed to develop strength as a military power. They would await their own time for action. But sooner or later they could with perfect ease throw an army of 150,000 men into the disputed district. There would be no occasion whatever for a single act on the part of the United States that would offend against the severest rules of neutrality. The sentiment of all the other South American States, as well as the moral sentiment of the United States,—and doubtless also of Europe and of the plain English people themselves,—would justify Venezuela in occupying the district which the Washington Commission had pronounced as belonging by good title to the sovereignty of the Venezuelan Republic. It would simply lie in Venezuela's discretion to select her own time for movement. She might wait twenty years, if that should suit her purposes, without losing an iota of her moral claim. The South American Naboth would have a perfect right to select his own time for winning back his little vineyard from the haughty European Ahab.

Venezuela's Turn to Decline.

We are informed by the English press that the diplomatic relations between England and Venezuela, broken off some seven years ago, will now be resumed, and that England will make haste to settle the whole business directly with Venezuela before the Washington Commission can have time to report. If this could be accomplished it might be well; but it would scarcely seem possible to persuade Venezuela to such a course in view of the state of sentiment in Caracas. Our forecast of the situation may prove incorrect; but it now seems to us probable that all parties will await the report of the Washington Commission, and that its verdict when pronounced will so affect the enlightened conscience of the world as to become virtually self-executing. It has been suggested by certain gentlemen in New York that England ought to appoint five commissioners who would sit with the American five in order to make the finding more palatable to the English; but these gentlemen seem to be laboring under the erroneous impression that the Washington Commission is an *ex parte* body, dealing with a dispute between England and the United States. It is, on the contrary, an absolutely impartial body, dealing with no controversy whatever between England and the United States, but dealing purely with the scientific and historical facts which lie at the foundation of a difference between England and Venezuela. A joint commission of Englishmen and Venezuelans

ought years ago to have settled upon a boundary line: but England has always refused to do anything of that sort. If Englishmen were to be added to the Washington Commission, it would become necessary to add an equal number of Venezuelans. Nothing then could very well prevent these gentlemen from acting as partisan representatives of their respective governments. Venezuela will presumably be content to await patiently the report of the present Commission, and to base her future action strictly upon any opinion that the Commission may deliver.

*No Reason for
Trouble Between
England and the
United States.*

No matter what findings their investigations may compel the Commission to reach, there can be no reason for any unpleasantness between the United States and Great Britain. It would, of course, immensely strengthen the harmony between these two great powers if England should frankly and fully accept the broad principles of the Monroe doctrine. But England's opinion as to what American policy ought to be with reference to questions on our own side of the Atlantic, will not affect that policy in the slightest degree. Upon no other one subject are the people of the United States so unanimous and so firm as upon that general policy which we call "the Monroe doctrine," not because the policy was expressed in all its phases by President Monroe, but because at a critical moment he expressed some of its leading principles in terms which have remained broadly applicable. There is no reason to believe that any European power will attempt by force to controvert our exceedingly reasonable position in our own hemisphere; and all that is necessary is the simple declaration of our attitude. It is probable that Congress will within the present month have adopted a resolution expressly avowing the Monroe doctrine as a vital principle of American policy, thus sustaining the President and the Secretary of State.

*Personnel
of the
Commission.*

The Venezuela Commission is very strongly composed. The Supreme Court of the United States is confessedly the most eminent tribunal in the world, and Justice Brewer is regarded as one of the ablest and most deeply learned members of the Supreme Bench. The Appellate Court of the District of Columbia also occupies a very high place, and Judge Alvey has long been held in peculiar esteem by jurists and lawyers. Mr. Coudert of New York has a great international reputation as a lawyer, and his experience has made him unusually familiar with the history, laws and languages of the Latinic countries, whether European or American. The wit, eloquence, and good temper which he displayed, along with much learning, as one of the American counsel before the Bering Sea Arbitration Board, was fittingly acknowledged at the time. The Hon. Andrew D. White, formerly President of Cornell University,

and Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, President of the Johns Hopkins University, belong to a group of influential American citizens who hold positions not exactly duplicated in any other country. The president of an American university is at once a scholar and a man of affairs. He represents citizenship in its best form, and stands for the highest national aspirations. President White has filled the great diplomatic positions of Minister to Germany and Ambassador to Russia. He is an eminent historical scholar, having in his younger days filled the chair of History in the University of Michigan. It would be impossible to name a man in the entire country better fitted than President White, by virtue of the whole training and experience of a lifetime, to serve upon precisely such a commission. President Gilman also has very exceptional qualifications. Like President White he has been a great traveler. One of his most cherished lines of study has always been geography, both physical and political. He has filled many important public trusts with great acceptability. He is the biographer of President Monroe. Like President White he has a wide acquaintance among the best and most influential Englishmen, who repose confidence in his attainments and know his disinterestedness. These five gentlemen will regard the rights of England as scrupulously as if they had been selected from the ranks of such Englishmen as Mr. Morley, Mr. Bryce, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Balfour, the "law lords" of the House of Peers, or the Justices of the Queen's Bench.

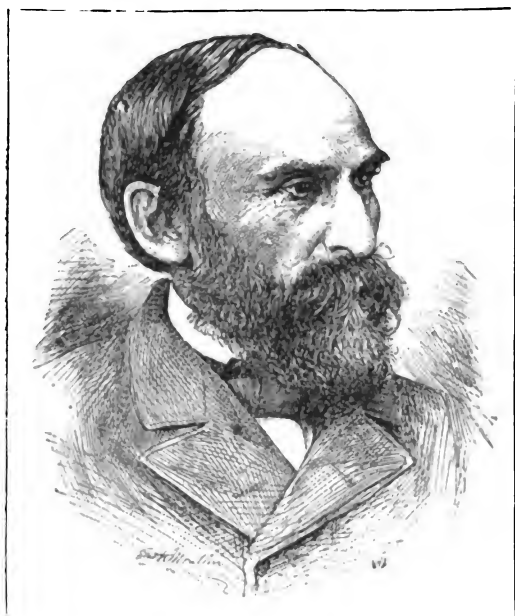
*Our
College
Presidents.*

Apropos of the selection of Presidents Gilman and White, it is worth while to consider, in passing, how remarkable a group of men are now serving or have at some recent time served, as the heads of our leading American colleges and universities. Perhaps no man in the country has expressed himself in a more statesmanlike fashion in support of the American view of the issues involved in the Venezuela dispute than President Schurman of Cornell, although born and educated under the British flag. In such men as President Angell of the University of Michigan, President Adams of the University of Wisconsin, President Northrop of the University of Minnesota, —and many other college heads, from Presidents Eliot and Low all the way to President Jordan at Palo Alto,—the country possesses a group of men of high ideals, broad culture and sterling patriotism, trained to meet men and grapple with affairs, and able to render distinguished service to the country whenever called upon.

*Wall Street
and the
Gold Crisis.*

The Treasury's reserve stock of gold had for a number of weeks been melting down toward a point that suggested the probability of another bond issue for replenishment, when the President's Venezuela message was sent to Congress. Wall Street chose to consider Mr. Cleveland's message a war document, and threw

itself into violent hysterics. The London market for American securities concluded that if Wall Street could afford to be frightened to the point of raving insanity, there must be something seriously the matter with America. Consequently, prudent English investors began to unload their holdings.



HON. NELSON DINGLEY, JR.,
Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

The strong disposition in Europe to sell American stocks and bonds, resulted for a few days in a great slump in the market. The return of securities from abroad of course necessitated a larger export of gold to pay off the sellers; and gold export meant fresh raids upon the government's slender stock of redemption gold. Thereupon President Cleveland followed the Venezuela message with an exceedingly urgent request to Congress to do something for the protection of the public credit.

No Assistance from Congress. The House, under the leadership of Mr. Dingley, of Maine, the new chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, promptly passed a measure for temporary increase of the revenue, the principal feature of which is a twenty per cent. horizontal increase in customs duties, wool also being taken from the free list and subjected to a duty. A second emergency measure pushed through the House without delay was a bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury full discretion to issue short-time interest-bearing obligations, whenever necessary to keep up the gold reserve and protect the national credit. Both of these measures, however, were destined to meet with obstruction and delay when they reached the

Senate. Although the Republicans, as the plurality party in the Senate, have now been permitted to reorganize the committees and assume the principal chairmanships, they are not in position to give effect to the Republican measures which are readily passed through the House under Speaker Reed's auspices. A non-partisan, or rather tri-partisan, combination of senators who favor the free coinage of silver are in control of the upper house; and they promptly made it known that no bond bill could pass the Senate unless it carried with it a provision for the free coinage of silver.

The Loan, the Syndicate and the "World." As soon as it became absolutely certain that no legislation could be obtained, the Treasury department began to prepare for another loan on the same general plan as was pursued last year. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, organized a powerful syndicate to bid for the entire loan. It was believed throughout the country that a private understanding existed between the government and Mr. Morgan's syndicate; and very severe criticisms of this particular method of floating government bonds began to be heard in many quarters. The opposition to the syndicate was led by the New York World, which demanded that the treasury should make a public call for bids, and that everybody should be given a



MR. JOSEPH PULITZER, OF THE "WORLD."



MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

chance to subscribe. The *World* declared that the country would readily subscribe \$100,000,000, or \$200,000,000, if it were understood that the protection of the government credit was the thing at stake; and the *World* announced its willingness to lead with a subscription of \$1,000,000. It telegraphed to hundreds, perhaps thousands, of banks in every State of the Union asking what they would do. At length, somewhat to the surprise of the country, the Treasury department on January 6 made a public call for subscriptions toward a loan of \$100,000,000 of thirty-year four per cent. bonds. It was generally thought that the popular subscription would be a failure and that the Morgan syndicate, —which, by the terms of its organization, was to bid for the whole loan or none, —would obtain the business. But the rapidity with which subscriptions came in soon made it evident that there was no necessity for any private arrangement, and on January 15 Mr Morgan announced that the syndicate was dissolved. Mr. James Creelman, representing the *World* at Washington, had thrown himself with immense vigor into the work which Mr. Pulitzer had cut out for his paper; and it seems to be an undoubted fact that this single newspaper, through its aggressive energy, made it possible for the government to succeed in floating the great loan by public subscription on open call, rather than by private contract with Mr. Morgan's syndicate. In

dissolving the syndicate Mr. Morgan expressly stated that his firm was ready to assist any person who desired to obtain gold in order to subscribe for bonds, and that it would also be ready to come promptly to the front to help in caring for any portion of the amount that might remain unsubscribed for. Nothing could have been more frank or straightforward than Mr. Morgan's position seemed to be in the whole matter, while the *World* certainly performed a useful service in showing that the people will readily enough subscribe to a government loan on a three per cent. basis, if they are given a fair chance. It is, however, a most disgraceful thing that these enormous successive additions to the permanent bonded debt of the United States should have to be made, for the sole purpose of piling up a gold reserve that the speculative money market at once pulls down for its own benefit, at the country's expense. Our financial system is sadly out of joint. Unhappily, the chances of agreement upon any reform policy while House, Senate, and Administration are all pulling in different directions, seem very remote.

*Invasion of
the
Transvaal.*

If the week before Christmas was made somewhat unpleasant for our English cousins by what seemed to them the inexplicable rudeness of President Cleveland's message, something worse was in store for them. The shock and disturbance of the Venezuela affair were as nothing compared with the tremendous wave of excitement that thrilled the whole British public in the opening days of January as a consequence of the news from South Africa. Dr. Jameson, acting as administrator of the great new protectorate commonly known as Rhodesia, had crossed the border into the Transvaal, or South African Republic, with a mounted force of eight hundred men; had been met by the sturdy Dutch yeomanry of the Transvaal; and after heavy fighting and the loss of a large number of his men, had surrendered unconditionally to the Boers.

*Dutch and English
in South Africa.*

The situation in South Africa is so complicated that it makes the fixing of responsibility somewhat difficult. The British Government has permitted its large new acquisitions to be ruled politically and exploited industrially by a commercial body known as the South African Chartered Company. The originator, manager, and inspiring genius of the Chartered Company is Mr. Cecil Rhodes. As prime minister of Cape Colony, Mr. Rhodes was governing the established British dependency at the Cape, while in his capacity as head of the Chartered Company he was also managing the affairs of the great outlying country to the north, with Dr. Jameson as his agent and active administrator. As for the Transvaal, or the South African Republic, it is the land of the Dutch farmers whose forefathers had settled at the Cape and had subsequently withdrawn a long way northward because they did

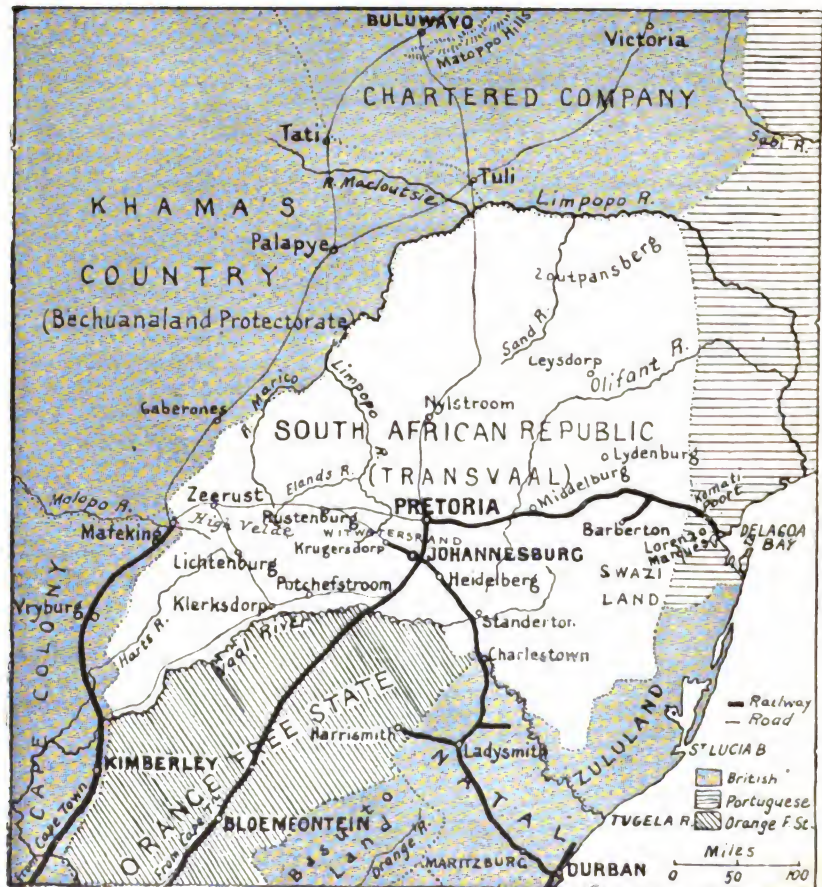
not like to remain under the rule of the English conquerors who had possessed themselves of the Cape Colony. Two or three times the Boers, or Dutch farmers, have gone further afield to get away from English dominion, but only to find the energetic Briton sooner or later catching up with them and involving them in his expanding empire. In the period from 1880 to 1884 there was serious trouble between the English and the Boers of the Transvaal. The English had undertaken to annex the Dutch country; whereupon the Dutchmen met them in open battle and proved themselves better fighters than the British soldiery. Thus the Boers gained the absolute domestic independence of their republic. But it was a part of the agreement, made in 1884, that as regards its relations with foreign countries the Dutch republic should act in conformity with the will of Great Britain.

The Rise of Johannesburg.

No disturbance would have been likely to arise for a long while in the Transvaal if it had not been for the discovery of gold some years ago. The rapid development of the gold fields of "the Rand" is a matter of common fame. This magazine has more than once published accounts of the extraordinary development of gold production within the limits of the sovereignty of the South African Republic. But the Boers of the Transvaal are a lot of scattered farmers, and they are said to number only 15,000 men. Their capital is the little town of Pretoria. The development of gold production has brought in a large new population of outsiders, or "Uitlanders" as the Boers call them, and it is said that these men now outnumber the Boer men four to one. They come from all countries, but they are prevaillingly men of English speech. They are gold hunters and adventurous spirits from Australia, from the Cape Colony, from England direct, to some extent from California and other parts of the United States, and in fact, like the California Argonauts, they have flocked to the gold fields from every portion of the world. The heart of the mining district is the new

town of Johannesburg, which is said to be fast approaching a hundred thousand population. The Uitlanders have for some time had many complaints against the administration of the Boer government. The taxes fall chiefly upon gold mining, or else upon the materials which the gold mining population find it necessary to import. The Boer government has refused to admit the English language into the public schools. The Uitlanders have demanded the right to vote and to participate in the government, but have been refused.

It seems to be the unanimous opinion in England that the Uitlanders are justified in demanding the suffrage. One little fact, however, seems to have been overlooked. As yet the Transvaal Republic is a sovereign country with its own allegiance and its own citizenship. Its Dutch citizens have no other country. But the new mining population of Uitlanders is made up of a great host of transients owning allegiance to foreign governments. We do not believe there is a single American in South Africa who would be willing to sacrifice his American citizenship in order to swear allegiance to the government of "Oom Paul" (Uncle Paul) Krüger, the valiant



old head of the South African Republic. Nor do the Englishmen at Johannesburg, who think they ought to have a right to participate in the government of the Transvaal, propose for one moment to do anything that would cost them their English citizenship. Inasmuch as the laws of the Transvaal require only two years' residence for naturalization, and then admit the naturalized citizen to a large share in the government of the country, it may be questioned whether the Uitlanders have been altogether moderate and considerate in the claims they have been making. They have asked the control of the government of the little farming republic which has permitted them to enter its borders and carry off its rich deposits of gold, without transferring their allegiance to it.

*From
Jameson's
Point of View.*

The difficulty between the Uitlanders and the Boer government had been growing more and more critical for a year or two, and the outbreak of an organized revolution seemed inevitable sooner or later. It had therefore appeared to Mr. Cecil Rhodes a discreet thing to permit Dr. Jameson to approach the boundaries of the Transvaal with an armed force, not in order to promote a revolution or to upset the Boer government, but to help restore order and protect life and property in case of the actual outbreak of the threatened revolution at Johannesburg. In this Mr. Rhodes does not seem to us to have acted otherwise than sensibly and prudently. It now appears that extremely urgent representations were at length sent to Dr. Jameson from the leaders of the Uitlanders at Johannesburg, assuring him that they were in the utmost danger for their lives, and begging him in the name of humanity to come at once to their relief. Dr. Jameson saw that this mission could only be accomplished with good effect by his acting promptly upon his own responsibility. Whereupon in order that his movements might not be countermanded by Mr. Cecil Rhodes or Sir Hercules Robinson (the English governor at Cape Town) or by Mr. Chamberlain at the British Colonial Office in London,—and also in order that the Cape Town and London officials might be relieved from all suspicion of responsibility for the possibly disastrous outcome of his march,—Dr. Jameson cut the telegraph wires behind him and dashed boldly into the Transvaal toward Johannesburg. Jameson's action seems to us to have been honorable in the highest sense, although it was extremely unfortunate. The Uitlanders, who had been importing arms for a long while and were in overwhelming numbers, did not so much as lift a finger to aid the gallant fellow who had come to their relief at their own urgent



PRESIDENT PAUL KRUGER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

supplications; and they allowed the Boers to cut his tired and half-starved force almost to pieces.

*Chamberlain,
Rhodes and
Kruger.*

Mr. Chamberlain, at the Colonial Office in London, acted with a cool head and great promptness. The invasion of the Transvaal was promptly disavowed, the Chartered Company was called to account, Dr. Jameson was superseded in his position as administrator, Mr. Cecil Rhodes resigned his prime ministership of Cape Colony, and suitable assurances were given to President Krüger. Subsequently Krüger gave up Dr. Jameson and his companions, who had for some days been held as prisoners at Pretoria, and they were all turned over unconditionally to the British authorities, to be dealt with as offenders against the laws of England, which forbid invasion of the domain of a friendly power. Sir Gordon Sprigg, a long-time friend and supporter of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, became prime minister at Cape Town, and it was reported that Mr. Rhodes had embarked for London, where the comparative dimensions of two large personages, Chamberlain and Rhodes, will soon be noted by the public. Nothing whatever in the incident bids fair to destroy Mr. Rhodes' great influence as



MR. CECIL J. RHODES, OF CAPE COLONY AND "RHODESIA."

the one prominent imperial figure looming high on the African horizon. Relations between the Transvaal and the British government will probably be adjusted without serious difficulty, although President Krüger will doubtless hold out for a stiff indemnity, which the British South African Chartered Company will be expected to pay. The question must be settled in England whether henceforth the new British territories shall be administered for England by the Chartered Company, or shall be

brought directly under the political management of the British Colonial Office. In any case Mr. Cecil Rhodes, as diamond king, gold king, railroad and telegraph builder, head of the industrial enterprises of the Chartered Company, and actual master of the political situation in the whole of South Africa, will continue to wield an undiminished influence and to make history on a large scale. He is still a young man, and considers his political career as scarcely yet begun.

*Feeling
Against Germany.*

The excitement which stirred the British nation to its depths was not, however, chiefly due to the facts in the South African situation itself. It resulted rather from the attitude which the German Emperor unexpectedly assumed in sending a telegram of congratulation to President Krüger. Dr. Leyd, the Secretary of the South African Republic and a member of President Krüger's cabinet, happened to be in Berlin. His conferences with the German government and the Emperor led to the report that Germany intended to insist upon the abrogation of the British suzerainty over the Transvaal Republic. The tone of the Emperor William's communication to President Krüger certainly seemed to warrant the inference that Germany had been deliberately planning to sustain the Boers in cutting loose absolutely from their connection with the British empire. It appeared that Germany had endeavored to secure from Portugal permission to land troops in Delagoa Bay and to march them across the forty miles of coast strip which is owned by the Portuguese and which separates the Transvaal Republic from the sea. It was understood that Portugal had refused to entertain any such proposition. Furthermore, it was reported that the German Emperor was endeavoring to secure the support of Russia and France in a policy designed to check British expansion in South Africa.

*Naval Demonstra-
tions
Unprec dented.*

The British government certainly took these indications of German hostility as something grave and menacing. Activity, to a degree unprecedented in the modern history of England, was witnessed in all the British navy yards. Besides the imposing Channel fleet,—which though always ready for



DR. JAMESON.

action was now strengthened,—a most formidable flying squadron was fitted out, composed of battle ships, cruisers and torpedo vessels. No intimation was given to the public as to the destination of the squadron, but its commissioning was evidently intended to serve the notice of "hands off" on the Kaiser. British pride in the immensity and prowess of the navy never before reached the height that it exhibited in January. The bitterness of the English feeling expressed against Germany, and chiefly against the German Emperor personally, was amazing. For a few days the situation seemed to be a deeply critical one, but as we go to press the war talk has almost wholly subsided. No further indication has appeared of any intention on the part of Germany to attempt openly and defiantly to deny England's suzerainty over the Transvaal.

*Destiny of the
Transvaal.*

As to the future of the South African Republic there can be no serious doubt. The Uitlanders bid fair in a very few years to be ten times as numerous as the Boers. If the Boers, therefore, do not grant the demands of the Uitlanders, the newcomers will simply take the reins into their own hands, set up a government at



GEN. JOUBERT, OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.



GEN. GOMEZ, OF THE CUBAN PATRIOTS.

Johannesburg, and force the Boers to terms. Dutch and English have learned to live together satisfactorily in Cape Colony under British rule, and the Transvaal is evidently destined sooner or later to enter into some kind of South African federation. It is wholly probable that such a federation, like the Dominion of Canada and the Australian provinces, will become one of the great self-governing countries connected with England as a member of the British empire. Here again the world must respect the facts of the situation. British energy, capital, actual colonization, and demonstrated ability to perform the needed task, are redeeming South Africa for civilization and the world's progress. There is no better chance for the Boers to maintain a separate Dutch government or nationality in South Africa than there was for the Dutch colonists who founded New Amsterdam, on the site of the present New York, to withstand the great tide of British colonization that was destined to make North America an English-speaking country. If the British in British Guiana were in any respect accomplishing what they are doing in South Africa, the moral aspects of the Venezuelan frontier dispute would be very different.

*Progress of
the
Cuban Rebellion.*

The Cuban insurgents, whose field of action until recently had been confined to the eastern and central districts, have within the past few weeks—under the remarkably brilliant leadership of General Gomez, with the dashing co-operation of Maceo and his troops—carried the war into the province of Havana and almost to the very precincts of the capital town. Their marching and countermarching has been one series of surprises to the Spanish, and the revolution has gained much new headway. If the patriots

can avoid risking too much in open battles with the great Spanish army now in Cuba, they are practically sure to win. They have been negotiating for several vessels in Europe and in America, and count hopefully upon a recognition of their belligerency by several powers. The interests of the people of the United States in Cuba have suffered very severely through the ravages of warfare, and our country will be justified, unless Spain makes terms with the insurgents at a very early day, in some form of intervention. The Administration at Washington is reported to be giving the question of Cuba's condition and future its close attention, with the likelihood of a special message to Congress from the President in the near future.

*Winnipeg
Versus
Ottawa.*

At no time, perhaps, since the federation of the British North American provinces into the Dominion of Canada, have they faced a more critical condition, as to matters of a political nature, than exists just now. The British Colonial Office and the Canadian government at Ottawa are strongly determined that Manitoba shall grant a part of its public school money to separate Catholic schools. Manitoba is even more strongly determined to do nothing of the sort. Our readers have from time to time been informed concerning the local aspects of the school question within the province of Manitoba. It is the larger, external aspect of the question which has now become acute. Knowing that the Dominion Parliament would assemble at Ottawa on January 2 for the express purpose of taking some action to compel Manitoba to restore the Catholic schools to their former position,



Premier Greenway of Manitoba adopted an unexpected course in order to give fresh strength to his policy. On December 23 he announced that the people of Manitoba should have another opportunity, at a general election, to express their sentiments on the school issue. Accordingly, the provincial legislature on the 26th of December approved an answer



SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL, CANADIAN PREMIER.

to the Dominion government definitely rejecting the Dominion's request that Manitoba should enact a remedial law. The Manitoba legislature was thereupon dissolved, and the appeal was taken directly to the people. The election was held on the 15th of January, and it resulted in an overwhelming triumph for Mr. Greenway and his policy of non-sectarian schools.

A Critical Issue for Canada. The Dominion Parliament had, meanwhile, assembled on January 2, on which day Lord Aberdeen, as Governor-General, had presented his address to the lawmakers, and had strongly urged the necessity of compelling Manitoba to submit. It turned out that the Dominion Cabinet was seriously divided on the subject, and on January 4 half of the ministers resigned their portfolios. For a few days it seemed probable that Sir Mackenzie Bowell would be unable to reorganize the cabinet and would have to resign his position as prime minister. Sir Charles Tupper, Sr., was slated as Mr. Bowell's successor. Largely, however, through the efforts of Lord Aberdeen and of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in his capacity as British Colonial Secretary, the cabinet breach was mended, the retiring ministers were induced to withdraw their resignations, a place in the cabinet was found

for Sir Charles Tupper, Sr., and Sir Mackenzie Bowell remains at the helm. It is difficult to see what solution can be found for the deadlock. Evidently, Manitoba will not budge one inch from its position; while the Dominion authorities cannot back down without surrendering all the prestige of the federal government at Ottawa, while also insulting the dignity of the imperial authorities in London. An attempt to coerce Manitoba by force of arms would shatter the Dominion to pieces. This Canadian situation in some regards contains an incomparably more difficult problem for the British empire to work out than anything that is involved in the South African situation.

Some Matters Far and Near.

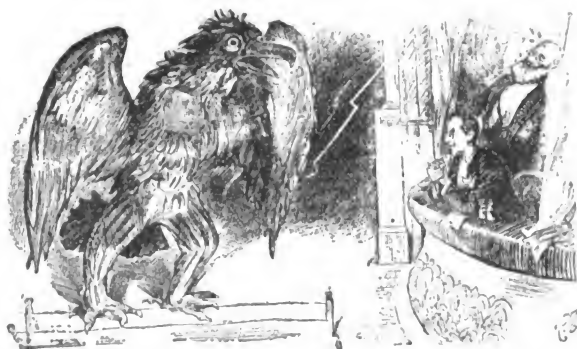
The small war which England has been carrying on against Ashanti, on the West coast of Africa, has come to an end without any actual fighting; and Sir Francis Scott's expedition has been nothing but a rather costly picnic. King Prempeh has fully agreed to the British claims. The Italians, however, in their Abyssinian campaign, have been experiencing some very severe fighting. On Sunday, December 8th, as was noted in our last number, Major Tostelli's force of twenty-five hundred Italian soldiers was surrounded by twenty thousand men of King Menelik's Abyssinian army, and fewer than three hundred Italians escaped, all their officers being killed. The Italian forces in Abyssinia were at once increased to ten thousand men, under the command of General Baratieri; and in a series of engagements in January the Italians have gained bloody victories. There have been rumors of a disposition on the part of Russia to take a hand in the general African scramble by arranging with Menelik for a Russian protectorate over Abyssinia. Germany has been celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the present empire. The new American bonds which London refused were marketable in Berlin, while the Russian government itself has evidently been ready to put a part of its stock of gold at the disposition of the United States. Here at home some new State administrations have been installed, several legislatures have been wrestling with the claims of rival candidates for the United States Senate, the final announcement has been made of Utah's admission to the Union, and Chicago has been selected as the place for holding the presidential convention of the Democratic party on July 7th. The New York Legislature has been giving its attention to the question of consolidating the cities of New York and Brooklyn. The "Greater New York" is sure to come, and ought to come; but not without long and careful deliberation upon the many serious details of the problem. Great meetings have been held throughout the United States in behalf of the suffering Armenians. This country should ask Russia to intervene, England will do nothing.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



AWAKENING FROM HIS THIRTY YEARS' DREAM.

From the *Herald* (New York).



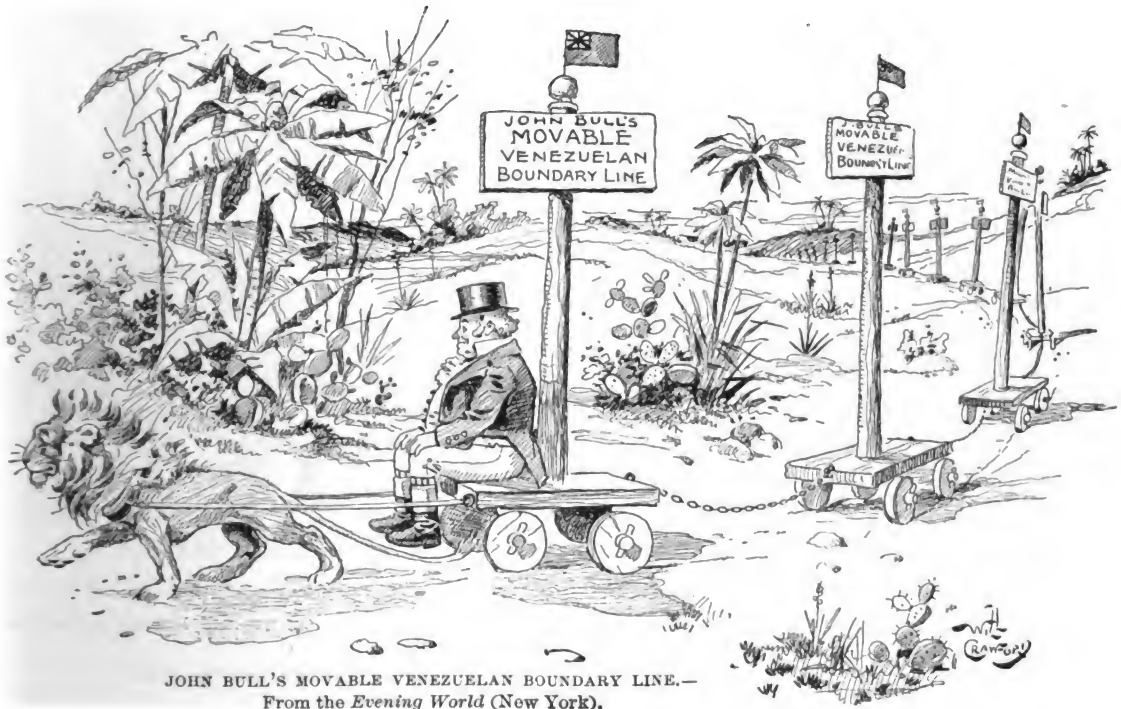
PRESIDENT BUNKUM SCREAMS BEFORE THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTLIGHTS.

From *Moonshine* (London).



PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

From the *Evening Telegram*, New York.



PRESIDENT CLEVELAND: "Waal, Salisbury, Sir, whether you like it or not, We propose to arbitrate on this matter Our-selves and, in that event, We shall abide by Our Own decision."

From *Punch*. London.



From the *Evening Telegram* (New York).



NOW WILLIAM PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT.

JONATHAN: "Brother Bull seems to be a trifle techy about hev'in' his map spiled, as well as I be."—From *Harper's Weekly*.



AN OBSTREPEROUS YOUTH.

QUEEN VIC.: "Why, you wouldn't lick your grandma, would you, Willie!"

From *San Francisco Chronicle*.



A CARICATURE OF EMPEROR WILLIAM'S. *Digitized by Google*

(See Frontispiece of REVIEW OF REVIEWS for January.)



THE CONCERT OF EUROPE.

Srengali Abdul of Turkey : " You can blay your own music ; but you will take ze time from me."

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



ARMENIA'S APPEAL TO THE POWERS.

ARMENIA (bitterly) : " Guardships ! But—will none of you draw the sword to save me ! "

From *Punch*, (London).



GULLIVER CHAMBERLAIN : THE MAN OF THE MONTH IN GREAT BRITAIN.



SALISBURY BLACKING CHAMBERLAIN'S SHOES : A PROPHECY.



THE RUSSIAN SILVER ROUBLE JUGGERNAUT.

From *Der Wahrer Jacob*."CAN'T 'OO TALK?"—From *Judge* (New York)."PLEASE PUSH ME."—From *Judge* (New York).

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From December 19, 1895, to January 16, 1896.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

December 19.—The Senate only in session; the Venezuelan Boundary Commission bill from the House is debated. President Cleveland transmits correspondence relating to the Armenian outrages. Senator Hale (Rep., Me.) introduces a bill authorizing the construction of six battle-ships and twenty-five torpedo-boats.

December 20.—The Senate passes the House bill for a Venezuelan Boundary Commission without amendment; a message urging immediate action to relieve the financial situation, in accordance with the recommendations of the annual message, is received from President Cleveland....Both branches of Congress decide to forego the customary holiday recess which had been proposed.

December 21.—The Senate discusses the President's last message on the finances....In the House, Speaker Reed announces the committees; the principal chairmanships are assigned as follows: Ways and Means, Dingley (Me.); Foreign Affairs, Hitt (Ill.); Appropriations, Cannon (Ill.); Banking and Currency, Walker (Mass.); Rivers and Harbors, Hooker (N. Y.); Naval Affairs, Boutelle (Me.); Judiciary, Henderson (Iowa); Military Affairs, Hull (Iowa); Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Hepburn (Iowa); Indian Affairs, Sherman (N. Y.); Public Lands, Lacey (Iowa); Pensions, Loudenslager (N. J.); Irrigation of Arid Lands, Hermann (Ore.); Post Offices and Post Roads, Loud (Cal.); Coinage, Weights and Measures, Stone (Pa.)....President Cleveland signs the Venezuelan Boundary Commission bill.

December 23.—The House of Representatives only in session; merely routine business is transacted.

December 24.—The Senate passes the bill introduced by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.), to remove the disabilities of ex-Confederate officers who had formerly been in the service of the national government....No business of importance is transacted in the House.

December 25.—Neither branch of Congress is in session; the House Ways and Means Committee, under the chairmanship of Representative Dingley (Rep., Me.), completes a tariff and a bond bill.

December 26.—The House of Representatives only in session; the emergency tariff bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee is passed by a vote of 205 to 81, the Populists voting with the Democrats in the negative; the bill provides for a horizontal increase of duties.

December 27.—The Senate debates a resolution offered by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.), to issue bonds payable in either gold or silver....The House considers the bond bill presented by the Ways and Means Committee.

December 28.—The House of Representatives only in session; the bond bill is passed by a vote of 170 to 136, one Democrat (Hutcheson, Tex.) voting for the bill, and 47 Republicans, the six Populists, and Mr. Newlands (Silver, Nev.) voting with the Democrats against it.

December 30.—The Senate only in session; the Republicans complete the reorganization of the committees by a plurality vote. Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.) delivers a speech on the Monroe doctrine and the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

December 31.—In the Senate, Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) introduces a resolution directing the maintenance of the gold reserve.

January 3.—The Senate debates the resolution of Mr. Elkins (Rep., W. Va.), directing that no bonds be sold hereafter at private sale or under private contract....In the House, a bill is introduced by Mr. Sperry (Rep., Conn.), appropriating \$87,000,000 to provide for fortifications and coast defenses.

January 6.—The House of Representatives only in session; nothing of public importance is done.

January 7.—In the Senate, a free coinage substitute for the House bond bill is reported; Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) offers a plan for a popular loan; Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) defends the course of the administration....The House discusses the appointment of certain employees.

January 8.—A caucus of Republican Senators votes to have the House tariff bill reported without amendment....In the House, a joint resolution for the annexation of Hawaii is introduced.

January 9.—In the Senate, Mr. Baker (Rep., Kan.) introduces a resolution embodying the Monroe doctrine....The pension bill for the year ending June 30, 1897, is reported in the House; it carries an appropriation of \$141,325,820, being \$55,750 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

January 10.—In the Senate, Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) opens the debate on the free-silver substitute for the bond bill. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) introduces a resolution congratulating the South African Republic....Debate is begun on amendments to the rules.

January 11.—The House of Representatives only in session; the proposed amendments to the rules are adopted, with the exception of the provision for counting a quorum.

January 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) delivers a speech on silver....The House begins consideration of the pension appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

January 14.—In the Senate, Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) speaks in opposition to bond issues....The House, in committee of the whole, continues debate of the pension appropriation bill.

January 15.—Messrs. Mills (Dem., Tex.) and Pepper (Pop., Kan.) speak in the Senate against bonds and in favor of silver coinage....In the House, the pension appropriation bill is further debated.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

December 19.—Louisiana Democrats renominate Gov. Murphy J. Foster.

December 21.—The dispute between the city of Bridgeport, Conn., and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad over the elevation of tracks is settled by the abolition of about thirty grade-crossings and the closing of a few streets, the city to pay for one-sixth of the improvement....John C. Sheehan is chosen to succeed Richard Croker as one of the thirteen Tammany sachems. This action is regarded as investing Sheehan with the political leadership of Tammany Hall.

December 23.—The city government of Milwaukee, Wis., occupies the new City Hall....The government of Manitoba appeals to the country on the school question; a general election is ordered.

December 24.—Dr. Montague resigns the office of Minister of State in the Canadian Cabinet, and accepts that of Minister of Agriculture.

December 26.—The government of Manitoba, in a formal reply to the Dominion government's appeal for the establishment of separate schools, definitely rejects the proposition... Secretary Herbert, with the President's approval, awards the contract for the construction of battle-ships Nos. 5 and 6 to the Newport News (Va.) Company, at its bid of \$2,250,000 for each ship.

December 27.—The Board of Estimate of New York City appropriates \$3,000,000 for street-cleaning in 1896....The New York State Prison Commission recommends that convicts be employed in making supplies and doing work for public institutions.

December 28.—Mayor Swift, of Chicago, accuses prominent citizens of bribing members of the Common Council to secure franchises.

December 31.—New York City's budget for 1896 calls for \$44,000,000 to be raised in taxes—\$6,500,000 more than in 1895....The candidacy of Governor Morton, of New York, for the Presidency is formally announced.

January 1.—Legislatures meet in Maryland, Massachusetts, New York and Ohio; a Reform Democrat (Mr. William Cabell Bruce) is chosen President of the Maryland Senate; in the other three states the Republicans are in control with large majorities; the American Protective Association counts 73 members in the Massachusetts House....Representative R. H. Clarke (Dem., Ala.) announces that he will stand as a "sound money" candidate for Governor of Alabama against Joseph F. Johnston, the free-silver candidate....The candidacy of Governor Morton, of New York, for the Republican nomination as President is officially announced.... Villages having an aggregate population of 16,000 and covering an area of twelve square miles are annexed to the city of Cincinnati, increasing the population to 355,000....Numa Dudoussat, convicted of bribery as a member of the New Orleans city council, begins to serve his three years' sentence in the penitentiary.

January 2.—Inauguration of Governor Greenhalge, of Massachusetts....Governor Clarke, of Arkansas, is announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator against Senator Jones.... Opening of the Canadian Parliament; Lord Aberdeen declares remedial legislation concerning the Manitoba school question necessary.

January 3.—Postmaster General Wilson appoints L. T. Myers, of Richmond, Va., to be Assistant General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service.

January 4.—President Cleveland issues a proclamation admitting Utah to statehood.... All but four of the Canadian Ministers tender their resignations, in pursuance of a plan to make Sir Charles Tupper Premier in place of Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

January 6.—President Cleveland asks bids for a public loan of \$100,000,000....Inauguration of the first state officers of Utah....The appellate and criminal branches of the New York Supreme Court are opened for business....New York's claim for interest on money expended for equipping troops in the Civil War is allowed by the United States.

January 7.—Legislatures meet in Kentucky and Mississippi....The Pennsylvania Senate committee elicits testimony showing corruption in the Philadelphia police department.... Mayor Strong, of New York City, sends his annual message to the Board of Aldermen.

January 8.—Lloyd Lowndes is inaugurated Governor of Maryland....A statehood convention in Oklahoma breaks up in a fight among the representatives of rival cities....In the New York Senate, a state liquor tax bill is introduced.

January 9.—A letter is made public from President Cleveland, replying to newspaper attacks, in connection with the new bond issue....The New York Senate votes for investigation of the Greater New York question.

January 10.—Governor Bradley's message to the legislature of Kentucky urges reform and economy in all departments of the government....Senator Blackburn (Dem.) is renominated by the Democratic legislature caucus in Kentucky.

January 11.—The Republican members of the Kentucky legislature nominate Representative Godfrey Hunter for United States Senator.

January 13.—Asa S. Bushnell is inaugurated Governor of Ohio....The New York legislature adopts the resolution for a joint committee of inquiry on the Greater New York question....Meeting of the Iowa legislature.

January 14.—Governor Upham, of Wisconsin, issues a call for a special session of the legislature to convene February 18 to consider a bill reapportioning the state into legislative districts according to the new census.... Meeting of the New Jersey and South Carolina legislatures.

January 15.—Joseph B. Foraker (Rep.) is chosen United States Senator from Ohio, to succeed Calvin S. Brice.... Senator Allison (Rep.) is renominated by the Iowa Republican legislative caucus. Delegate Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown are nominated for the United States Senate by the Republicans of the Utah legislature.... Secretary Carlisle modifies the bond call by extending the time in which payments can be made....Thomas Greenway is re-elected Premier of Manitoba, and the separate-schools party is defeated by a large majority.... The six Canadian Cabinet Ministers who recently resigned return to office; Sir Charles Tupper, Sr., also takes a portfolio.

January 16.—Inauguration of Governor Drake, of Iowa....The Democratic national committee decides to hold the next national convention in Chicago, July 7.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

December 19.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies approves the credits asked for by the government for the Abyssinian campaign, votes confidence in the ministry (255 to 148) and adjourns till January 20, 1896.

December 21.—The Italian Senate approves the Abyssinian credits....The Chinese march into Port Arthur and hoist their flag.

December 22.—Riot in Tarragona, Spain, resulting from the levying of octroi duties.

December 23.—Augustus William Lawson Hemming is appointed Governor of British Guiana to succeed Sir Charles C. Lees.

December 25.—The Sultan of Turkey officially announces the appointment of three Christians as assistants

governors in Sivas, Bitlis, and Erzeroum.... A new law in Honduras enlarges the liberties of the press.

December 27.—French Chamber votes a supplementary credit for equipping gunboats for the far East and Cochin China.... Indian National Congress opened.

December 28.—The Japanese Parliament is opened; the Emperor sends a message of congratulation over the result of the war with China.

December 30.—The decree defining the powers of the French Resident in Madagascar is published in Paris.

January 1.—The Hawaiian government releases all the remaining political prisoners.

January 3.—Decrees of the Spanish government are published at Havana, Cuba, placing the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio under martial law, establishing a stricter censorship over the press, and placing all horses at the disposal of the government at a fixed price.

January 5.—Cecil Rhodes resigns the Premiership of the Cape Colony.

January 6.—Sir J. Gordon Sprigg is appointed Premier of the Cape Colony to succeed Cecil Rhodes.... The resignation of Captain-General Campos, in command of the Spanish forces in Cuba, is announced.

January 9.—Reassembling of the German Reichstag.

January 10.—Twenty-two persons at Johannesburg, in the Transvaal, including a brother of Cecil Rhodes, are arrested for treason.

January 11.—The Italian Parliament is prorogued.... Dr. Jameson is removed from the position of Administrator of Mashonaland, and is succeeded by F. J. Newton, Secretary of the British Colony of Bechuanaland.

January 14.—The flying squadron of the British Navy, consisting of twenty-one ships from the reserve, goes into commission on five days' notice.

January 15.—The British Government decides to bring Dr. Jameson and his officers to London for trial.

January 16.—M. Loubet, formerly President of the French Ministry, is elected President of the Senate.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

December 20.—In accordance with the advice of Minister Terrell, the government of the United States decides to remove American missionaries and citizens from the disaffected district of Marash, in Asia Minor.

December 21.—Serious fighting reported between Turkish troops and the Druses near Antioch.... Armenians imprisoned in Constantinople without specific accusations are released.

December 23.—The International Arbitration Society at London reasserts its demand for arbitration of the Venezuelan boundary dispute, while regretting President Cleveland's attitude.... Portuguese Government informs King Gungunhana that complete submission is necessary preliminary to negotiations for peace.

December 24.—The American Peace Society passes a resolution calling on Great Britain and the United States to recede from their present positions on the Venezuelan boundary dispute.... Powers offer to mediate between the Porte and the Armenian insurgents at Zeitum.

December 25.—The relations between Austria and the Vatican are harmonized, the Papal Nuncio Agliardi having been recalled.

December 26.—Extradition treaty between France and Holland ratified.

December 29.—Dr. Jameson leads five hundred armed

men across the Transvaal frontier to aid the Uitlanders against the Boers.

January 1.—President Cleveland appoints Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court; Justice Alvey, of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals; Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, of New York; President Gilman, of the Johns Hopkins University, and ex-Minister Andrew D. White, as Commissioners to determine the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana.... Dr. Jameson, Administrator of the British South Africa Company, leading a force of less than 500 armed men into the territory of the South African Republic in the Transvaal, engages in battle with 2,000 Dutch Boers who occupy a strong position near Krügersdorp; his action is promptly disavowed by Great Britain.

January 2.—Dr. Jameson's force is repulsed by the Boers, and after a serious loss of life is compelled to surrender; the Boers make prisoners of the entire party near Johannesburg.... Lord Aberdeen, in his speech at the opening of the Dominion Parliament, announces the signing of a joint report by the Commissioners of the United States and Canada on the Alaska boundary.... The *London Chronicle* begins the publication of important cabled correspondence from its special representative at Washington sent to investigate the state of feeling on the Venezuela boundary question.

January 3.—Emperor William of Germany congratulates President Krüger of the South African Republic on his victory over Dr. Jameson's force; the message is interpreted as hostile to Great Britain.... The Turkish government grants permission to the Americans at Harpoot to distribute relief to the Armenians there.

January 4.—Justice Brewer is elected chairman of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

January 7.—Delegate Palma, representing the Cuban revolutionary government in this country, lays before Secretary of State Olney the complete history of the present rebellion, from the insurgents' point of view, and appeals to the United States for recognition of the beligerent rights of the revolutionists.... The Evangelical Alliances of the United States and Great Britain open a week's season of prayer in concert for peace between the nations.

January 9.—The British Colonial Office denies the report that British troops have trespassed on Venezuelan disputed territory.... Mr. Henry Norman, special representative at Washington of the *London Chronicle*, concludes his service in that capacity by obtaining the views of members of Congress.

January 10.—The Abyssinians make three attacks on the town of Makalle, but are repulsed with heavy loss. The Italians lose five killed and twenty wounded.

January 11.—Sir Claude McDonald is appointed British Minister to China, in place of Sir Nicholas O'Connor, recently appointed Ambassador to Russia.... The Italian troops again repel the Abyssinians at Makalle.... President Crespo of Venezuela appoints a commission to search for data concerning the British Guiana boundary line, in order to assist the United States Commission.

January 13.—Senator Gray (Dem., Del.) introduces a bill in the Senate to repeal that section of the Revised Statutes which imposes a penalty on any one who corresponds with an officer of a foreign government with intent to influence such government in relation to any dispute with the United States.... The Turkish Government refuses to permit the Red Cross Society to distribute relief funds among the Armenians.... The Abyssinians are again repulsed at Makalle.

January 14.—The International Arbitration League, at London, appoints a committee to forward the movement for a permanent arbitration court to decide questions between the United States and Great Britain.

January 15.—The Chengtu Commission appointed by the United States, consisting of Consul Read, Lieutenant-Commander Merrell, and Mr. Cheshire, receives unusual honors in China.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

December 19.—The strike of steamfitters in New York City, involving many sympathetic strikes, is brought to an end, the men modifying their demand that piping should not be cut by machinery, but asking that it should be done by union men only.

December 20.—The Philadelphia trolley car strikers seek the aid of Eugene V. Debs, and ex-President McBride, of the American Federation of Labor.... Three Wall Street firms of brokers suspend as a result of the fall in stocks caused by the war scare... There is an average drop of five points in American securities on the London stock market.

December 21.—The president of the Union Traction Company, of Philadelphia, refuses the settlement agreed to by the striking motormen and conductors... Two more Wall Street failures are announced.

December 23.—The strike of motormen and conductors on the Philadelphia trolley lines is settled, the terms of agreement being that the men shall go to work on the old basis and under the old rules.... The Memphis Cotton Exchange adopts resolutions recommending to producers that the acreage of cotton be not increased over that of the past season.

December 24.—The Boston Clearing House Association decides to issue to its members certificates similar to those issued by the New York Clearing House.... W. G. Hopper & Co., bankers and brokers, of Philadelphia, assign.

December 25.—Some of the Philadelphia trolley men again go on strike, but a temporary settlement is effected.... The coke companies of the Connellsville district of Pennsylvania announce an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent. in wages for all grades of labor.

December 26.—Trust companies take most of the new Philadelphia $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. loan of \$1,000,000.... The price of coke is advanced 25 per cent.

December 27.—The Interstate Commerce Commission takes steps to dissolve the recently-formed Joint Traffic Association of the leading railroads of the country.

December 31.—A new bond syndicate, under the direction of J. Pierpont Morgan, is formed for the purpose of selling \$200,000,000 in gold to the government of the United States.... The Philadelphia Bourse, the first general exchange to be erected in the United States, is dedicated.... The Atlanta Exposition is formally closed; the

turnstiles indicate an attendance, since the opening day (September 18), of 1,286,863 persons, of whom 817,028 paid for admission; the total receipts approximate \$1,250,000, and are not exceeded by the expenditures.

January 1.—The Santa Fé railway system is transferred by the receivers to the new organization.... A



By courtesy of *Shipping and Commercial List*.

NEW BUILDING OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.
Dedicated January 15, 1896.

strong combination of the ice companies of New York City and vicinity is effected.

January 3.—A second strike of motormen and conductors of the Philadelphia Union Traction Company results in failure.

January 6.—Eight hundred members of the Stonecutters' Union, employed in 26 stoneyards in Chicago, strike because of the use of stone-cutting machines by their employers, working from 16 to 24 hours a day; they demand an eight-hour day for the machines, with union cutters to operate them.

January 8.—The bituminous coal miners of Indiana demand an advance in the mining scale from 60 to 66 cents, to take effect April 1, when the Pittsburgh price is to be advanced from 64 to 70 cents.

January 9.—Under instructions from the Attorney-

General, action is begun against the Joint Traffic Association.

January 10.—Charles W. Smith is appointed receiver of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad by Judge Collier at Albuquerque, N. M....The New York Life Insurance Company withdraws its subscription of \$10,000,000 from the Morgan bond syndicate.

January 11.—Failure of the Keen-Sutterle Company, leather importers, of Philadelphia.

January 13.—The rolling-mills of Birmingham, Ala., grant puddlers an additional 25 cents a ton, and all other employees an advance of 2 per cent. in wages.

January 15.—Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan announces the dissolution of the syndicate formed to purchase United States bonds....The new building of the New York Clearing House Association is dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

January 16.—Employees of the Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburgh, strike because of a 25 per cent. reduction in wages.

NOTABLE GATHERINGS.

December 19.—In New York City a dinner is held in celebration of the centennial anniversary of the commercial treaty which John Jay negotiated between the United States and Great Britain; many prominent persons are present, and speeches are made in eulogy of Jay and his work.

December 20.—Meeting of the Indian Rights Association at Philadelphia.

December 21.—The 275th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims is celebrated at Plymouth, Mass.; Senator Hoar is the orator of the day.



CARDINAL SATOLLI,

Who received the red hat at Baltimore, January 5, 1896.



DR. JOHN SHAW BILLINGS,

Appointed chief librarian of consolidated New York libraries.

December 26-31.—Meetings of various scientific and literary societies having a membership composed largely of university and college instructors. Among these may be mentioned, the American Society of Naturalists, the American Physiological Association, the Geological Society of America, the Association of American Anatomists, the American Morphological Society, and the American Psychological Association, all in session at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; the thirteenth annual meeting of the Modern Language Association of America at Yale University, the American Historical Association at Washington, D. C., and the American Economic Association (in joint session with the Political Science Association of the Central States) at Indianapolis.

December 30.—A great Armenian relief meeting in the Boston City Hall is addressed by Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society.

January 5.—The Cardinal's beretta is conferred on Mgr. Satolli in the Baltimore Cathedral in the presence of the leading Roman Catholic dignitaries of the country.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

December 20.—Deputation to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on British Church aid to university colleges.

December 27.—The New York Association of Academic Principals appoints a committee to confer with the colleges on uniform entrance requirements.

December 28.—A bill to establish a national university

at Washington is introduced in both houses of Congress; it authorizes co-operative relations with other institutions in the country.

December 30.—Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kelly, of Chicago, promises to erect a chapel for the University of Chicago, to cost \$100,000.

January 2.—Houston Hall, a club-house at the University of Pennsylvania, is dedicated. ...Formation of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library Association.



MR. W. L. COURTHOPE,
Professor of Poetry at Oxford.

January 8.—Dr. John Shaw Billings is appointed superintending librarian of the consolidated New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations.

January 10.—It is announced that there will be no more morning prayers at Wellesley College until a chapel shall be provided large enough to accommodate all the students.

January 11.—Founder's Day is observed at Cornell University; President Schurman, Andrew Carnegie, and others make addresses.

January 15.—Twelve students are expelled from the University of North Carolina for hazing and conduct unbecoming gentlemen.

CASUALTIES.

December 19.—An explosion of gas in a bituminous coal mine in Chatham County, North Carolina, causes the loss of 38 lives.

December 20.—An explosion of firedamp in the Nelson mine, near Dayton, Tenn., kills 24 miners....Floods cause much destruction in the Mississippi Valley.

December 22.—The British steamer *Alicia*, bound for Bilbao, is sunk in collision with the British steamer *Nelley Abbey*, from London for Blythe, Eng.; five persons are drowned....The International Navigation Company's steamship *Berlin* runs into and sinks the British ship *Willowbank*, about thirty miles southeast of Portland, Eng....The Red D Line steamship *Nausemond* is sunk off the island of Oruba, in the Caribbean Sea, after collision with the Spanish steamship *Mexico*; eight are drowned.

December 24.—Severe gales are reported along the English and Irish coasts; many vessels are lost.

December 25.—The French steamer *Emile-Héloise* is run down and sunk, off the coast of Algiers, by the British steamer *Bellerophon*, and thirty passengers are drowned.

December 27.—More than twenty persons are killed in a panic caused by a cry of fire in a Baltimore theatre.

December 31.—The British four-masted steel ship *Janet Cowan* goes ashore on rocks near Carmanah Point, Vancouver Island, and becomes a total loss; her captain, M. A. Thompson, and six of the crew lose their lives.

January 2.—Six persons are killed in a fire at Columbus, Ohio, caused by an explosion of natural gas.

CRIME AND VIOLENCE.

December 29.—Near Lebanon, Ky., a woman is burned alive in her house, and a man is shot to death, by a mob.

January 5.—Governor Morton, of New York, receives a statement from John McGough, a prisoner in Clinton prison, to the effect that he fired the shot which killed Robert Ross in the election riot at Troy in 1894, and for which Bartholomew Shea had been sentenced to death; Governor Morton reprieves Shea for 28 days.

January 9.—The Grand Jury returns an indictment against Chief Justice Snodgrass, of Tennessee, for felonious assault.

January 10.—A murderer in Niagara County, New York, is pursued and shot to death by a posse.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

December 19.—The jury in the case of Sheriff Tamsen, of New York, fails to agree on a verdict....The New York Court of Appeals decides in favor of Erastus Wiman in the forgery case.

December 23.—The United States Supreme Court decides that abraded coins are a legal tender.



GENERAL BARATIERI,

Commander-in-Chief of the Italian Army in Erythria.

December 27.—The investigating committee of the New York Yacht Club begins inquiry into the charges made by Lord Dunraven against the management of the *Defender* in the races of September last; Lord Dunraven is examined and cross-examined at length; the sessions are secret.

December 28.—Great demonstration in Havana, Cuba in honor of Captain-General Campos ... Baron von Hammerstein, who left Germany under charges of forgery and embezzlement, is arrested in Athens under direct orders from Emperor William.

December 29.—Celebration of Mr. Gladstone's eighty-sixth birthday.

December 31.—Alfred Austin is appointed Poet Laureate of England.... The New York Yacht Club committee completes its inquiry into Lord Dunraven's charges.

January 1.—The "Tournament of Roses," an annual floral fête, at Pasadena, Cal., is attended by ten thousand visitors.... An ice palace is opened at Leadville, Colo.

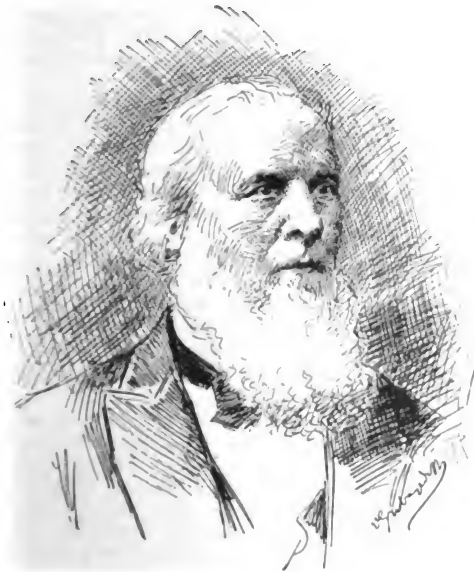
January 7.—The report of the *America's Cup* Committee on the *Defender-Va kyrie III.* races is made public.

January 13.—Prince Leopold of Prussia resigns his command in the German Army as a result of a quarrel with Emperor William.

January 15.—Commander Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth, of the Salvation Army, announce their recall from work in the United States.

OBITUARY.

December 20.—Rev. Dr. Josiah Tyler, for forty years a missionary of the American Board among the Zulus of South Africa.... Charles Frederic Williams, the well-known writer of legal works, 53.



THE LATE NATHANIEL GEORGE CLARK, D.D.

December 21.—Samuel T. Shugert, of Pennsylvania, Commissioner of Patents under President Buchanan, 87.

December 22.—Gen. James C. Veatch, of Indiana, 76.

December 23.—Sergius Michael Dragomanoff Stepniak (pseudonym), the Russian nihilist, 54.... George Godolphin Osborne, ninth Duke of Leeds, 67.... John Russell Hind, the English astronomer, 72.... Sir Edward James Harland, member of the British Parliament for North Belfast, Ireland, since 1889, 64.... Daniel Newhall, a pioneer of Milwaukee, Wis., and prior to the Civil War the largest grain-shipper in the West, 74.

December 24.—William John Fitz Patrick, a well-known Irish author, 65.... Rev. Dr. George W. Dame, Rector Emeritus of the Church of the Epiphany, New York City, 83.

December 25.—James Chauncey Johnson, music writer and teacher, 75.... John De Haven White, known as "the father of American dentistry," 80.

December 26.—Rt. Rev. Acigius Junger, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Nisqually, comprising the state of Washington and part of Oregon.... George W. Lawe, one of the oldest white men born within the limits of the present state of Wisconsin, 85.

December 27.—George Wellington Dillingham, the well-known New York publisher, 54.... Captain James Prentice Butler, of Saratoga, N. Y., 79.... General Meerschheidt Hüllesen, commander of the German Garde du Corps.

December 28.—William H. Wallis, a veteran American actor, 70.... Robert F. Walsh, of New York City, a well-known writer, 37.... William Agur Booth, prominent in religious and philanthropic work, 90.

December 29.—Charles H. Bulkley, president of the Park and Boulevard Commission, of Cleveland, O., 53.... Russel Arnold Ballou, Universalist editor and lecturer, 68.... Rev. Myron Adams, of Rochester, N. Y.

December 30.—Lady Fanny Gregory (Mrs Stirling), the English actress, 78.... Kenton C. Murray, editor of the Norfolk (Va.) *Landmark*.

December 31.—Stephen P. Irwin, one of the earliest cotton manufacturers in New England, 98.

January 1.—Alfred Ely Beach, for nearly fifty years active in the editorship of the *Scientific American*, 70.... Mrs. Patty Vinton Richardson, of Bethel, Vt., who drew a pension as the widow of a Revolutionary soldier, 95.... John B. Blair, artist and inventor, 95.

January 2.—Judge Aristee Louis Tissot, a prominent New Orleans Democrat, 57.... Prof. James Webb Rogers, of Bladensburg, Md., 74.... Hubert Joseph Walther Frère-Orban, Belgian advocate and politician, 83.

January 3.—Rev. Dr. Nathaniel George Clark, for many years secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 71.

January 4.—Commander Louis Kingsley, U. S. N.... Judge Henry A. Moore, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 70.... Prince Alexander of Prussia, General of Infantry, 75.... Dr. Joseph Hubert Reinkens, one of the leaders in the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany, 74.... Alfred Henri Marie Jacquemart, a well-known French sculptor, 72.

January 5.—Mrs. Mary Esther Miller, of Springfield, Mass., a writer on New England life and manners, 70.... Captain George W. Couch, one of the veteran steamship commanders of the Old Dominion Line, 72.

January 6.—Col. Thomas Wallace Knox, author of many popular juvenile books, 61.... Major James Clarence Post, U. S. A.... Gen. Mortimer Dormer Leggett, of Cleveland, O., 75.... Gen. William Polke Lasselle, 59.... Count de Laubespain, Senator for Nievre, France, 85.

January 7.—Sir Julian Goldamid, member of the British Parliament, 58.... John W. Coleman, founder of the San Francisco Stock and Exchange Board, 61.... Charles Frederick Dietz-Mounin, Life Senator of France, 69.... Herr Reclam, the Leipzig publisher.... Edward B. Wilson, of Kingston, Ont., major in the late Royal Canadian Rifles, 71.... M. Felix François Deville, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, 85.

January 8.—Circuit Court Judge Taylor Berry, of Vir-

ginia....Baron Blackburn, 83...Paul Verlaine, the French poet, 51....Cardinal Guiseppe Maria Granniello, 62....Senator Kaulbach, of Nova Scotia....Col. James A. Green, of Milledgeville, Ga., 80...Ex-Governor William R. Marshall, of Minnesota, 73 (reported dead April 4, 1895).

January 9.—Eugene B. Wight, for twenty-five years Washington correspondent of Chicago newspapers, 52.

January 10.—Rev. Dr. William Morton Postlethwaite, chaplain of the United States Military Academy at West Point....Thomas Dunlap, the oldest member of Tammany Hall, 80....Walter Clark Nichols, a writer in the employ of Harper & Brothers.

January 11.—Ex-Senator George G. Wright, of Iowa, 76....Most Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg, D.D., Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, Ireland....Gen. Francis Channing Barlow, of New York, 82....Isaac Wilson, a Democratic member of the Kentucky House.

January 14.—Chief Judge John M. Robinson, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, 68....Mayor Henry S. Tyler, of Louisville, Ky., 44....Judge William S. Shurtleff, of

January 16.—Ex-Congressman Nathaniel Barratt-Smithers, of Delaware, 78....Gen. Edward B. Fowler, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 69.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

MEETING OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The British Parliament will be reconvened on February 11.

INTERCOLLEGIATE DEBATES.

The annual Cornell-Pennsylvania debate will take place this year at Ithaca, on Washington's Birthday, February 22. The subject will be, "Resolved, That the federal government should provide by public taxation for the establishment and maintenance of a national university at Washington."

The Harvard-Princeton debate will be held at Cambridge, March 13, on the question, "Resolved, That Congress should take immediate steps toward the complete retirement of all legal tender notes," Princeton taking the affirmative and Harvard the negative.

The Yale-Harvard debate will be held at New Haven early in May, but particulars have not yet been announced.

FOREIGN EXPOSITIONS OF 1896.

The opening of the Mexican International Exposition, originally set for April 2, 1896, has been postponed six months, in order to admit of the completion of the grounds and buildings.

The great exposition to be held at Budapest in celebration of the millennium of Hungary will be opened with imposing ceremonies on May 2, 1896, by the Emperor Francis Joseph, and it will remain open continuously till the end of October. The fair will be a purely national institution, only such wares being exhibited as are produced in Hungary, or the component parts of which are raised on Hungarian soil.

An International Exhibition for Navigation and Fisheries is to be held at Kiel from May 13 to September 30, under the auspices of the German Government. It is expected that the United States will make a river and harbor exhibit similar to that displayed at Chicago, and also a fisheries exhibit.

An International Art Exhibition is to be held at Berlin from May to October next. United States Consul-General De Kay, at Berlin, reports to the State Department that he has secured an allotment of room for American artists, and a promise from the president of the exhibition committee that the American artists shall have the same privileges as artists in London and Paris, viz.: Their works shall be selected by a committee in New York appointed from home artists and art lovers and shall be brought to Berlin and returned to New York free of charge. The Consul-General says he could secure yet more liberal treatment if there were some expression of opinion in America to indicate the probability of a large and representative collection of home work being brought together.

THE TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE.

The annual Tuskegee Negro Conference will be held at Tuskegee, Ala., under the auspices of the Normal and Industrial Institute, of which Mr. Booker T. Washington is the head, on March 4.



By courtesy of the *Scientific American*.

THE LATE ALFRED ELY BEACH,
Editor of the *Scientific American*.

Springfield, Mass., 66....Gen. Charles A. Heckman, of Philadelphia, 73

January 15.—Reginald Windsor Sackville, seventh Earl De-La-Warr, 79.



"THERE WERE NO HOUSES HERE WHEN THESE FIVE MEN ROCKING THIS PAN CAMPED IN THE GULCH."

THE STORY OF CRIPPLE CREEK

BY CY WARMAN.

THERE were no houses here when these five men rocking this pan camped in the gulch. One of their burros had gone lame and they had stopped to rest him; but when they washed out some of the sand and got gold they decided to prospect. They built a cabin. One of them fell from the top of it, lit on the dog, broke the dog's leg and his own arm, making three cripples in the camp; and they called it Cripple Creek. The creek itself is about a yard wide. These men knew that ten years prior to their coming a man had salted a claim at Mt. Pisgah, not more than a mile from where they were, got himself talked about and came very nearly getting hanged. But they knew other things as well, and among them gold. So they stayed and prospected and others came. The whole country was at that time a cattle range. During the year 1891 a number of locations were made, some pay dirt found, and stories of the camp began to appear in the Denver papers. In the spring of 1892 people were crazy over Creede, and went there by hundreds and by twos and fours to Cripple Creek, and in that way the gold camp was kept back a year at least. Cripple Creek is at the foot of Pike's Peak on the

west, by rail one hundred and thirty-three miles from Denver; and just over on the east side is Colorado Springs, a smart little city, full of young men. All through 1892 these youthful "brokers" swaggered about the hotels transferring mining shares by the tens and hundreds of thousands as carelessly as they exchanged cigarettes. A prospect hole would be stocked at \$100,000 and the shares would probably sell for a quarter of a cent, and that was too much. In the meantime the Sherman law was repealed, silver went down, many of the silver mines and some of the camps were closed, and the prospectors went out in search of gold. Experienced miners took the places of those who were guessing in the new camp; men with whiskers and money crowded the boy brokers off the walks at Colorado Springs, and things began to get themselves on solid ground.

Two stage lines, one from Divide on the Colorado Midland, the other from Cañon City on the Denver and Rio Grande, carried people to and from the camp. In 1893 the Midland Terminal Railroad began building from Divide, and in 1894 the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad was built to con-



THE RUSH TO CRIPPLE CREEK. SUMMER OF '94.

nect with the Rio Grande. It required nerve to build a railroad in Colorado at that time, and Mr. H. Collbran made more than one trip to New York before he secured the money necessary to build the Midland Terminal. President Johnson of the F. & C. C. was more fortunate, being backed by Mr. D. H. Moffat, who furnished 78 per cent. of the money for that road, which, I believe, paid from the first month. Moffat is a Midas, and when he puts up his "51 per cent." capital rushes to him from every corner of the country.

This latter line, which was expected to haul ore to Florence for a dollar a ton, was barely opened when the miners, backed by an erratic governor whose mind was always troubled in times of peace, went on a senseless strike,* and so the camp was given another year's setback.

But gold! gold! was the magic word, and the trail blazed by the amateur prospector and the beardless brokers, who were the real pioneers, was followed up until all the West knew about Cripple Creek and believed in it.

During the summer of 1892 an old man, "grub-staked" by his son, who was a locomotive fireman on the Midland Railroad, sunk a hole on Summit Hill. When he could no longer throw the dirt out he would lower his bucket, climb down the ladder, fill the bucket, climb out and haul the dirt up after him. In this way the patient old man succeeded in the course of two or three months in sinking a shaft thirty feet deep. Here he struck gold—gold that he could see with his naked eye, bedimmed as it was by age; and, being offered \$40,000, sold the claim and went away. Fifty feet from that shaft I have seen them ploughing up the dirt with a street plough, throwing away only the sod, and hauling "the scenery" down to the stamp mill. A hundred yards

to the west I have seen them picking out and sorting the storm-stained rocks that for centuries have lain bare, catching the summer's sun and winter's snow, and they, too, went to the mill.

Another railway employee staked a ranchman, with whose daughter he was in love, and they found gold; and the young man found something better than gold, in a happy marriage with the ranchman's daughter.

One need not romance here. The simple true tales of the many poor men who have found fortunes, great and small, in this godsend to Colorado in her silver calamity, would make good reading if well told.

I remember the first graphic description I had of Cripple Creek. I was making my first pilgrimage to the new find, and when we had left the railroad and piled into the old rickety Concord coach, I asked my *vis-a-vis* if the camp were lively. He was from Texas, and his dark mustache hung over his mouth like a horseshoe over a door.

"I reckon *seau*," he said, with the hard pedal on the so. "Two stage lines, two telegraph lines, two dance halls, two hotels, time locks on the dinin' rum do's, waite's on rolah-skates an' head waite's on hossback—I reckon we'er purt nigh in it."



THE MAN WHO LOCATED THE EL PASO, THE FIRST MINE IN CRIPPLE CREEK.—STILL A MINER.

Then there was a long, tiresome ride of sixteen miles (now thirty-one by rail) over a new road that

* This strike cost the State \$135,000. \$80,000 of which fell upon El Paso County.—*Cripple Creek Illustrated*.—Warren & Stride.



THE GREAT UTE AND HIS SQUAW.



THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

SCENES ON THE ROAD TO CRIPPLE CREEK.

had been made through wild gorges, along the sides of steep hills, over the flat tops of high mountains, through tangled forests of fallen pine, with wide spaces here and there where teams could pass; where even the mail coach had to side track for the heavy freight wagons laden with ore. Nine miles out we exchanged our tired bronchos for six fresh horses, heavier than the others, to take us over the long high hill, the summit of which overlooked the camp. Slowly down the long slope we rolled until we were at the edge of the town; then the driver, shaking out his reins, threw his long whip out over the team and away we dashed right into the camp, through the narrow crooked streets, never slacking our pace until we swung round and came to a quick stop at the door of the big wooden hotel. Stage coaches always arrive that way—it's one of the "theatricals" of the camp. Now we all scrambled for rooms at the hotel just as we had scrambled for seats in the coach, and when we had registered some of us scrambled into the bar-room, for we were chilled, cramped and stiff from long sitting in the narrow

seats. From that time until midnight it seemed to me that the swinging doors between the lobby and the bar never came to rest, either open or shut, for a single moment. Through one side flowed an endless stream of men that flowed as steadily out through the other. Everybody was busy, either giving or receiving information about the camp, talking mines, mills or corner lots. Everywhere could be seen the signs of life; that nervous sort of life peculiar to mining camps; and all the people had about them an air of suppressed excitement, and some of them appeared nervous—almost scared—as, I fancy, soldiers seem before a battle.

Everybody was in a hurry. "We ain't got time to change forks at this station," said the tired looking table girl, replacing the fork which I had left on the fish plate for her to take away. Next morning at breakfast I saw a man butter a big round buckwheat cake, and having no fork, and no time to wait for one, he turned up the edge of the cake near him until it began to roll, then he shot his hand over it, picked up the roll and began to eat it as a coun-

try boy eats striped candy. But the picturesqueness of the place is gone; it went with the disappearance of the stage coach, whose driver, hearing the whistle of the locomotive, that great civilizer, folded his long lash, slipped from his high seat, and, mingling with the star of empire, the desperado and the red



THE ANACONDA MINE, CRIPPLE CREEK.

man, went West. The business of the camp, which a little while ago was handled by two stage lines and a half hundred freight wagons is now an important item in the traffic of two railroads. Three sleepers leave Denver every night over the Rio Grande via Florence direct to Cripple Creek. From thirty to forty cars of merchandise and supplies go in, and as many cars of ore come out over the Santa-Fé route daily.

If the railroad company can hold all their discoveries this road ought to pay without hauling freight. General Passenger Agent Bailey, of the Colorado Midland, tells me that "in establishing the grade for the Midland Terminal over twenty different mineral veins were developed."

Most mining camps are dreary, bleak and cold in winter and not over cheerful in summer; but Cripple Creek is an exception to the general run. Here the hills are rounded, grass-grown and pine-clad, with miles of carriage roads and hundreds of miles of good trail, or bridle paths, little sunny vales full of wild flowers where crystal brooks gurggle through the tall grass. Leaving Cripple Creek, the Florence Railroad winds away through forests of pine, while the Midland, after crossing an open park, drops suddenly into dark cañons, deep gorges and wild glens. The scene from Cripple Creek at morning, when heaven's searchlight teeters up over the shoulder of Pike's Peak, catching the summit of Sangre de Christo range and burning its way down to the base, showing every gorge and peak—almost every pinon—fifty miles away, is worth crossing the Atlantic to see. More gorgeous still is the scene at evening, when the sun teeters down across the western range and burns its way up to the top of Pike's Peak, turning the trees to torches and the crags and spires to splinters of gold. The thousands of tourists who will go to the top of

the Peak next summer can, by the aid of their glasses, look down into these great gold fields and count a half dozen busy towns, holding no less than twenty-five thousands souls, that have been built up round the original camp of the cripples. Last summer they ran suburban trains every hour out of Cripple Creek, and now they are to have a free delivery of mails, and there is talk of another railroad direct from Denver. This latter enterprise, it seems, would be a senseless undertaking, not at all necessary to the prosperity of the camp nor the country at large. The sharp competition between the rival roads already there will insure low rates, probably lower than the railroads can afford. What more do they need?

While a few American miners have "trecked" away to the malarial wilds of South Africa, where prospecting is not only expensive but extremely



MR. STRATTON.

hazardous, hundreds have found fortunes in our Western hills.

Mr. Stratton, it is said, walked into Cripple to save \$3.50 stage fare, and now his greatest struggle is to keep his foreman from taking more than \$100,000 a month out of the Independence mine. It would be absurd, of course, to say that all the people who go to Cripple Creek prospect, or that all mines pay. There are always some sad faces to be seen about the hotels, but comparatively few. It has been called "the Cripple Creek craze," but to one who has seen the place once or twice a year since its discovery, seen them chop streets through pine forests in spring, build towns in summer, open saloons, theatres and Sunday schools in the early autumn—where wages are good, no beggars and few loafers—this designation seems inapplicable.

In March, 1893, I met Mr. A. F. Wuensch, a well-known mining expert, who is almost constantly employed by Mr. Moffat and other heavy investors, who was making his first examination of the camp.

"In what respect," I asked, "does Cripple Creek differ from other gold camps in the West, and what do you think of the prospects?" He answered that I could not remember if he told me.

"Then write it," said I, and, seating himself at a long table in the great lobby of the Clarendon Hotel, where a hundred incandescent lights burned in the ceiling and great pinon logs cracked and blazed in the open fireplace; amid the hum of a hundred voices, the bursting of champagne corks and the rattle of dishes in the dining room, the nervous click of the telegraph, the typewriter and the poker chip; the cracking of billiard balls, the monotonous call of the keno man and, at times, above it all the cry of the night without, where the winds moaned and the storm beat against the windows, he wrote:

"The district, so far, has not received the careful investigation and studious attention necessary to warrant a pronounced opinion. The base or primitive formation of the district is archæan granite, there existing no deposits of sedimentary rock. This feature prevailing, it is evident that the meridional continental vertebra of which Pike's Peak is a prominent feature was elevated above ocean level for eons prior to and for ages after the paleozoic period. As a consequence none of the stratified rocks are found, but the granite rock is capped with the eruptive rocks, principal among which is an iron bearing siliceous felsite, locally known as 'pyritiferous porphyry.' This eruptive rock covers an area of eight by six miles and is again broken through by more recent dikes of rhyolite and andesite. Cripple Creek consequently exhibits three different ages and distinct varieties of igneous rocks. The time of the first eruption was not later than the cretaceous period, as demonstrated by similar igne-

ous rock overflows in Colorado, where sedimentary formation afforded a safe datum. Then followed the dikes and intrusions of junior eruptive rocks, the age of which cannot be definitely fixed. There



MR. D. H. MOFFAT.

is a greater diversity in the vein system of this district than is usual in most mining camps, there being at least three characteristic pay veins. One of these is between the overflow of porphyry and the underlying archæan granite; the other following along the latter dikes of eruptive rock, and



PRINCIPAL STREET IN THE TOWN OF CRIPPLE CREEK.

lastly the vein occupying fault and fracture crevices and fissures.

"Regarding the genesis of the ore few if any well informed mining engineers and economic geologists care to express themselves at the present time, all agreeing, however, that the nature of the country rock and composition of the dike material is favorable to gold lodes or ledges of commercial value."

I went down one shaft that had passed through three distinct layers of ore ranging from four to eight feet thick. These veins were encountered at about forty, sixty and seventy feet from the surface, and it was as easy, having once seen the ore that produced gold, to detect the pay-streak, as it is to tell the jelly from the breadstuff in a stratified cake.

There are, perhaps, seventy-five mines in the whole camp that are able to ship ore now that the new cyanide mills at Florence have been completed. Mr Moffat, who is largely interested in that enterprise, says the Florence mills can treat ore at a profit that carries \$5 worth of gold to the ton. It is all down hill to Florence, and the length of a train depends more on the size and capacity of the air-pump than on the strength of the locomotive. Florence is on the Arkansas River, where the great oil wells are, and the foot-hills all about are full of coal and lime, making it a desirable and advantageous point for smelting.

The fact that Cripple Creek is now pouring gold into the Denver mint at the rate of \$1,000,000 a month has set men prospecting for the precious metal everywhere.

New fields are being found and old camps long abandoned are being reopened. Leadville, the famous silver camp, managed in 1895, while producing thirteen and a half million ounces of silver, sixty-two million pounds of lead, four and a half million pounds of copper and a million pounds of zinc, to thresh out one hundred thousand four hundred and ninety-nine ounces of gold, nearly \$5,000,000 more gold than came from that camp in 1894.

Cripple Creek has enabled Colorado to wrest from California the title of "The Golden State," her output being nearly \$2,000,000 ahead of California. This is her record for 1895:

Gold.....	\$17,340,495
Silver.....	14,259,049
Lead.....	2,955,114
Copper.....	877,000



PUTTING IN THE SHAFT.—WILL IT PROVE TO BE A BONANZA?

Coal.....	5,800,000
Iron.....	3,151,000
Stone.....	1,525,000
Farms, orchards and live stock.....	25,700,000
Denver manufactures.....	40,000,000

Total..... \$111,006,658

	1895.	1894.
Gold.....	\$17,340,495	\$11,235,506
Silver.....	14,259,049	14,721,761
Lead.....	2,955,114	3,208,613
Copper.....	877,492	767,420

Totals..... \$35,432,150 \$29,993,280

For the first time since 1871 Colorado has produced more gold than silver.

The following table is a complete history of Cripple Creek's gold production:

1892—First year's output.....	\$600,000
1893—Second year's output.....	2,100,000
1894—Third year's output.....	3,000,000
1895—Fourth year's output.....	8,000,000

It is easy to see that the repeal of the Sherman law has been a greater blessing to Colorado than it can possibly be to any other section. It is also interesting to note that with all her gold, her farm, orchard and live stock products for last year were \$7,000,000 in excess of her gold output. One result of the development of Cripple Creek is the increase in the number of mining exchanges, there being no less than a dozen in Colorado. Colorado Springs claims that more mining shares are sold there daily than in any other city in America. It would be unwise for any one to invest in mining shares without reliable information as to the prospects of the property, and yet it transpires that if in the absence of such information an investor had bought one thousand shares of each of the Cripple Creek stocks listed on the Colorado exchanges January 1, 1895, and sold them December 1, 1895, he would not have lost on a single share.

"THAT FLOOD OF GOLD!"

BY CARL SNYDER.

NOTHING could have been farther from the minds of men, six or seven years ago, than a glut of gold. The man who would have promised such a thing would have been laughed at as a dreamer of dreams. Gold mining seemed on the decline. The supply was falling. The richest fields were failing. There was a dread even among conservative men of a yellow metal famine. The chief commercial nations were on a gold basis, and there did not seem enough to go round. It was Bismarck who said of the matter: "We are all in one bed, and the blanket is too narrow to reach; each nation is tugging at this blanket and pulling it off some one else." There seemed nothing more likely than a world-wide scramble for this precious metal.

And all this was true even as late as the panic year of 1893.

Yet even while silver-tongued prophecies of disaster burdened the air; while we were summoned to be witness to a further fall in prices, the ruin of the debtor class and the wreck of industry, the output of gold was rising at a rate unknown to this generation. In 1887 all the world turned out but \$106,000,000. In 1890 it was only \$113,000,000. In the five or seven years that have elapsed the output has doubled. It was \$155,000,000 in the year of the panic, \$179,000,000 in 1894. Last year it rose to the enormous aggregate of \$203,000,000.

Not in history has the like been known before. The yield last year was greater by 50 millions than the largest known in the bonanza days, when the virgin fields of California gave forth such a product as threatened to upset all the monetary systems which rested upon a gold basis. It was greater by 70 millions than when the Comstock lode unveiled its dazzling treasures. It was greater by more than a dozen times the average yield of the century down to the discoveries of 1849. This single year equaled the entire product of any two decades down to 1840.

Nor does there now appear any force strong enough to check the rising flood. The causes operating to produce the latter are not temporary; and so far as any man can see, they promise to continue in unabated vigor for at least another decade. If they remain in operation no longer than for another five years, the result will be such an outpour of gold as will test the absorbent capacity of the nations to the utmost. The rate of increase for the last five years has been above 12 per cent. for each year. If the average for the next five years is no more than 10 per cent. this will mean that the production in the last year of the century will reach the vast sum of 320 millions. It would mean a yield for the five years of above 1,300 millions. If this be added to the

800 odd millions of the last five years, the world's stock of gold will be increased by more than 2,000 millions. The mind quite fails to grasp the proportions of the fact. Two billions of gold would be more than all the mines gave forth in the 200 years preceding the discoveries in California; while the rate of production will have been tripled, as that rate has been known to the generation now living.

Yet ten years ago there was not so much as a hint



AT WORK WITH THE AIR DRILLS IN A GOLD MINE.

either of the present fact or the present possibility. There was no question of the exhaustion of the fields from whence had come the chief supply of the last half century. There was no question of the steady decline of gold mining. The world's output, which in 1853 reached \$155,000,000, had fallen in 1874 to \$90,000,000. It was but \$95,000,000 in 1883. The average for the twenty years from 1870 to 1890 was a little over \$110,000,000. The value of California's product had fallen from \$51,000,000 in 1851 to less than \$12,000,000. That for Australasia, which was \$62,000,000 in 1853, had fallen in 1887 so low as \$25,000,000. And no new Golcondas were found. The cost and difficulty of obtaining gold steadily increased; mines which had yielded the revenues of kingdoms were abandoned; placer fields which had employed hundreds of men and produced millions of treasure were deserted. Capital turned into new channels.

The causes which have wrought this swift and startling change from a possible famine to a possible flood have been curiously misunderstood. The new conditions, the kaleidoscopic reversal of the whole prospect, both present and distant, are not due to the discoveries of new gold fields. There was a mining "boom" in South Africa as far back as 1884; but the mines were a partial failure, and the "boom" collapsed. The change is not due

to any wonderful "strikes." Even so great a find as Cripple Creek does not make a large figure, put against the total yield of the earth. The revival is not due to the closing of the mints against silver—only a man whose horizon is rimmed and ribbed with silver thinks that. The revival began before the mints of the United States and India shut down. It began almost at the same time, almost in the same year, in the most widely separated parts of the earth. The mining boom is to-day world wide. It is to be found alike in West Australia and in South Africa, in Colorado and in Patagonia, in Russia and



ORE READY FOR "STOPING."

in British Columbia, in Alaska and in New Zealand. And it is everywhere attributable to a single and sufficing cause—cheapened production through new methods of working and low cost supplies. Together, these have wrought a revolution in gold mining, and have alone made possible, in the face of failing and exhausted fields, the present enormous yield.

The nature of the revolution indicated will best be understood by contrasting the conditions of gold mining twenty years ago and at the present time. The chief source of the gold supply, up to a very recent day, has been the rich gold-bearing alluvium, which bears the same relation to gold deposits in

general as a layer of cream to a pot of milk. It is estimated that from 1848 to 1875 nearly nine-tenths of the world's gold came from this alluvium. Now, in greater part, this rich cream has been removed and at the present time not much more than a third of the supply is derived from this source. In other words, placer mining has changed places with lode mining, and the greater part of the world's gold can no longer be washed down from the hillsides at comparatively slight expense, but has to be sought in the bowels of the earth, often at far depths. More than this, quartz mines of extraordinary richness are by no means so common at the present time as they were two or three or four decades ago. The difficulty of working has steadily increased, while the average value of the ore has steadily declined.

You may judge of the comparative cost of working by a comparison between this and the former day. The gold-bearing beds of the Transvaal are not difficult of access, nor expensive to work. They lie in a curiously regular fashion, resembling coal beds much more than the general run of gold bearing veins. The total output of these fields was about 33 millions in 1894, and a mining authority, Professor Rickard, has estimated that to gain these 33 millions of gold probably cost as much as all the 143 millions which California and Australia put forth in 1851-1853, taken together. Or, to put the matter in another way, it has been computed that in the bonanza placer days two men with a shovel, a pick and a rocker could gain as much gold as ten men and ten stamps gain at the present time.

In order, therefore, that ores of decreasing value may be worked at any sort of a profit, gold mining has had to be reduced to little short of an exact science, applied with the most rigid economy. It has been necessary, too, that the price of mining supplies should be reduced in an extraordinary degree. And exactly this has happened.

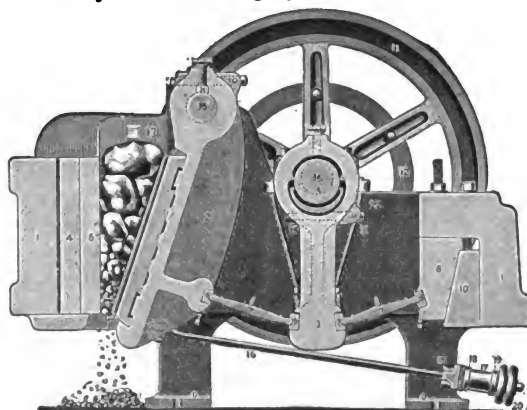
The *Mining Industry and Review* of Denver has compiled an interesting table showing the decline in charges in Colorado from twenty-five years ago. Where in 1870 smelting charges ranged about \$65 per ton they now range about \$10. Stamp mill charges have declined in that State from \$35 to \$16. As you may know, lumber is an important item in underground mining. Whole forests have been put away in black holes, to keep the shafts and tunnels intact. Lumber in Colorado has fallen from \$60 per thousand feet to about \$18. Teaming which used to bring \$16 now brings but about \$4. Candles which were once worth \$20 a box now sell for less than \$5. Giant powder then cost \$1 a pound, now it is less than 14 cents. The price of fuses per thousand feet has dropped from \$30 to \$6, nails from \$20 per keg to \$3, iron from 25 cents a pound to 3 cents, steel from 40 cents to 9 cents, shovels and picks from \$2.75 and \$3.75 to \$1 each. Still another important item of expense is fuel. Twenty-five years ago coal could scarcely be had in Colorado at any price. Now it is mined in large quantities and can be had

almost as cheaply as in Pennsylvania. Petroleum, which is also widely used as a fuel, has fallen in price from \$3 a gallon to 20 cents, and about the Colorado oil fields to not more than 15 cents.

Striking an average, this mining journal estimates that at the present time \$27 will buy the same supplies which cost \$100 in 1870. In other words, the cost is hardly a fourth what it was a quarter of a century ago, while the price of gold is the same to-day as then, the same as in 1849—the same as it has been for more than half a century. All other values have fallen; this alone stands.

Of not less importance has been the introduction of high explosives and rock drills. In 1870 dynamite was unknown. So also the compressed air drill. Drilling had to be done by the slow hand process, requiring many men for many days. Now one man with a big steel grasshopper such as are to be seen at work in excavations for large city buildings, can do the work of a dozen men, perhaps more, drilling by hand. And it is possible now to drive the holes very deep and to put in heavy charges of dynamite or nitro glycerine and throw out large quantities of rock at a blast. The result of this is that the cost of "drifting," as it is known, in ordinary rock or ore, in our Western States has fallen from around \$14 per foot to less than \$5. "Stoping," that is to say, knocking down the ore after it has been reached by shafts or tunnels, now costs but about 65 cents as against \$2.50 under the old method. And not merely has the cost been reduced, but likewise the rapidity with which the ground may be pierced, so that now a mine may be opened up in weeks, or even in days, where it once required months. Indeed, it would be quite impossi-

ble to do the work now done, or attain anything like the present output, under the old method, no matter how many men were employed.



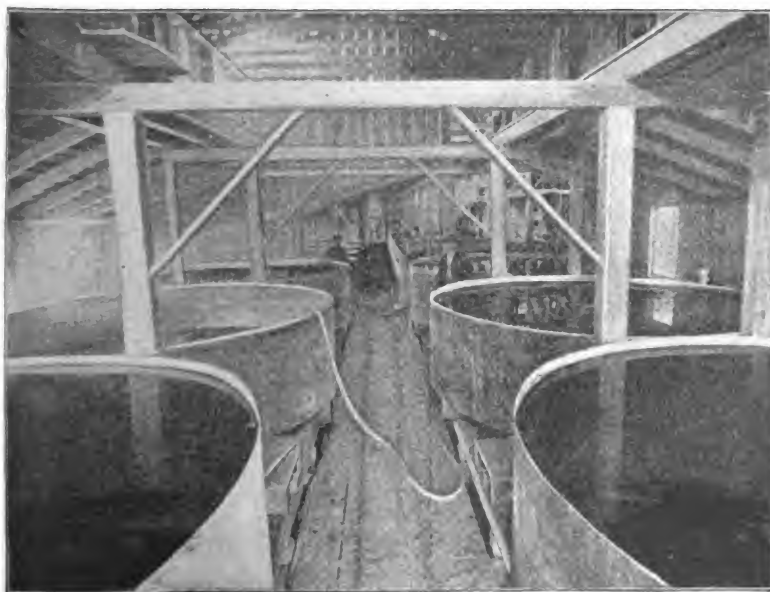
Courtesy Earle C. Bacon.

AN ORE CRUSHER.

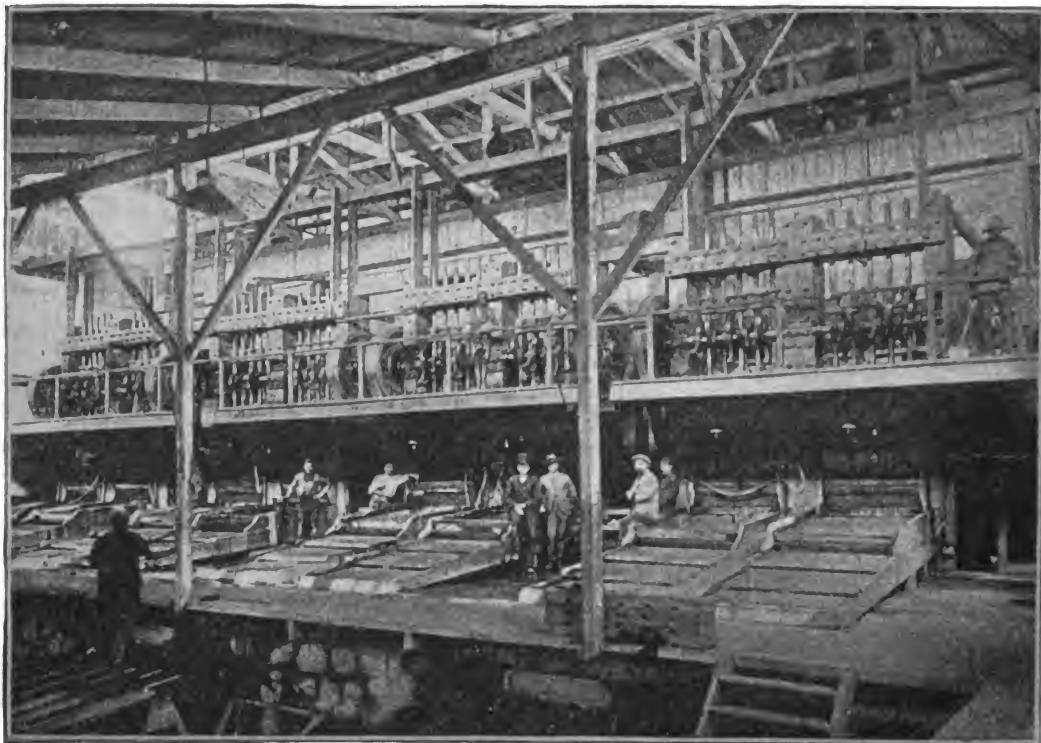
Here are two of the prime factors of mining of the present day—cheap supplies and improved methods of working. A third, and perhaps greater than either, is cyanide. Few, save among experts, are aware of the part which this new process of extraction plays in the present output of gold. Perhaps it would be impossible to indicate exactly its importance, but a single instance will do this roughly.

The mines of the Transvaal, as already noted, were in the beginning practically a failure. Though the ore lay, easy of access, in measureless quantities, it was at once low grade and refractory. For the most part it did not carry more than an ounce of gold in the ton. And though ore of only half this value is now made to turn out millions upon millions of dollars a year, if you examined the rock itself, and did not happen to be acquainted with the matter, you would be astonished to find that the yellow metal it contains seems scarcely more than a golden shadow. An ounce of gold in a ton of rock is only one twenty-four thousandth part by weight of the entire bulk. Unless it chanced to be what is known as "free milling" ore you cannot see it at all. The gold-bearing rock is as intensely uninteresting as any other.

But this was the rock which the miners of South Africa had to deal with, and even though its value ranged only from \$10 to \$20 per ton, by the stamp mill and the amalgamation process



VATS USED IN THE CYANIDE PROCESS.



BATTERY OF A GOLD MILL.—CYANIDE PROCESS.

only about half of this value could be gained. Unless the balance could be saved, countless millions of tons of gold-bearing rock would be worthless. It would have lain untouched. It was here that cyanide entered the field. The new process was exceedingly simple and exceedingly effective. It consisted in little more than taking the residue from the stamp mill—what are known as the “tailings”—and throwing these into huge vats containing a weak solution of cyanide of potassium. This is a chemical which has a peculiar affinity for gold, and it takes up the latter very much as a glass of water will dissolve and absorb a lump of sugar or salt. When the gold is thoroughly leached out—that is to say, absorbed by the cyanide—the solution is put through a sort of filter made up of fine, bright zinc shavings. The effect of this is to precipitate the gold from the cyanide solution and make a coating of gold on the zinc. These zinc shavings are afterward put into clear water and shaken vigorously, when the gold drops off and falls to the bottom of the tub, where it may be gathered up and sent to the refinery.

You might think that anything so simple as this would have been found out years ago, but it was not, and it was only with the application of this new process that South Africa's present production of gold was made possible. Directly not more than 30 and 40 per cent. of the ore values are saved by this means. But this represents all and more than

all the profit there is in working the mines. So that it is fair to say that without cyanide there would practically be no South Africa. The present output of the Transvaal is \$42,000,000 a year. That is much more than a third of the world's gold production, as the output stood before cyanide was introduced. And so, in this instance alone, the new process has added by at least a full third to the annual output of the yellow metal.

What cyanide has done elsewhere is not so easy to compute. It has been very successful in New Zealand, where 80 or 90 per cent of the product is said to be obtained by this process. In California and in many other gold fields it has been found of little value. It is not a panacea or a cure all. It is only adapted to certain kinds of ore. But where these exist it is, because of the low cost of treatment, of incalculable value.

It would be quite impossible to indicate anything like what will be the future of gold production under this revolutionary process; only this may be said: All over the earth there exist measureless quantities of gold-bearing ore of very low grade. At the present time the cost of treatment by the cyanide process is \$3 a ton and upward. Tailings are treated for less than a third this. It is inevitable that with the extension of the cyanide process immense quantities of rock that were once thrown away or passed by as utterly worthless, will be

made to yield up their hidden riches. In the little district about Johannesburg eminent mining experts have estimated that there is calculable ore "in sight" to the value of upward of 2,500 millions. In the whole Transvaal it is estimated that there is upward of 3,500 millions.

Meanwhile there are many notable mines worked with large profit, whose ores are of surprisingly low value. In the Deadwood-Terra Mine in South Dakota it costs but \$1.25 per ton to mine and mill the ore and convert the product into bullion. In the famous Treadwell Mine in Alaska the average total cost last year was about \$1.50 a ton, 93 cents for mining and the balance for milling, treatment and shipping the bullion to market. These are, of course, exceptional instances, and in general, in this country at least, the rock must carry at least half an ounce of gold to be treated with profit. Nevertheless, this limit is being gradually reduced, not merely in this country but everywhere over the earth. Five years ago the average amount of gold per ton from the mines of the Transvaal was 22 pennyweights, or above an ounce. To-day this average is not more than seven or eight pennyweights, or \$7 or \$8 in the ton, and still the mines are worked to enormous profit. Probably nowhere else has mining been reduced to so fine an art, nowhere else are such wonderful machinery and mechanical devices to be found. Parenthetically, it is not unworthy of note that the brains which have developed the South African mines, alike with the machinery which

these brains have employed, have come from the United States. South Africa has found its best mining and engineering talent, and its machinery as well, not in England where its mines are owned, but in this country.

It is impossible to believe that the example of South Africa will not be of wide effect. The development of the mines there has been accomplished with unlimited capital, and the best talent and best machinery which that capital could command. And despite the wild "Kaffir craze" and all the attendant stock jobbing scandals, these mines have paid enormous profits. To-day their output of gold, derived from a little area perhaps three miles wide and seventeen miles long, almost equals the entire product of the whole United States, or of all Australasia. Nor is there anything to indicate that this output has reached its limit. On the contrary, mining experts of authority predict that the product of the whole Transvaal at least will within another ten years, perhaps less, reach \$100,000,000 annually.

It would be absurd to attempt a similar prediction as to the yield of other portions of the earth; but certain facts remain. A very pregnant one is to be found in Colorado. For years the Centennial State talked and schemed and dreamed of little else than silver. Silver mining was its chief industry. It cared little for gold. No one looked for it; it was almost impossible to obtain capital to develop a gold mine when it was found. This year Colorado turns from chiefly a silver State to chiefly a gold State—



AN ORE CRUSHING MILL. IN A CAÑON NEAR A MINE.

and to the chief of the gold States. Its product this last year of gold will not be far from 18 millions, perhaps more. It will be 3 millions greater than that of California, and the latter is 3 millions more than it has been in ten years. Colorado's gold product has quadrupled in four years. Of its 18 millions last year, \$7,000,000 came from the new camp of Cripple Creek—from a gold bearing area about three miles square. It is out of the question to attempt to forecast the future of this new El Dorado; its ore veins are thin and puzzling, though of wonderful richness. But there is little doubt that it will continue to increase its output for several years. Leadville, from the silver wonder of the century, is turning to a gold camp, one of its mines the "Little Jonny," ranking as one of the richest on the continent. That Colorado's output will show a steady increase for some time to come is beyond question.

Almost all of our mining States disclose a similar activity, if not with equal results. Alaska this past year almost doubled its product over the year before, and much promise is said to be there. Utah, Arizona, Washington, all exhibit gains. So that for all the United States last year the yield rose to more than \$45,000,000, according to the estimates of a very reliable authority, the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York. In a newspaper interview, Superintendent Preston of the Mint gave out much higher figures—something like \$53,000,000, perhaps,—adding, however, that this would probably be scaled later to \$48,000,000 or to \$47,000,000. But even employing the more conservative, and likely more accurate estimate, of \$45,000,000, as I have done in computing the world's yield at \$203,000,000, the United States was still a greater gold producer in 1895 than at any time during a period of seventeen years, and again takes its place as the first gold-producing country of the world. All Africa last year put out but \$44,000,000, and all Australasia a like sum. The output in the United States was greater by \$6,000,000 than in 1894, greater than in 1892 by more than a third, greater by a half than ten years ago, when it had dropped to \$30,000,000. If this output continues to be enlarged in the same ratio as in the last three years, the product for 1900 will surpass the highest yield in the years when California was to timid doctors of finance a nightmare of gold. It will exceed even the \$65,000,000 poured out in 1853.

A survey of other portions of the earth discloses a like increase of product, and a like prospect. Russia put forth last year the greatest amount of gold in its history—\$34,000,000. It was a third more than for many years. West Australia and the islands of the Pacific show a steady increment, and the output for Australasia was last year a little less than double what it was eight years ago. It was \$25,000,000 then and \$44,000,000 now. The southern end of South America is new ground and promises much. British Columbia is exceedingly active. British Guiana alone shows a falling off. The vast territory of China yet remains a riddle. Geographi-

cal analogy favors the possibility of gold fields, but their extent, even their existence, is still wrapped in mystery.

From a broad view, therefore, there seems every condition present to warrant the belief that the volume of gold must grow larger and ever larger for some time to come. The estimate offered in these pages of a 10 per cent. increase each year for the next five years at least, is likely to shoot under rather than over the mark. The prediction of an impending outpour of such a quantity of gold as the world has never seen—1,300 millions in the five years of the century that remain, with a production of more than 300 millions for the year 1900, would seem not wholly unreasonable.

Will it be possible for our monetary systems to survive the addition of such an overwhelming flood? Our present system was framed to meet exactly the opposite conditions which now present themselves. Its authors had in view a scarcity, not a glut of gold. Could they have foreseen the future they would have been frightened. The gold basis currency scheme now in vogue among the chief commercial nations was devised and established in England in 1816. The whole world's production of gold for that decade, and for thirty years thereafter, averaged but 10 millions a year. For the year 1816 it was but 7 millions. To-day the world's output is twenty-five times th's, and before the century is closed it will probably be forty times that when the current system was adopted. In the same period the world's population has increased but two and a half times, and though the expansion of commerce and trade has been much greater than this, it has limped lamely beside the rising yellow stream. To set out the matter in another way: when, after the long Napoleonic wars, England adopted her present currency system, about 125 millions of gold, it is estimated, were required to enable her to resume specie payments. Save Portugal, England was then the sole nation having a single gold standard, and the drain from other lands was so great that, in the United States at least, the yellow metal disappeared from circulation entirely. To-day England's stock of gold is around 540 millions, and that of the United States above 600 millions. Germany with still another 600 millions, Russia with between four and five hundred millions, and France with its 800 millions, all exhibit the same phenomenon of enormous piles of gold, amassed within this century. In all the world there is now near to four billions of gold money. And where gold coinage in the United States ranged from a quarter of a million to a million a year, from 1800 to 1820, it now ranges from 40 to 80 millions a year.

The mechanism of finance may some day have to be remodeled or readjusted to meet a situation not merely novel to this generation but unique in the history of trade. And this will come about, not through the fiat of a government, but through science and invention, grappling with nature for her hidden stores of gold.

SOME LEADING ERRORS OF THE GOLD STANDARD PARTY.*

BY OTTO ARENDT, MEMBER OF THE PRUSSIAN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Translated by President E. Benj. Andrews, of Brown University.)

BE it understood at the outset that bimetallists have never urged or wished Germany, in coining silver along with gold, to proceed alone. International free coinage is the only real question. For this policy—not to mention the smaller states—France, Italy, Spain, Holland, the United States, are prepared. If Germany takes part, Austria-Hungary



DR. OTTO ARENDT.

will do the same. If England's participation is made a *conditio sine qua non*, as the German Imperial Government will probably insist on making it—I return to this again—the victory of the English bimetallists will bring the solution in a very short time.

Supposing international bimetallism accomplished, will it result in placing us upon a single standard of silver, as the *Silesian Times* and other gold standard sheets maintain? Where would the gold in all the gold standard countries go to? If it left Germany, it would have to leave England, France, etc., for the same reason. Where would it go? Who would be able to get the gold out of the countries of the world now strongest in gold? If this is, after all, somehow a possibility, it certainly proves gold too scarce for the extension or even the maintenance of the single gold standard. In that case the gold standard is certainly leading in the social world to results that will be insufferable. But in face of the present vast increase in gold production can any one seriously

consider it possible that gold should desert the great nations if banded together to maintain the joint standard? If that is unthinkable, then bimetallism does not mean a silver basis, but a gold and silver basis, and it therefore also means the complete cessation of changes in the value of one metal in terms of the other. That this would be the result of it is clear from the history of French bimetallism, 1803-1873. The famous English Commission of 1888, its gold standard members agreeing with the rest, unanimously expressed itself to the effect that the international free coinage of gold and silver would fix the relative value of the two. In England the gold party concedes this. In Germany, too, Professor Lexis in his earlier period characterized that proposition as scientifically proved. On that fundamental proposition stand to-day all the English and a very great majority of the German scientific economists, and it is seriously contested only by the German "Manchester party." Wholly ignoring the peculiar nature of money, the "Manchester" people, as we know, look upon the money metals as commodities just like any other commodities, with whose prices the state may not meddle. The state does, however, after all, through the demand and supply for the precious metal occasioned by its coinage law, more or less determine the value of each of the two metals. But whoever can control the general values of two articles can also control their value in relation to each other.

RELATIVE INCREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

The value of gold was not annihilated when in a few years before and after 1850 gold production rose from about 50,000,000 to about 750,000,000 marks yearly (\$12,500,000 to \$187,500,000), for the reason that the demand for it continued unlimited at the mints, particularly of England and France. This effect of the double standard even Soetbeer conceded. Within ten years the production of gold, which had fallen to half its old figures, has doubled again. Had gold been treated, or should it now be treated, as silver has been treated since 1873, it would inevitably suffer a far greater loss of value than is now witnessed in the case of silver. In this discussion of standards the chief error, with which, of course, the gold party stands or falls, consists in considering the fall in the gold price of silver as a natural result of increased silver production. It is a wholly illogical procedure when, to prove this, one exhibits the precious metal production since 1850, and then argues that as the gold output has remained stationary and that of silver multiplied, the gold price of silver could not but fall. Take into consideration the decade 1840-1850, or the whole

*This article first appeared in the *Deutscher Wochenblatt*. Though primarily intended to refute certain views put forward in the *Silesian Times*, it is of general interest.

time 1800-1850, and you see that the production of gold has been increasing much more rapidly than that of silver, that the relative production is to-day much more favorable for silver than when the value relation was 1 to 15.5, and that if the figures of production were alone to determine, not silver but gold must have fallen in value. Now, when gold production is increasing and silver production falling off, gold would quite unquestionably be falling in value if that sort of reasoning were correct.

DECREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF SILVER.

During the discussion of the Silver Commission I presented proof from the figures, and it was not refuted, that when the fall in the gold price of silver began the production of silver in comparison with the demand for it was not too great but much too small, that but for the change in coinage laws silver would then have become scarce, and that the rapid increase in silver production would probably not have taken place. The spurt arose to a great extent from "skimming" the mines, and was hurried as much as possible by fear of further depreciation. This was particularly the case in the United States, where, at present, not on account of the low price of silver, but on account of the exhaustion of the mines, the yield of silver is falling off from 30 to 40 per cent. a year. Nevada, whence the entire scare about silver proceeded, where the Comstock lode was said to contain so much silver that the price of this must sink to the price of iron, is completely exhausted. The Australian silver mine of Broken Hill, with its astonishing wealth, once increasing the silver product by half a million kilograms a year, is given up. Whoever reads the records of the Silver Commission relating to silver production will no longer be beguiled by the stupendous exaggerations in men's minds concerning a limitless production of silver. We are in face of a great decrease in silver production, and it is not altered at all by any rise in the price of silver. Where people can get silver they are mining it to day; and in Mexico and South America, where alone silver production has a future, and where the silver standard now prevails, there, as, e.g., Professor Paasche, certainly an unimpeachable witness, has shown, the production of silver has not been in the slightest affected by any decrease in its value.

Professor Suess, of Vienna, being put forward in the Silver Commission as a bimetallist expert, the gold standard party placed on the stand as their expert Professor Stelzner, of Freiberg, in Saxony. What is Professor Stelzner's opinion, upon which, of course, the gold party must lay so much weight, touching the production of silver? He writes: "While on the one side it is to be granted that in our days the production of silver increases much faster than that of gold, yet we must at the same time remember that the majority of silver mines have their greatest wealth in the region of their outcrop, and that even in case of silver producers like

Potosi, Chanereille and Caracoles, like the Comstock lode in Nevada and Broken Hill in New South Wales, periods of astounding yield are wont to be succeeded by periods of falling off, or even of entire sterility. *Looking at such examples, can any one actually prophesy a continuing increase in the production of silver? The witness for his part is unable to do so.*"

THE SPECTER OF A "SILVER FLOOD."

Can the *Silesian Times* maintain, in opposition to this, that "the technical progress in extracting the white metal from the almost unlimited number of mines is so immense as more and more to take from silver its earlier character as a measurer of values?" Were that so, certainly bimetallism, as well as every attempt to elevate the price of silver, would be entirely hopeless. But if any error has been radically refuted by facts, this has been. Moreover, technical improvements and the cheapening of production are of much greater account in the case of gold than in the case of silver, yet no one infers that gold must be cheaper because it is more cheaply produced. Gold has its mint price. At the mint of any state on the gold standard a pound of gold must by law be bought at a given fixed price. With silver, on the other hand, this is not the case, and consequently the gold price of silver wavers, and it will waver until the right which silver used to have at the mint, now refused, shall be restored. All other plans for silver are useless and evil, as they would simply flood trade with depreciated silver money. We already have too much 50 to 60 per cent. depreciated silver money, with its danger of counterfeiting and of losing its valuation at some crisis when conditions are unfavorable for its circulation. First get rid of the depreciation in silver; make silver again full money in connection with gold. Then, in common with all nations, we shall welcome it in the form of coins and as backing for notes. Recent years have proved that all the silver produced is used. The demand for silver in business, hitherto greatly underestimated, is rapidly increasing. In estimating this increase I myself have not ventured to go so far as entirely unprejudiced authorities have now gone. They state the yearly consumption as reaching nearly a million and a half of kilograms. Reckon the demand for East Asia, for other non-European states using silver as full money, and for token coinage in gold lands, and then consider that the production is falling off—where remains the specter of a "silver flood?" It is invoked simply to repress a scientific reform whose introduction forthwith is a matter of public necessity.

THE PRESENT PRICE OF SILVER NOT "NATURAL."

The *Silesian Times*' fears of bimetallist reform would certainly be quite just if this were destined to lower the value of gold, and so the value of German money, to the present gold value of silver, or to half the present value of gold. But nothing of

the sort can happen. The assumption in question proceeds from the error that the present price of silver is "natural." What occurred in 1893 must have opened every one's eyes to see that it is not so. The departure of silver from its old gold price doubled in one week because the free coinage of silver had ceased in India. There is no room for doubt in this matter. And does any one doubt that the closure to silver of all the European mints since 1873 has had upon silver that same depreciating effect? The price of silver can rise again as rapidly as it fell, so soon as legislation once more favors silver. In 1890 the mere announcement of the Sherman bill sufficed to drive silver up to near its old value. Yet such advances in price cannot keep their foothold till a joint standard arrangement re-establishes an unchanging and steady value relation between the money metals. Let this be done, however; let preparations for it begin, and expectations rise—the price of silver will also rise, and even before the joint standard has legal validity every reasonable human being will give up the thought of selling silver at less than the rate set by the joint standard. The joint standard price will thus be the market price and also the "natural" price, the change involving no artificial elevation in the value of silver but simply the removal of an artificially produced depreciation therein.

But is the elevation of the value of silver the same thing as a lessening in the value of gold? No one can affirm this, for if it were true the value of gold must have risen 50 per cent. in 1893, which none will seriously allege. Also, in 1890, when the price of silver was rapidly advancing, we perceived no signs that gold was losing in value. Why should a rise of silver preliminary to the introduction of bimetallism have an effect different from what it had before the passage of the Sherman bill? That after the introduction of bimetallism silver can have no other price than that agreed on by the powers making the money treaty is self-evident. Whoever sold silver lower than England, Germany, etc., were compelled by law to buy it, would belong in the insane hospitals as truly as a man who should let go his gold under 1,392 marks, the purchase price legally prescribed for it in Germany.

NO GREAT REVOLUTION WOULD FOLLOW INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM.

No great revolution in prices therefore follows the restitution of silver to its old rôle. That is the second specter with which men seek to horrify public opinion. However, suppose it should come, and the value of gold should sink by half, exactly as the *Silesian Times* maintains. It does not follow that the farmer is no better off, because all prices, including those of his produce, rise. Every farmer will gladly pay for wages and for everything he buys twice as much as he now pays, provided all the forms of his income double. He would gladly see the change if only his fixed expenses, like mortgage interest, quitances, taxes and burdens, were not

doubled. Besides, in farming, what a man produces for his own use counts for much more than in other callings. This may be remarked in a purely theoretical way. In practice no such wide-reaching effect of bimetallism could be considered. It would not alter the value of money to any such extent as that. It would, mainly by doing away with the different ranges of value in different parts of the world, introduce an upward tendency in prices, as the sole gold standard brought a downward tendency. Instead of the slow increase in the value of money now going on there would be either complete steadfastness or a slow lessening in the value of money. Differences in ranges of prices would disappear, as also monetary crises. Commerce and business would be quickened and in a short time nothing would seem so incomprehensible as that the world allowed itself for a quarter century to be halted in its economic development by a sorry experiment with the sole gold standard.

BIMETALLISM IN ENGLAND.

Recognition of this is now making way in the whole world, most of all, happily, in England. Upon experiments with silver credit money, as the *Silesian Times* recommends, England, and we hope also Germany, will never venture. England must be converted to the genuine joint standard if it will save India and check its own economic retrogression. Balfour, "the coming man," has quite recently expressed this anew and without the slightest ambiguity. Also, if any one will read the capital pamphlet advocating bimetallism which Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has written, he will see how easily the combination can be established which, the Liberal ministry having fallen, will thrust the solution of the money question to the front in English politics. Now that the crisis has gone so far that England cannot much longer play the disturber of the peace, it must be the task of German politics, by calling a monetary conference, to hasten the victory of the English bimetallicists.

The agriculturists of all countries expect relief from bimetallism. Can it be that they are all in error? The gold party fights bimetallism on the ground that it lowers the value of money, i.e., its power in purchase; that, in other words, it means rising prices of commodities, and that this creates distress. The present is showing, however, that capital and regular income are not opposed to the interests of the producing classes. Liquidation through failures, financial ebb, preventing all increase in salaries and lessening opportunity for work on the part of wage workers, proves that the crisis has become general and that every individual is interested in overcoming it. The Social Democrats comprehend this perfectly. From their point of view they are perfectly justified in interposing in favor of the gold standard for it is hastening social revolution, while the economic boom which would follow bimetallism would put an end to all discontent and class strife.

A WORD ABOUT RUSSIA.

A word about Russia. The utterances of the *Silesian Times* on that topic contradict the facts. Russia is at present driven from the market because the range of prices there is still higher than in India, and India because hers is higher than that of Argentina. Bimetallism will afford the Russians the possibility of resuming specie payments, certainly limiting the premium upon gold there to the extent in which gold is cheapened. You cannot ask bimetallism to shut out all the evils in the world. If it but helps us against an army of the worst ones we ought not to repel it.

Quite lately the bimetallists were accused of not knowing what they wanted and of not being agreed one with another. Precisely the reverse is true. In all principal points they are absolutely agreed, as they have just now proved afresh by the declaration they put forth in common in the Silver Commission. Permit me to conclude in the words of Edward Suess: "Whether silver will again become a full-valued metal all over the world is no longer a question; the question is, What trials has Europe to pass through before that end shall be reached?" Edward Suess is no agrarian but a world-famous savant and a Liberal member of the Austrian Parliament.

BIMETALLISM: SOME DAMAGING FACTS IN ITS HISTORY.

BY FRANK IRVING HERRIOTT.

EVERY economist of prominence, so far as I know, who claims that a double standard money medium of gold and silver is both workable and desirable in national and international trade confidently and constantly cites one notable example of what he considers an actual achievement of bimetallism. This example is the experience of France and the industrial world under the operation of the famous law of 7-17 Germinal, An. XI (March 28, 1803), and continuing to March 21, 1876, which established the celebrated mint ratio for gold and silver coinage of 1 to 15½, the French government thereby taking upon itself the burden of coining in that proportion unlimited quantities of the precious metals into legal tender money. As part and parcel of this experience there is always included the results of the Latin Monetary Union, made up of France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and for a part of the time Greece, organized in 1865 and lasting formally up to 1878, although the convention was practically abandoned in 1876. Bimetallists invariably, in the storm and stress of argumentation, bring forward the French experiment. It proves beyond all shadow of question, they firmly believe, the practicability of bimetallism. They bank upon it, draw upon it and hold it in reserve with enduring trust. This French example has exerted a potent influence in keeping up the spirits of bimetallists in the face of world wide desertion and opposition and indifference on the part of the practical business world, and in gaining converts to the cause. All who have read President Walker's exceptionally lucid and forceful writings on money and monetary problems will recall his spirited advocacy of bimetallism and his vigorous insistence upon the operation of the French law as an incontrovertible proof of the soundness and desirability of the double money standard. President Andrews

in his "Honest Dollar" and other writings constantly resorts to this stock illustration for proof and comfort.

It requires considerable courage, therefore, to call in question this time-honored argument *de facto*. Some writers nevertheless have had the astonishing audacity to do this very thing. Cairnes, Bagehot and Jevons, pre-eminent among political economists and authorities on monetary theory and practice, while showing great deference to the "compensatory" action of the bimetallic law of France, pronounced judgment against its adoption and advocated monometallism. Mr. Robert Giffen, the noted English statistician, financier and editor of the London *Economist*, has always been an out-and-out opponent of bimetallic money, and in his "Case Against Bimetallism" he scouts the whole French experiment. His theoretical objections are weighty and his investigations into its actual workings show serious defects and resulting evils. But despite all attacks and questionings, the confidence of the advocates of a double monetary standard in the conclusiveness of the French experience has been disturbed only to a slight degree.

TWO RECENT WORKS ON MONETARY SCIENCE.

Within the past six months, however, there have been given students of monetary science two profound, scholarly works on the history and the means and methods of the circulating money medium that must needs shake greatly, if they do not shatter utterly, this serene faith in the undoubted beneficence of the French bimetallic law. Mr. W. A. Shaw of England has lately published "The History of Currency, 1252-1894; Being an Account of the Gold and Silver Moneys and Monetary Standards of Europe and America, together with an Examination of the Effects of Currency and Exchange Phenomena."

nomena on Commercial and National Progress and Well-being." (New York.) He traces with exceptional care and minuteness the almost infinite attempts and infinite failures of European states to carry out precisely similar bimetallic laws and coinage regulations, beginning with the Florentine minting laws in 1252 and following the bewildering legal and market variations of the gold and silver ratios down through the centuries to the closing of the Indian mints to the unlimited coinage of silver in 1894. He gives us the "natural history" of the French law, and his *exposé des motifs* actuating French statesmen and financiers throughout their varied experiences with bimetallism sets forth facts that must cause the most doughty champions of the double standard to pause and re-examine their faith and their reasons therefor. "The verdict of history," says Mr. Shaw, "on the great problem of the nineteenth century—bimetallism—is clear and crushing and final, and against the evidence of history no gainsaying of theory ought for a moment to stand." Mr. Horace White, of the New York *Evening Post* and *Nation*, a past master in matters of money and finance, has rendered an incalculable service to teachers and students and the general public in his volume, "Money and Banking Illustrated by American History" (Boston), which embodies in remarkably clear, concise English the best fruits of years of study of monetary theory and actual money markets. As every reader of the *Post* or *Nation* would have anticipated, Mr. White "goes for" bimetallism with hammer and tongs, and he belabors the theory most unmercifully. Neither Mr. Shaw nor Mr. White bend the knee or make obeisance to the palliative and "equalizing" effects of the French law. They both indict the scheme of France and the Latin Union in unqualified terms, and the mass of evidence which they separately bring forward against it, and bimetallism in general, makes "the case against bimetallism" overwhelming.

In view of the persistent, widespread desire among all parties, Republican, Democratic, Populist, Free Silver and Labor, "to promote the use of silver," and in furtherance of this object their undimmed hope of some day reaching an international "agreement" whereby the leading industrial nations covenant to receive at a fixed ratio of 1 to 15½ or 1 to 20 unlimited amounts of gold and silver and coin them into legal tender, it may be profitable to examine briefly the facts and arguments adduced in these noteworthy contributions to monetary science that warrant a verdict so hostile to international as well as to national bimetallism.

FAILURES TO REALIZE A BIMETALLIC MONETARY UNIT.

The fact continually staring the reader in the face as he picks his way through the countless changes in coinage laws, owing to the myriad variations in money values in the dozen or more European states from 1252 to 1894, is the invariable and inevitable breakdown of all schemes to realize a bimetallic money unit. The great Italian city republics,

Florence and Venice, the several German states, Austria, the Netherlands, France, Spain, England and the United States put forth prodigious efforts to maintain the concurrent use of gold and silver as money. But multitudinous failures make up the story of every attempt of governments to regulate or control the values of the precious metals. There never was, *except in transit*, a simultaneous circulation of gold and silver. The legal ratio decreed by monarchs or by legislative fiat or by orders in council and the market ratio of the precious metals were never one and the same for any length of time, except at the necessary coincidence when the value of one metal was passing above or below the legal ratio with respect to the other. All that European states succeeded in obtaining in their vain strivings after a bimetallic or double standard was an "alternate" standard or unit of exchange; now gold, now silver, but never both together for any length of time.

WATER WILL NOT RUN UP HILL.

The history of European currencies is a long, dreary narrative of endless unsuccessful attempts to make water run up hill. States were forever passing laws and monarchs and councils decreeing what the values of coins should be, the "ratio" of gold and silver in the coin, the rates and tariffs for foreign exchange; and they were forever repealing and changing their regulations in consequence of the ever changing market values of the money metals. The legal ratios differed in every state and never remained long the same in the same state. Each state and monarch tried to overreach the others in attracting the precious metals to them and in preventing their exportation. "The export of gold and silver," says Mr. Shaw, "was forbidden on pain of death; and it was no mere paper threat, for prominent London merchants were drawn and quartered for the offense." But all the laws, decrees, proclamations, fiats and punishments proved ineffectual to prevent the influx and efflux of the metals whenever bullionists, arbitragists, merchants, bankers and all who handled large amounts of coin were able to profit the fraction of 1 per cent., or were better able to settle foreign balances with this or that metal. Rulers had constantly to debase or "cry down" the coins in order to prevent their exportation, making them of less intrinsic value than their face, so that goldsmiths and money changers could not realize a profit by throwing them into the melting pot. In the struggle of states for the possession of the precious metals for war and trade purposes "any variation of one metal served as a vantage point against the other, as a lever to press upon and force it out. One metal would have been safe (so long as no partial depreciation was allowed), two metals served simply as fulcra to each other's oscillations, to the undoing of both." Men in trade transactions always paid in the cheaper, light weight coin, the overvalued metal, and sent the undervalued metal and good coin abroad to obtain the profit. Countries were soon denuded of their

good coin and had only clipped and light weight coin or coin of the cheaper metal; precisely the same that has happened in this country in consequence of greenback and silver legislation. Governments were simply powerless to prevent men satisfying their innate, overweening desire for gain when such excellent opportunities were afforded to profit at the people's expense by merely taking advantage of the differences between legal and market ratios. This confusion worse confounded prevailed everywhere throughout Europe down to the establishment of a monometallic system by England in 1816, when it ceased troubling Englishmen, but continued for the rest of the world. The losses to peoples and governments from the perpetual seesaw of mint ratios and market values kept constantly on with only varying degrees of monotony and intensity, the situation being ameliorated immensely, but in no wise changed so far as evil practices were concerned, by the discovery of America and the opening of Mexican and Peruvian mines; and the only ones to profit by the universal confusion were the money changers, as has ever been their wont since time out of mind.

MR. SHAW'S AUDACIOUS THESIS.

A matter of transcendent interest and importance to all interested in the history of money and our present monetary problems should be noted here. Mr. Shaw's patient and extensive investigations enable us to settle the question beyond all peradventure. Bimetallists in citing the example of France's law of double tender between 1803 and 1876 are fond of using Stanley Jevons' gracious figure of speech that France served as a "canal" or "connecting pipe" between silver and gold using countries, permitting the ebb and flow of money values to be distributed evenly over the whole industrial world. This function performed by France, they declare, saved the nations from universal crash and wreckage during the fifties when the immense floods of gold poured in on them after the discoveries in California, Russia and Australia. Now every single state and petty principality in Europe, from the thirteenth century down, acted as a "canal" and "connecting pipe" through which gold and silver could be distributed. Each state played precisely the same function that France, after 1803, is said to have done with such beneficial results to mankind. If France was able to assist industry so marvelously by her lone lorn self and solitary law in the crucial days between 1848 and 1860, by a parity of reasoning the states and principalities of Europe and their thousand and one bimetallic laws passed between 1252 and 1803 likewise worked untold good to industry and the toiling millions. But—we know that they did not. They simply worked infinite confusion, infinite loss and waste, infinite harm. If this was true—and I hardly think any one who will carefully and conscientiously read Mr. Shaw's volume and lay himself up alongside it for a time will have the desire or courage to doubt

this—and if parity of reasoning holds in the reverse, the French bimetallic law worked harm and caused loss instead of good and profit to the nations of the earth. Such, anyway, is the audacious thesis of Mr. Shaw.

He astonishes the reader first by showing that Napoleon's famous law of 1803 contains nothing new so far as the ratio of gold and silver was concerned. Calonne, in 1785, had by an edict established the memorable ratio of 1 to 15½. But it had been practically the same since 1726—an edict of that year making it 1 to 14½. Following the ratio through the seventeenth century, we learn that in 1656 it was 14½; in 1640, 14.49; in 1636, 15.86, and in 1615 it was 13.90. These slight differences warrant the statement that for two centuries and a half France had practically the same bimetallic law. There was no innovation in 1803, and there was no desire to establish "bimetallism" in its later technical sense. Indeed the *intentions* of the framers of the law were to establish *silver monometallism*. "The experience of France under this new régime is, therefore, in no wise different in kind from such experience as has been described for the preceding centuries." Then follows in a succeeding paragraph statements of such a startling and sweeping nature that I quote it entire:

The second idea which is commonly entertained with regard to the action of France during this later period [1803-1876], viz., that her action secured for the world at large a fixed and steady ratio, is equally—indeed, still more—fallacious. At no point of time during the present century has the actual market ratio, dependent on the commercial value of silver, corresponded with the French ratio of 15½, and at no point of time has France been free from the disastrous influence of that want of correspondence between the legal and the commercial ratio. The opposite notion which prevails and finds expression in the ephemeral bimetallic literature of to-day is simply due to ignorance. From 1815 England has been withdrawn from this action of a bimetallic law, and the modern insular pamphleteer has before his eyes no sign of its working in his own country. He therefore assumes a universality of such experience, and attributes it to the French legislative ratio. It is in no polemic spirit, but simply in the interest of science, that this particular or misapplication of history to the squaring of a theory is to be branded. The plainest facts of history are thereby absolutely misrepresented, and the assumption of cause and effect is so far from being true that the repose of the English currency history in the nineteenth century is to be attributed to the *absence* of a bimetallic system; or to its despotism rather than its presence and influence (pp. 178-179).

DIVERGENCE OF MARKET AND LEGAL RATIOS.

At no time during the present century did the market and legal ratios coincide. The divergence was now above and now below. By means of numerous elaborate tables and a striking "graphic representation of the bimetallic experience of France," Mr. Shaw shows us, as Giffen has already done, the constant leaps and bounds and endless criss-crossing of gold and silver past each other and over the legislative line of 1 to 15½. The precious metals

were continually on the move, now into France and now out, according as silver and gold were under or over valued. France's currency in 1803 was chiefly gold. In a few years it was wholly silver. The net importation or balance of the imports of silver over the exports of gold from 1830 to 1852 was the enormous sum of £92,000,000 sterling, or in our de-



MR. HORACE WHITE

nomination \$460,000,000. This cheap metal sent the gold which it displaced out of the country. With 1852 there is a change; silver was exported and gold imported, and in fourteen years a total net importation of £135,000,000 took place, or \$885,000,000, over and above the silver exportation. France by her law simply made a vicarious sacrifice of her mints and people to the profit getting propensities of money brokers in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and New York, "and so far from it giving France a stable currency, it was the one thing," says Mr. Shaw, "which unsettled it and made a stable currency impossible."

MR. HORACE WHITE'S INDICTMENT.

Space does not permit me to review at length the mass of damaging evidence and the cogent arguments presented in Mr. White's indictment of national and international bimetallism given us in his masterly exposition of the principles of "Money and Banking." The scientific literature of economics contains few works that deal with such an intricate subject as this in language so vigorous and lucid as to hold the reader to chapter after chapter of the narrative with an ever vivid sense of refreshing delight and enlightenment and astonishment at the author's firm grasp and comprehension of his subject, and power to make his readers see with him, like this work before us. In Part I. we have Book I. given up to the "Evolution of Money," in which the nature, general principles, coinage and legal tender features of the circulating medium are

set forth and illustrated from American monetary experiences. Book II. is devoted to the "Gold Standard" and the reason why the leading industrial nations have been led to prefer and to adopt it. In Part II., on "Representative Money," we have "Fiat Money" (Book I.) discussed and the conclusions driven hard home by striking illustrations from our own history; and "Banks" (Book II.) He disposes forever, it is to be hoped, of the myth called "The Crime of '73." "The truth is," he says, "that the bill was before Congress two years and ten months, that it was printed thirteen times by order of Congress, that the debates on it occupy sixty-six columns in the Senate proceedings and seventy-eight columns in the House proceedings, and that the discontinuance of the silver dollar was specially discussed in the House." Our silver dollar had as a matter of fact disappeared from our circulating medium after 1834, when Congress undervalued it in the law of that year. One of the most valuable portions of Mr. White's work, especially just at the present time when our statesmen and financiers and business men are worrying themselves to distraction over the sad plight into which our national finances have fallen, is his presentation of the nature and inherent evils of our hybrid currency, greenbacks, silver and gold, and our government banking operations.

Mr. White thus declares his belief in the "natural evolution" of the single gold standard:

"If we find a movement of civilized mankind going on steadily for a hundred years, working out in different countries uniform results which commend themselves to successive generations, the presumptions are all in favor of that movement being beneficial. I am so well convinced of the benefits of the single gold standard that if all power were placed in my hands I would not introduce anything different from it. I should consider it presumptuous to attempt to interfere with an obviously natural evolution in human affairs. I should know, moreover, that such an attempt would be futile, because the first step to be taken would be to alter the preferences and likings of individual men. Society consists of aggregations of individuals, who in their private business prefer one ounce of gold to sixteen ounces of silver, or thirty two ounces, as the case may be. Unless I can change this preference and liking I cannot alter the monetary standard of Christendom. It is this preference which paralyzes all the international monetary conferences. The secret thought of the delegates in the Brussels Conference was something like this: 'What would happen the day after international bimetallism if people should continue to prefer one ounce of gold to sixteen ounces of silver?' Any responsible minister of finance must recoil before that query."



THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, M. P., BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY.

THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

A CHARACTER SKETCH.

THE new Secretary for the British Colonies is at this moment the most interesting political figure in the British Empire. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was the hero of the elections. Lord Salisbury was attaining the Premiership for the third time;



JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN IN 1875.

but Mr. Chamberlain was to sit for the first time in a Tory Cabinet, and every one was curious to see how he would manage to hold his own among his colleagues. The Conservatives feared him, the Liberals loathed him. Mr. Chamberlain alone believed in him with a perfect faith—a faith that faltered not, and that was capable of meeting any demand that may be made upon it by friend or foe. His recent management of the South African difficulties has done much to bring the appraisal of his critics up toward his own valuation of himself.

What is the keynote of Mr. Chamberlain's character? Ambition, say some; self-sufficiency, say others; while "the capital I" would be a very gen-

eral verdict. But that is not Mr. Chamberlain's opinion; and upon this subject Mr. Chamberlain should surely be recognized as an authority—the first authority, indeed, since Mr. Chamberlain alone can know the inspiring motive, the dominating passion, the fixed idea which supplies the clue to all his policies and all his programmes. The keynote of Mr. Chamberlain's career is self-forgetfulness—a readiness to efface himself in serving the cause to which he has dedicated his life. And that cause? That cause is not the making of a private fortune, or the achievement of a political reputation. He cares for none of these things in comparison with the great aim and end of all his work and all his thought. The supreme passion of Mr. Chamberlain's life, the motor which drove him into municipal politics in Birmingham, which compelled him to serve the country as a Radical Cabinet Minister under Mr. Gladstone, and is now compelling him to serve the Empire as Colonial Secretary in a Tory administration, has always been the same.

THE KEY TO HIS CAREER.

From his boyhood up, Joseph Chamberlain has been consumed by a passionate longing to benefit the lot of the common people. To outward appearance short-sighted people might imagine that in his screw-making business days he was intent upon the interest of the capitalist, and in his late political developments, when he was basking in the smiles of duchesses, and being lionized in the stately palaces of England's "splendid paupers," that he was somewhat more sympathetic with the classes than with the masses. But to draw such conclusions would be to do Mr. Chamberlain wrong. Not John Burns, nor Keir Hardie, nor Louise Michel, is more constantly preoccupied by the necessity for doing something to make the cottage of the laboring man less of a hovel and more of a home. It is true that his devotion to the disinherited of the world has not seemed to him to demand the sacrifices which were in vain suggested to the young man of many possessions in the Gospel. But Mr. Chamberlain denied himself this showy form of self abnegation only in order that he might strengthen himself for the purpose of befriending the friendless poor.

THE TRIBUNE-TRUSTEE FOR THE PEOPLE.

When unkind controversialists charge Mr. Chamberlain with inconsistency, their accusations only provoke a smile on the lips of that statesman. He has steered by the pole star of this fundamental conviction. He has been a steward for the people, and his one thought is always whether he has been faithful in his stewardship. Whether it is his fortune—a considerable one, due chiefly to the success with which his firm crushed out the competition of

all smaller firms in the screw business—his municipal influence, or his political position, Mr. Chamberlain recognizes that he holds everything in trust for the people. To such a length does he carry this that he can never bring himself to consider that he has any right to more than one-half of his own private fortune. The other half is not his, it is theirs—a kind of trust fund of which he is merely the administrator. It is this conception which gives unity to his career, that redeems it from all charge of self-seeking, and vindicates his unswerving consistency.

HIS SOLE AIM IN POLITICS.

To promote the welfare of the common man, to make the miserable less wretched, and to make a little more comfort attainable by the disinherited of this world's goods—that has been, in good report and in ill, the supreme object of his life. Others who did not know the secret purpose of his heart misjudged him. But Mr. Chamberlain never misjudged himself. He knew whither he was steering. He might tack to catch what wind he could in his sails. If he deviated from the straight course it was but that he might the more speedily urge his onward way to his destined goal. His career to those who have not that clue may seem a somewhat tangled mass of inconsistencies. To those who can see the end from the beginning in Mr. Chamberlain's case everything is clear. Nor can there be any mistake as to the one increasing purpose which runs through the busy years.

HIS RELATION TO PARTIES.

Mr. Chamberlain, say his detractors, has been everything by turns. In his salad days a Tory, in his early manhood a Republican, then a Radical and Home Ruler, after that a Radical Unionist, now a member of a Tory Cabinet.* What changes are left for him to accomplish? To which Mr. Chamberlain would reply: "Parties are as means to an end. If I would reach my destination, what matters it whether I go by rail, travel by steamboat, or use the stage coach, so long as I always use the means that will most directly and speedily carry me to my goal? Who would be fool enough to flout a traveler for not consistently sticking to a railway train when the sea had to be crossed, or for taking a carriage from the railway terminus to a country seat? The only consistency that counts is the consistency

that is color blind as to the means as long as they help you to your end."

HAS NOT THE MOUNTAIN COME TO MAHOMET?

There is a good deal in that. But Mr. Chamberlain would say still further, "When you taunt me with changing parties you forget that it is at least possible that the change is in the parties and not in Joseph of Birmingham. The Tories have come to me; I have not gone toward them. And who is there who would be so hide-bound in party pedantry as to refuse the use of a political opponent when that opponent has come over to your side. Turncoat you call me, and why? Because I have converted the Tories to the principles of Birmingham Radicalism. You doubt it, do you? What, then, do you think of free education? How long is it since this was regarded, even by Liberals of the Gladstonian stripe, as a socialist heresy? But who carried it? The Tory Government. And why did they carry it? Because they had been permeated by the influence of the Birmingham school. As it was with free education, so it is with county councils, with allotments, and all the rest of their social



IN 1880.

* See, for instance, the *Westminster Gazette* of July 11, 1895. Writing on this favorite theme it says:—"The truth is that Mr. Chamberlain is the supreme special pleader in politics. There never was any one to equal him in that respect, and as he grows older he seems to surpass himself. He has supplied a complete set of arguments for almost every point of view in politics—for Home Rule and against Home Rule; for ending the House of Lords and for leaving it in possession; for disestablishing churches and for thwarting those who attempt to disestablish them. He has described Toryism from a Radical point of view and Radicalism from a Tory point of view; he has taken every prominent statesman in detail—Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Goschen and a dozen others—and shown us first their Satanic and then their angelic side, or *vice versa*. The great measures which were ten years ago to inspire the democracy and lead them into their promised land are now, according to the same authority, the turbulent ravings of diseased minds."

legislation. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it, and the best way of testing whether the change is in the party or the person is to compare their respective programmes, say, in 1880 and in 1895, and see whether it is the party that has approximated to the person or the person to the party."

PROGRAMME-MAKER IN ORDINARY.

"Programmes, forsooth!" sneers the Gladstonian. "Mr. Chamberlain is always making programmes." "Certainly," replies Mr. Chamberlain;

"it is my destiny to mark out the tasks which the political parties have to accomplish. No one authorizes my programmes. They are my very, very own, all born from one brain under the fertilizing influence of one great thought. But although no one will authorize them, both parties make haste to execute them. And whether is it nobler to be the framer of the plan of campaign, or merely to be one of the rank and file who march and countermarch in obedience to the orders drawn up long before in the tent of the commander-in-chief?"

To the law and to the testimony! What are the facts? Mr. Chamberlain drew up before 1880 the Radical programme, with its manifold F's—Free Church, Free Land, Free Labor and Free Schools. In 1885 he published the unauthorized programme of the Liberal party, which converted the defeat begun in the towns into a brilliant victory in the country districts. As Mr. Labouchere put it: "His three acres and a cow romped in." Now again he has launched a programme, this time for the Unionist party. What else is there left him to do? Excepting the Home Rule party, he has fitted all the parties with programmes. And who can deny that they are not good programmes, all stamped with "J. C., his mark?" And in every programme is not the same dominant motive visible?—to improve the common lot of the common people. That is the key to all that is mysterious, the clue to all that is labyrinthine in the working of Mr. Chamberlain's apparently tortuous career.

TO-DAY, AS YESTERDAY, THE SAME.

"But," objects the scandalized Radical, "what about Home Rule, about the Peers, about the Church?" But Mr. Chamberlain, placid and unperturbed, smiles benignly upon his questioner. "Home Rule?—yes, of course I was, and am all for Home Rule, properly understood. Why, I am the original patentee of Home Rule. Did I not sit at the Round Table Conference which almost agreed to recommend my scheme? I am for the Union, of course, always was and always will be. My Home Rule is not antagonistic to the Union. And, mark my words, my Home Rule will settle the Irish question yet. No doubt about that. What are its distinctive characteristics? First, it must not be called Home Rule—a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. Therefore it must be an Irish local government bill. Secondly, it must be framed and carried by a Conservative administration, because no other can get Home Rule through the House of Lords. All other details are immaterial."

THE PAUL OF 1895 AND THE SAUL OF 1885.

Then, as to the House of Lords, Mr. Chamberlain has summed up handsomely the shortcomings of the old reactionary Chamber. Liberals hungry for a good phrase and a mouth-filling sentence, quote eagerly his invective of 1885. Mr. Chamberlain has not a word to alter or erase. The old House of Peers was all that he said it was; but a House of Peers

that prostrates itself before the chariot of Social Reconstruction; a House of Peers that is an inviolable bulwark against his Liberal enemies; a House of Peers that is no longer reactionary, but regenerate; a House of Peers that has found salvation, and a House of Peers that only waits to register the conclusions Mr. Chamberlain may arrive at as to the reform which its own constitution should undergo—how can such a House be confounded with the



IN 1888.

House against which Mr. Chamberlain hurled his mighty anathemas? Why, you might as well denounce the Apostle Paul for hostility to Christianity, because one Saul held the clothes of those who stoned Stephen! Paul changed his name as well as his nature; unfortunately the Peers, although regenerate, have not found a new name to show that they have a new heart. But Mr. Chamberlain knows, and Mr. Chamberlain is content.

THE NONCONFORMIST SAVIOR OF STATE CHURCHES.

Finally, there is the question of the Church. Here Mr. Chamberlain is quite frank with himself. No man is less of a churchman than he; he is secular to the finger-tips. His religious connections, such as they are, are Unitarian; that is to say, he is by birth and temperament a member of the most non-conforming of all the Nonconformist bodies. In principle, in creed, in everything, he is an antagonist of the Anglican State Establishment. In his

younger days Mr. Chamberlain used to go down to Wales and elsewhere, and make such fervent speeches on anti-state church lines as would have done credit to any fervent gospeller among them all. "Why, it is even as if he were altogether such a man as Henry Richard or Samuel Morley," was the amazed remark of an incredulous listener. "But I am altogether such a man as Henry Richard," was Mr. Chamberlain's reply. How then comes it that he is a mainstay and pillar of strength for a cabinet whose mandate is to rescue the State churches of Wales and of Scotland from disestablishment and disendowment?

IS THIS PARIS NOT WORTH THIS MASS?

It is not difficult to see how he can reconcile his present action with his unchanged and unchanging devotion to Nonconformist anti-state church principles. From an abstract point of view no doubt he agrees with the Welsh Nonconformists in thinking that the Establishment of the Anglican Church, with its miserable minority of adherents, is bad for the Church, unjust to the Nonconformists, and utterly indefensible. But as Henri Quatre said long ago, "Paris is well worth a mass;" so our Henri Quatre of Birmingham, with his mind full of the need for the pullet in every poor man's pot, deliberately decides that social reconstruction is worth a temporary postponement of Welsh disestablishment. After all, nothing that he could do or say would bring disestablishment one whit nearer. To parade abstract principles about Establishment to which it is absolutely impossible to give any effect may minister to a harmless vanity; it is not an act worthy of a statesman. And a statesman, nay, rather a school-master of statesmen, is Mr. Chamberlain. To place a pious opinion upon the shelf, that is the price for the immediate effective alliance with a party that in return is willing to put all its other cherished principles on the shelf and to set to work to place on the statute book the measures defined in the Birmingham programme. There are times and seasons for all things. Disestablishment can wait. There is no inconsistency in rearranging the order of precedence according to the altered circumstances of an altered time.

BRITAIN'S ONLY ABDIEL

So Mr. Chamberlain with gayety of heart laughs away the vehement invective of his quondam allies. He is wiser than they, wiser and more far-seeing, that is all. He can appreciate the relative value of competing reforms—as indeed it is his nature to. Toward his assailants he can but have one sentiment—profound pity and a constantly renewed wonder. For how comes it that Englishmen can actually be so slow of heart and blind of eye as not to see the transparent integrity of his every action and the fidelity as of an Abdiel with which he has abided by his convictions?

This may not appear quite historical. But it is more historical in one respect than much that passes

for history. For it is in this fashion and in no other that recent history mirrors itself in the mind of one of those who have done most to make it.

Some of our readers will be inclined to think that the foregoing pages have been "wrote sarcastic." Therein they will make a mistake. They represent a well-meant and painstaking effort to indicate in outline how Mr. Chamberlain appears in the eyes of Mr. Chamberlain. If I had the tongues of men and of angels, I might be able to do adequate justice to that theme; but having only one tongue, and that of a man and not of an angel, I feel unequal to the task. But after all, there is more in Mr. Chamberlain's own estimate of himself than most of our Liberal friends were at one time willing to admit.

A BUTTRESS, NOT A PILLAR.

One of the interesting things in the present political combination is the fact that Mr. Chamberlain, a Unitarian, should be sitting cheek by jowl with Lord Salisbury, the elect of the High Anglicans, to whom Dissenters are an abomination, and Unitarians little better than blank infidels. At this moment there are doubtless many searchings of heart in country rectories when they reflect upon the text "Be not unequally yoked with unbelievers;" for what fellowship have the true-blue Tories and the high-flying Anglicans with the Nonconformist who is not even a Trinitarian? They will probably take consolation to their souls from the thought that no doubt it is well to have even a Unitarian as a bulwark for a state church.

Lord Eldon used to declare, with frequent profanity, that he was a buttress, not a pillar of the Church, as he supported from the outside a building which he never entered. Mr. Chamberlain, who, although not so profane, is much more heterodox, may be a valuable buttress to the somewhat shaky edifice of the Church establishment. Samson was a very terrible fellow when his hair was long and his strength intact, but none of the wholesale massacres which he had wrought among the sons of Philistia prevented them finding him a very handy man to grind corn when he was their captive. The comparison is, however, not exactly reassuring for the Tories, for Samson when his hair had grown again proved himself capable of pulling down the whole of the Temple about their ears. *Absit omen!*

HIS NONCONFORMIST ANCESTORS.

Allusion has already been made to Mr. Chamberlain's pride in his Nonconformity. On one famous occasion he descended upon Wales clad in all the glories of hereditary Nonconformity, and made a speech which he declared exactly expressed his inmost convictions. The passage in his Denbigh speech was not trotted out much at the recent election. This is a pity, for it is a very good passage, and brings into clear relief the contrast between Mr. Joseph Chamberlain of 1884 and 1895. This is how it was reported in the morning papers:

I have no spite against the House of Lords; but as a

Dissenter—(loud and prolonged cheering)—as a Dissenter—(renewed cheering)—I have an account to settle with them, and I promise you I will not forget the reckoning. (Loud cheers.) I boast a descent of which I am as proud as any baron may be of the title which he owes to the smile of a king or to the favor of a king's mistress, for I can claim descent from one of the 2,000 ejected ministers who, in the time of the Stuarts, left home and work and profit rather than accept the State-made creed which it was sought to force upon them, and for that reason, if no other, I share your hopes and your aspirations, and I resent the insults, the injuries, and the injustice from which you have suffered so long at the hands of a privileged assembly. (Cheers.) But the cup is nearly full. (Renewed cheers.) The career of high-handed wrong is coming to an end. (Prolonged cheers.) The House of Lords have alienated Ireland, they have oppressed the Dissenters, and they now oppose the enfranchisement of the people. We have been too long a peer-ridden nation—(loud cheers)—and I hope you will say to them if they will not bow to the mandate of the people, that they shall lose forever the authority which they have so long abused. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

THE SAINT OF THE FAMILY.

This allusion to his having been born in the Puritan purple shows how strong the sentiment of family is with Mr. Chamberlain. It extends backward and forward, and all round. To be related to Mr. Chamberlain is a great and fearful privilege, and profitable withal, as several members of the Chamberlain *gens* have found out in the recent distribution of ministerial offices. The ancestor to whom he referred in his Denbigh speech was the Rev. Richard Sergeant. Mr. Sergeant was a fellow laborer with Richard Baxter at Kidderminster. The author of "The Saint's Everlasting Rest," in his autobiography, pays emphatic tribute to the manifold worth, the remarkable self-devotion, and the singular sanctity of this admirable ancestor who, on his decease, seems to have left all his virtues in direct descent to the present Secretary for the Colonies. Mr. Sergeant began his ministry at Kidderminster two years after the Battle of Naseby, and from 1656 to 1662 he held the living of Stoke, near Kidderminster. But in that black year he was ejected by the act of uniformity. He contrived, however, to survive the dynasty which had deprived him of his living, for he did not die until eight years after the glorious revolution of 1688. The Whigs sent the Stuarts packing, but unfortunately they did not repeal the act of uniformity, which continues to this day as a stone of stumbling and a rock of offense to all those who wish to see the English Church really national, and not a mere Anglican sect.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL'S CRITICISMS.

This reference by Mr. Chamberlain to his Puritan ancestor was made use of in a curious way ten years ago by Professor Tyndall, who at that moment was carrying on a furious controversy with Mr. Chamberlain concerning lighthouse illuminants:

"Mr. Chamberlain," said Professor Tyndall, "has recently indulged in some ancestral references. Permit

me to follow his example. It is said that I am distantly connected with one William Tyndale, who was rash enough to boast and make good his boast that he would place an open Bible within the reach of every ploughboy in England. His first reward was exile, and then a subterranean cell in the Castle of Vilorden. It was a cold cell, and he humbly but vainly prayed for his coat to cover him and for his books to occupy him. In due time he was taken from his cell and set upright against a post. Round neck and post was placed a chain, which being cunningly twisted, the life was squeezed out of him. A bonfire was made of his body afterward. Thus, as regards suffering for righteousness' sake, my reputed ancestral relation is at least on a par with Mr. Chamberlain's."

He then went on to point out that William Tyndale's descendant was suffering evil things at the hands of Richard Sergeant's heir; the suggestion being that Mr. Chamberlain, who was then President of the Board of Trade, was treating Professor Tyndall almost as badly as William Tyndale had been treated in the days of old. There is no need to go into the details of that discussion, further than to glean from the newspaper files of the day one delicious sentence in which Professor Tyndall describes Mr. Chamberlain's method of dealing with the truth. After criticising Mr. Chamberlain's statement as flimsy and unveracious, he said: "Between truth and untruth there lies a penumbra! zone which belongs equally to both, and I have often admired the adroitness with which Mr. Chamberlain sails within the half shadow, but sometimes I fear crosses the boundary on the wrong side."

HIS PARTNERS IN SCREW MONOPOLY.

A good deal used to be heard twenty years ago of the action by Messrs. Nettlefold, the screw makers with whom Mr. Chamberlain is associated in business, in securing a monopoly of the screw trade in the country. The fact is, that Messrs. Nettlefold secured the patents of certain screw-making machines. They were able to produce screws better and cheaper than any of their competitors, and they are said to have used their advantage with a much greater regard for the iron laws of political economy than for the neighborly consideration of live and let live. The story went that they did exactly what the American trusts of to-day do. It is only fair to Mr. Chamberlain to quote what Rev. R. M. Grier of Rugeley wrote on the subject when Mr. H. R. Grenfell had attacked Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Grier wrote:

Up to a recent period I believed the story so industriously circulated, about the way in which Mr. Chamberlain realized his wealth, and when a friend of his challenged the truth of it I had no doubt that it could easily be verified. I was quickly, and I need hardly say agreeably, undeceived. Having made careful inquiries both of his friends and opponents in Birmingham, I could find no foundation whatever for the attacks which have been made upon him as a man of business. I had been given to understand that copies of a threatening circular to the small screw manufacturers, whom he is supposed to have deliberately ruined, were extant and could be pro-

duced. I could not discover one. His firm, I learned, had always stood high among the people, and more especially the working men of Birmingham, for honesty and straightforward dealing, and all that could be truly said against it was that other firms had suffered indirectly through its success. This, I think can hardly be imputed as blame to Mr. Chamberlain. For him, however, I hold no brief. His method of carrying on political controversy is not always to my taste, and I am the servant of a church to which he is not thought to bear any good will. I write in the interests of truth.

The best answer to these accusations is the fact that, in Birmingham and in the districts where Mr. Chamberlain's business is carried on, he seems to be most liked and best trusted. As a manufacturer and as an employer of labor his conduct cannot have been open to much reproach, otherwise there would be far more local and personal opposition to him in the Midlands than any one can pretend to discover to-day.

HIS AIM AND OBJECT IN LIFE.

What is Mr. Chamberlain's objective? What is the one dominating principle of his life? Mr. Chamberlain has left us in no doubt on this subject, for he has himself defined it. His one great *credo* was thus stated by him ten years ago:

I am confident in the capacity of a wise government resting upon the representation of the whole people, to do something to add to the sum of human happiness, to smooth the way for misfortune and poverty. We are told that this country is the paradise of the rich. It should be our duty to see that it does not become the purgatory of the poor. . . . What I say is that the community as a whole co-operating for the benefit of all may do something to add to the sum of human happiness—do something to make the life of all its citizens, especially the poorest of them, somewhat better, somewhat nobler, somewhat greater, and somewhat happier.

HENRY GEORGE'S DICTUM.

It is little more than ten years ago since Mr. Henry George, the well-known author of "Progress and Poverty," was lecturing at Liverpool. He made an allusion to the name of Mr. Chamberlain, which was loudly cheered; thereupon, interrupting his address, he uttered the following words: "Aye, cheer him and follow him; the man to raise the standard of the natural rights of men—he is the man to follow." Mr. George at that time was an embarrassing admirer of Mr. Chamberlain. It was said that he regarded Citizen Chamberlain as the future President of the British Republic, and was indeed so effusive in his devotion that Mr. Chamberlain got his secretary to write to a correspondent to say: "In reply to your inquiry, Mr. Chamberlain desires me to say that he has no influence with Mr. Henry George, with many of whose opinions he entirely disagrees."

A MAN MADE BY HIS ENEMIES.

Henry Ward Beecher used to say that we all had far more reason to thank God for our enemies than for our friends. If ever there was a man who had cause to remember this somewhat paradoxical say-

ing, Joseph Chamberlain is that man. No doubt he has owed a good deal to his faithful bodyguards; no doubt his political allies have given him more than one helping hand. But the people who have made him, the men who have built the pedestal from which his familiar figure looms high over his fellow-men, are first the Tories, who denounced him as Jack Cade, and secondly the Radicals, who assailed him as Judas. It is upon Judas and Jack Cade, as upon the two pillars of the arch of the pediment of his statue, that Joseph Chamberlain has been raised so near the skies. Abuse is, after all, an inverted compliment. Richard Chamberlain, for instance, has all the family faults, and his political opinions are quite as execrable from the good Radical point of view as those of his brother Joseph. But who is there who thinks Richard worth a single curse, while over Joseph they empty the famous reservoir of malediction contained in the imprecatory psalms, and still are not satisfied? And when the Tories went black in the face when Mr. Chamberlain's name was mentioned, when Lord Salisbury suggested that his future colleague and dear friend should have his head broken as a corrective of his opinion about the House of Lords, the general public began to believe that there must be something in him. A man must be worth something if he is worth swearing at; and as Mr. Chamberlain has never wanted a goodly company of objurgators, he has found little difficulty in making his way to the top and keeping there.

THE BOGIE MAN OF 1885.

There was no doubt considerable cause for the anathemas rained upon him like hailstones from the Tory press and Tory platforms. Joseph Chamberlain in 1885, with his scornful denunciation of the peers, who toiled not, neither did they spin; his declaration in favor of the natural rights of man; his eloquent pleading for the disinherited poor, and above all, his sturdy demand for ransom, naturally sent a shudder of horror through Torydom. When he made these speeches he was Mr. Gladstone's heir presumptive. Every one expected that he would be the first Radical Prime Minister of England, and affrighted Tories predicted that when that evil day arrived we should see a predatory socialism established as the guiding principle of the British Constitution, and the end of all things would be at hand. No wonder that they foamed at the mouth and stormed. Mr. Chamberlain was in those days an out-and-out Radical. He was for downing the House of Lords, disestablishing all churches, and carrying out the Birmingham League's policy of secular education, and death to the denominational schools. As for the landlord and the squire, Mr. Chamberlain was as agrarian in his proclivities as any Land Leaguer of them all. He was a Home Ruler of the Home Rulers, a man who had colligated and conspired with the leading Nationalists. In short, it would be difficult to construct out of all the political and social programmes of ten years a

composite so utterly detestable to the average Tory as that which finds expression in "the Radical programme" and in Mr. Chamberlain's speeches.

THE JUDAS OF 1887.

So it came to pass that all the Tories swore at Joe; all or nearly all the Radicals came to swear by him. He was their man. He was pledged to them up to the hilt. He had given hostages to fortune in every direction. Radical he was, Radical it seemed he must remain. Hence it is easy to understand the feeling of dismay and of anger which filled the Radical ranks when Mr. Chamberlain lifted up his heel against the party which had confidently counted upon his aid to lead it to victory. "Judas," the epithet hurled at him on one memorable occasion in the House by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, was too mild to express the bitterness with which they regarded the great apostate. Mr. Labouchere expressed a very general feeling among the Liberals when commenting on the cry of Judas, he declared that it was most unjust to the apostle.

Judas, said Mr. Labouchere, was a most respectable character compared with Mr. Chamberlain. When Judas had betrayed his friend, he brought back the money and then went and hanged himself. To justify any comparison between him and Mr. Chamberlain, Judas instead of hanging himself should have gone on a starring tour through Judæa, as the guest and champion of the scribes and Pharisees, declaring that he was the original and only apostle, and that all the rest of the twelve were dissentients and separatists.

Notwithstanding Mr. Labouchere's objections, Judas continued to be the favorite nickname of Mr. Chamberlain with those whose usual method of intimating their disagreement with the views of a statesman is to call him names. This controversial method has its advantages, no doubt, but it hardly tends to the amenity of political discussion. Even down to this very last election, hatred of Mr. Chamberlain was regarded by many Liberals as one of the most potent factors upon which they could count for success.

THE UTILITY OF ABUSE.

Mr. Chamberlain is not much of a philosopher, and he is apt to wince under attacks at which a wiser man would smile. It is true he is toughness itself compared with Lord Rosebery, who is all eyeball; or Mr. Morley, who is so thin-skinned that he feels a pin prick more than Mr. Gladstone felt the thrust of a bayonet. But he is touchy and resentful, and like most of us, he lets "his blessings get moldy, and then calls them curses." So far from resenting the denunciation of his Radical enemies, he owed to them his one chance of success. Nothing but the storm of execration which assailed him whenever his name was mentioned in Radical meetings could have induced the Tories to tolerate him as an ally. To this day there are Tories who distrust their new political associate. But the mass of the

Tories accept him chiefly because the Radicals denounce him. A man as comprehensively cursed as the Jackdaw of Rheims by the whole Radical *claque* must after all be a politician with whom the highest of high Tories may rub shoulders. It is true that the other shoulder had in time past rubbed up against Mr. Parnell and the prisoners of Kilmainham. But that is forgotten. Mr. Chamberlain has found salvation, and these new associates accepted the denunciations of his former allies as the best credential of the reality of his conversion.

HIS SOLITARY CHANGE OF OPINION.

As a matter of fact Mr. Chamberlain is sublimely unconscious of any change of opinion. "It is not I who change," he said on one famous occasion, "but circumstances." He has even declared that he has changed in nothing save his views on female suffrage. Speaking in Birmingham two or three years since, he said:

Mr. McKeown has referred to what he calls my early Radicalism. I hope I shall not alarm him if I say it is my late Radicalism also, because I am not conscious of having altered in any degree any of the opinions which I have expressed on social and political questions; at all events upon those of permanent importance. I ought to make an exception in order to be strictly accurate; I said something of the sort the other day at a public meeting in Birmingham, whereupon I was reminded by Mr. Osler that I had changed my opinions on the subject of women's franchise. I plead guilty to that accusation; I can only say that I have admitted it before in public, and that I am perfectly ready to admit it whenever I am challenged. But having made that full and frank confession, I do not think there is any other question of public policy upon which I have changed my opinions. I do not put that forward as being to my credit necessarily, because it is quite possible that new lights may come, and men may see reason to change opinions they have formed in their youth; but if ever I do I will frankly admit it and give the reasons which have led to that alteration.

As Mr. Chamberlain has never admitted any change in his views since then, we may take it that he is still of the same opinion as he was in the hey-day of his hot youth.

THE NEED FOR DATING HIS OPINIONS.

A critic who has studied Mr. Chamberlain closely would be justly scornful at the looseness of my reference to the date when the above speech was delivered. Mr. Chamberlain's utterances should be dated, like vintages. He may not have changed. In his inner conviction I do not believe he has changed. But circumstances have changed, the perspective has altered. Friends have become foes and foes have proffered their friendship. Hence the opinions of to-day need to be adjusted to the circumstances of to-day; it is the inevitable result of the influence of environment. In the Natural History Museum there is a most interesting series of groups of stuffed birds and beasts, showing the differences between their appearance in summer and winter. The ptar-

migans and the Arctic hares, which are brown in summer and white in winter, are no doubt perfectly consistent ptarmigans and hares. It is only their coat which is readjusted to altered circumstances. So it is with Mr. Chamberlain. He is the same Mr. Chamberlain. But he wears another coat. Mr. Chamberlain does not see this, but that is probably due to his lack of a keen sense of the continuity of existence. Mr. Chamberlain lives for the day in the day, and so intensely does he live from day to day that he seems sometimes to forget his prior existence almost as completely as we forget what we did in our previous incarnations. This is a commoner habit than is generally believed.

THE MUNICIPAL CLUE TO HIS CAREER.

Mr. Chamberlain's public career falls naturally into three parts: first, municipal; secondly, national; thirdly, imperial. The last section is but beginning. The first, that of the municipal reformer, contains the secret of all that follows. I have not the space, nor is it necessary, to enter into minute details concerning his career in Birmingham.* He was not born there; he was born in Camberwell. His ancestors were London shoemakers for at least three generations. He told the Jewelers and Silversmiths' Association in 1894 that he did not enter the town till 1854. He said:

I myself, not having been consulted previously on the subject, first saw the light in London, but I am thankful for my fate which brought me very quickly afterwards to Birmingham. And I am very glad that in Birmingham there never has been any protest against alien immigration, and if there had been I cannot help thinking the town would have been deprived of a very large number of its public men. But, on the contrary, we have been received by Birmingham as children by their mother, and accordingly we have felt the curious attraction which the town exercises over all its citizens, we have felt grateful to her—many of us are more "Brummagem" than "Brummagem" itself—and all of us would feel that there was nothing that we could do that would be too much to show our gratitude to the town which has shielded us, and helped us, and welcomed us, and which is now the cherished city of our adoption.

Having been adopted by Birmingham, he soon threw himself energetically into the work of improving the city of his choice. There was great need for improvement.

BIRMINGHAM AS IT WAS.

Speaking in Birmingham in 1891, Mr. Chamberlain thus described the shortcomings of the Midland capital:

I find that fifty years ago the population of the town was 180,000, or about 40 per cent. of what it is at present. The ratable value was rather less than one-third of what it is at present. In those days there were, with the exception of the town hall and of the market hall,

no public edifices of any magnitude or importance. There were no parks, there were no free libraries, there were no baths, there was no art gallery or art museum, there were no board schools, there was no school of art, no Midland Institute, no Mason College; there was no Corporation street. The great area which is covered by that thoroughfare and the streets depending upon it was one of the worst districts in the town, both socially and considered from a sanitary point of view. In fact, at the period of which I am speaking, the era of street improvements had not begun. The streets themselves were badly paved; they were imperfectly lighted, they were only partially drained. The footwalks were worse than the streets. You had to proceed either in several inches of mud, or in favored localities you might go upon cobble stones on which it was a penance to walk. The gas and the water belonged to private monopolies. Gas was supplied at an average rate of about 5s. per 1,000 cubic feet. The water was supplied by the company on three days in the week. On other days you must either go without, or you must take advantage of the perambulating carts which went round the town, and which supplied water from polluted wells at 10s. the thousand gallons. You will not be surprised, under these circumstances, to know that in 1848 the annual mortality of Birmingham was thirty in the thousand. Now it is twenty in the thousand. The only wonder is that it was not much greater, because we read of whole streets from which typhus and scarlet fever, and diphtheria and diarrhoea in its worst forms, were never absent. We read of thousands of courts which were not paved, which were not drained, which were covered with pools of stagnant filth, and in which the ashpits and the middens were in a state of indescribable nastiness. The sewerage of the town was very partial, and, in fact, to sum up this description it may truly be said that when this society was born, Birmingham, although it was no worse than any of the other great cities of the United Kingdom, was a town in which scarcely anything had been done either for the instruction, or for the health, or for the recreation, or for the comfort or the convenience of the artisan population.

BIRMINGHAM AS IT IS.

Mr. Chamberlain set to work to mend all this. Many older men had begun it before he entered municipal life, but he entered into their labors. The result of the work accomplished Mr. Chamberlain summarizes thus:

Birmingham in fact was an overgrown village with the population of a great town. But now, great public edifices not unworthy of the importance of a Midland metropolis have risen on every side. Wide arteries of communication have been opened up. Rookeries and squalid courts have given way to fine streets and open places. The roads are well paved, well kept, well lighted, and well cleansed. The whole sewerage of the town has been remodeled, and the health of the people is cared for by efficient sanitary inspectors. Baths and wash houses are provided at a nominal cost to the users. Free libraries and museums of art are open to all the inhabitants; free schools and a school of art, together with facilities for technical instruction, are provided for their education. Recreation is not forgotten and not less than ten parks and recreation grounds are now maintained by the corporation. New Assize courts and courts of justice have been built. The police force and fire brigade are kept in the highest state of efficiency; while

* See Mr. Albert Shaw's chapter entitled "Birmingham: its Civic Life and Expansion," in his "Municipal Government in Great Britain" (Century Co., New York), for an account of Mr. Chamberlain's achievements as a municipal statesman.

the great monopolies of gas and water have passed into the hands of the representatives of the whole community, who have also acquired the tramways, and have thus retained full control over the roads of the city.

Mr. Chamberlain did not take any active part in municipal work until 1871. It was not till 1874 that he became mayor.

THE KEYNOTE OF HIS POLICY.

It was in that year that he first sounded the note of all his subsequent policy. He said:

All monopolies which are sustained in any way by the state ought to be in the hands of representatives of the people, by whom they should be administered, and to whom their profit should go. He was, too, inclined to increase the duties and responsibilities of the local authority, in whom he had so great a confidence, and would do everything in his power to constitute these local authorities real local parliaments, supreme in their special jurisdiction.

HIS FOUR GREAT REFORMS.

By way of giving effect to his words, Mr. Chamberlain carried through four schemes. 1. The town bought up the gas works, which now represent a capital account of £2,230,000, reducing the price of gas from 3s. and 3s. 6d. to 2s. 1d. and 2s. 5d., and making an annual profit of £90,000. 2. The town bought up the water works, paying over £54,491 per annum to the shareholders. The result was the creation of a property valued at £2,200,000, the improvement of the supply, and the reduction of water rents by £25,834 per annum. 3. The town bought up the central slums, borrowing £1,600,000 for the purpose, and constructed Corporation street through the improved area. The area was rebuilt on leases of seventy-five years. When they fall in Birmingham will be the richest borough in the world. 4. Birmingham formed a drainage union with surrounding towns and established a model sewage farm of twelve hundred acres in the Tame valley. It cost £400,000 to lay out the farm, and it costs £55,000 to work it. The crops produce £25,000 per annum.

THE FINANCIAL RESULT.

The immediate effect of Mr. Chamberlain's reforms was to raise the debt of the town from one million to nearly ten. But this is covered by solid assets, and the financial results have been good. Mr. Chamberlain says:

The rates of Birmingham (if the charge due to the school rate and required to provide for a new service in the shape of elementary education be deducted) are less than they were thirty years ago, and the growth of the town and the increase in its wealth and ratable value have sufficed to meet these new developments of municipal functions. The present cost of all local work in the city, including poor relief, education, and all the corporation expenditure, is about six shillings and sixpence in the pound on the assessed annual value of real property, which is probably 25 per cent. less than the actual value. Putting it in another way, the total charge is rather more than twenty shillings per head of the population,

or about one-fifth of the charge of local administration in the city of Boston.

There we have Mr. Chamberlain at his best. He comes in from the outside, he is adopted as one of the citizens, he obtains control of the government for the purpose of carrying out great social ends. Having obtained control, he uses his power without hesitation, he pledges the credit of the town to raise money to carry out schemes of improvement, he converts one monopoly after another into sources of revenue, he creates a vast reversionary estate into which the city will enter fifty or sixty years hence, and he has done all this without raising the rates. That is what he did in Birmingham, and in doing it he had the advantage of many helpers whom his more conspicuous personality has completely obscured, but without whose aid he could have done nothing.

GOVERNMENT AS CO-OPERATION.

When Mr. Chamberlain entered Parliament his one dominant idea was to do for the United Kingdom what he had done for Birmingham. He was an outsider at the first. There was much to be done, and it was to be done on Brummagem lines.

First of all, it was necessary Joseph Chamberlain should place his firm hand upon the reins; and secondly, it was necessary that the whole power and authority of the state should be used to carry out social changes which would make less miserable the lot of the poor. He thus formulated his aim and object. It was—

that the Government, which no longer represents a clique or a privileged class, but which is the organized expression of the wants and wishes of the whole nation, should rise to a true conception of its duties, and should use the resources, the experience and the talent at its disposal to promote the greater happiness of the masses of the people.

He expressed it in slightly different terms when he said:

The leading idea of the English system may be said to be that of a joint-stock or co-operative enterprise, in which every citizen is a shareholder, and of which the dividends are receivable in the improved health and the increase in the comfort and happiness of the community.

That is Mr. Chamberlain's idea of what a government should be. It is a co-operative association for the improvement of the condition of the people. It is his consistent loyalty to this dominant principle which has made him appear so inconsistent. When he thought he could earn most dividends for the people out of the Radical Government, he was a member of the Radical Government. When that Radical Government did not put him in a place sufficiently important to enable him to control the business of the association and direct it on co-operative lines he resigned, and, after a period of indecision, threw in his lot with the Tories. They could earn dividends. The others could not. So he left his old friends and clave unto his new partners. He is now going to see

what he can get out of them in the way of co-operative enterprises.

HOW HE HAS ENDED THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr. Chamberlain has at least one justification for his adhesion to the Conservative Government. For by this act he has succeeded in abolishing the House of Lords as a restraint upon his legislative authority. If Lord Rosebery's resolution against the peers had been carried unanimously, it would have been less efficacious—so far as Mr. Chamberlain's programme is concerned—than the remedy which he contrived by the simple process of joining the Tory cabinet. The House of Lords as a revising chamber, or as a brake on precipitate reforms, simply ceases to exist when there is a Tory majority in the House of Commons. England will be virtually governed by a single chamber for the next five years. Mr. Chamberlain sees this, and to carry out his schemes he has certainly taken the shortest road to his goal. If he had joined the Liberals, he would have found other people's programmes blocking the way. As he wittily said at Edinburgh, speaking of Lord Rosebery's policy:

They have only got to disestablish two Churches, establish three new Parliaments, abolish one House of Legislature, and then they will be ready for business.

Whereas Mr. Chamberlain wanted his business attended to at once.

HIS CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION.

If Mr. Chamberlain's legislative and administrative activity be examined it will be found that he has always been aiming in the same direction. He has sought by the use of the state credit to enable poor men to do what they could not have done for themselves. Whether it is Irish peasants or Scottish crofters or English agricultural laborers, it is the same. He advocated the extension of the franchise in order that all the co-operators might be represented at the central board, and he appealed to the newly enfranchised to use their power to improve their lot. Mr. George Wyndham recently declared that:

Nearly all the practical measures of constructive statesmanship passed during the last ten years were originally mooted by Mr. Chamberlain, and nearly all the suggestions for similar legislation in the future, of any interest to practical politicians, may be traced to the same author.

That is rather a large order, but no doubt free education and allotments owed much to his advocacy.

HIS PRESENT PROGRAMME.

The same idea looms large in the eight-headed programme which he published three years ago in the *Nineteenth Century*:

1. Legislative enforcement of proposals for shortening the hours of work for miners and others engaged in dangerous and specially laborious employments.
2. Local enforcement of trade regulations for the earlier closing of shops.

3. Establishment of tribunals of arbitration in trade disputes.

4. Compensation for injuries received in the course of employment, and to widows and children in case of death, whenever such injuries or death are not caused by the fault of the person killed or injured.

5. Old-age pensions for the deserving poor.

6. Limitation and control of pauper immigration.

7. Increased powers and facilities to local authorities to make town improvements and prepare for the better housing of the working classes.

8. Power to local authorities to advance money and to afford facilities to the working classes to become the owners of their own dwellings.

Of these measures the eighth is the most distinctly the child of Mr. Chamberlain's municipal experience. Half of these measures would have been thrown out by the peers if sent up by Mr. Chamberlain with a Radical majority at his back. When they go up as the mandate of the Tory cabinet they will pass through the Lords "slick as greased lightning."

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

Of the other items in Mr. Chamberlain's national policy it is not necessary to speak at length. He is or was a Home Ruler—and he tells us he has never changed his convictions. He boasted after the Home Rule split as lately as 1887 that he had been a Home Ruler before Mr. Gladstone. He has never departed from the declaration that "it is a national question as well as a parochial question, and that the pacification of Ireland at this moment depends."—now mark these words—"I believe, on the concession to Ireland of the right to govern itself in the matter of its purely domestic business." Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, when he made that speech in 1885, was for the establishment of a National Council, which was to have been an Irish board of control, giving Ireland a local government more complete, more popular, more thoroughly representative and more far-reaching than anything which up to that time had been suggested. In a letter which he addressed to Mr. Duignan in December, 1884, he declared that the "education question and the land question should be transferred entirely to the Irish board, altogether independent of the English Government's influence. Such a board might also deal with railways and other communications, and would of course be invested with powers of taxation in Ireland for these strictly Irish purposes. If this were carried out the Irish people would have entire independence as regards all local work and local expenditure." Mr. Chamberlain abandoned this scheme because Mr. Parnell declared that he could no longer accept it as satisfactory. But these opinions are unchanged and unchangeable. Writing to Mr. Gavan Duffy on May 24, 1892, Mr. Chamberlain's secretary wrote as follows: "Mr. Chamberlain's opinions of persons has changed in the past and may change again, but he has never altered his opinion in the slightest degree on questions of principles or

in regard to the legislation which should give effect to them."

One of Mr. Chamberlain's latest utterances on the subject of Home Rule is to be found in the observation which he made when he was leaving for America in 1887. He said, and his words deserve attention, as they probably indicate what is the permanent back-thought in relation to these questions: "I am inclined to think that if a great and generous scheme of local government were granted to Ireland the feeling in favor of a separate Parliament will gradually die away." We may rely upon it, therefore, that, now that Mr. Chamberlain is in office, he will see to it that the local self-government which is to be introduced for the pacification of Ireland shall be "a great and generous scheme." That is to say, it must be a very different project from that introduced by Mr. Balfour under the last Salisbury régime.*

WELSH DISESTABLISHMENT.

In relation to another burning question—that of Welsh Disestablishment—Mr. Chamberlain has opinions which are well known. In relation to Welsh Disestablishment he has always been a stout Liberationist. Even as lately as 1895 he declared that Disestablishment must come, and the only question was whether it should be accompanied with a just treatment of the Church. With regard to this point he thought that the Welsh Church was entitled to liberal and even generous terms, but it would do well to agree with its adversary quickly, otherwise it would find its opportunity gone. It is rather amusing to remember that Mr. Chamberlain strongly urged the Welsh to get rid of Home Rule, in order to secure consideration for their question of Disestablishment. That was their best chance, he said. Home Rule has been disposed of, but the Welsh are not likely to see much done about Disestablishment by the present Parliament.

DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS.

In relation to voluntary schools Mr. Chamberlain has swallowed the leek. He was at one time a

* Mr. Chamberlain's efforts to assert his absolute consistency create a smile when read in juxtaposition with the declaration which he made at different times about Mr. Butt's Home Rule. In 1886 writing to a correspondent, he said:

"I expressed my views very clearly on Home Rule at the time when I was a candidate for Sheffield in 1874. I then said I was in favor of the principle of Home Rule as defined by Mr. Butt, but that I would do nothing to weaken in any way the imperial unity, and that I did not agree with all the details of his plan. Mr. Butt's proposals were in the nature of a federal scheme and differed entirely from Mr. Gladstone's, which are on the lines of colonial independence. Mr. Butt did not propose to give up the Irish representation at Westminster, and I believe that if he had been alive now he would have absolutely refused to have anything to do with Mr. Gladstone's bill."

Thus in 1874 and 1886 Mr. Chamberlain approved of Mr. Butt's bill. But in 1884 we find him writing to Mr. Duignan as follows:

"I object to the Home Rule proposed by the late Mr. Butt, because I believe it would not work and would lead to a demand for entire separation."

stout advocate for the gradual elimination of voluntary schools. Instead of being eliminated, they multiplied and increased. They are very dear to the hearts of his new allies, and therefore Mr. Chamberlain has reconsidered his opinion. In 1894 he warned the friends of the Church that they were very ill advised if they took any steps toward interfering with the educational compromise of 1870. If they succeeded in obtaining a share of the rates for their support, it would undoubtedly lead to an irresistible demand for a share in local management. Speaking in 1891, he said that his opinion was, that in the interest of the denominational schools themselves it would be a very good thing if they would agree to accept some kind of representative management. That is to say, they should be willing to add to their committees of management a representative of the parents of the children who went to their schools. If he were a friend of the denominational schools, which he did not claim to be—at one time he was definitely the opponent of denominational schools, and even now he preferred the Board schools—but if he were a friend of denominational schools, and speaking from that point of view, he would strongly advise them to take this course in order to strengthen and popularize their schools.

LOCAL TAXATION.

Mr. Chamberlain was in favor at one time of altering the incidence of local taxation so as to make the landlord pay more of the local rates. He appears now still to be consistently in favor of altering the incidence of local taxation; but circumstances having changed, it is to be altered in favor of the landlords instead of against them.

EARLY CLOSING.

Mr. Chamberlain's projects for dealing with old age pensions are not yet matured. He has brought forward several, but none of them quite meet the necessities of the situation, and he is still on the lookout for fresh light on this subject. It is different with early closing; he has a definite scheme in his head by which he hopes to secure for shopmen and all retail traders the great boon of leisure. This is his scheme:

My view is that, taking the majority of any trade—I do not care which, the grocers, the bakers, the butchers, the drapers—I should be perfectly satisfied that if those gentlemen met, and, by a majority of two-thirds, decided that it was unnecessary to keep their shops open longer than, say, ten hours a day—I only take the figure as an example—I should be perfectly satisfied in that case that their decision should be submitted to the city council—which would represent, mind you, not the shopkeepers alone, but the whole of the community—and that if they were prepared to give their opinion also that the arrangement was a reasonable one, I should be prepared to give them force and authority to give it the power of the law.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The only subject upon which Mr. Chamberlain ever admits he has changed his mind is the question of woman suffrage, and even upon this there is

some hope that he may change his mind again. No one can say how the new House will vote upon the question. It is known that Mr. Balfour is a strong advocate of the enfranchisement of women, and Mr. Chamberlain, although stoutly opposed to woman suffrage, is not altogether impervious to the claims which women make to full citizenship. Addressing the Liberal Unionist women in Birmingham some time ago, he made the following significant remarks:

I understand that you have occasionally meetings for the purpose of discussing political and social subjects. I think that is most desirable; but what I would press upon you is that you should take the occasion of these meetings to consider among yourselves the wants, the special wants and requirements, of women in the matter of legislation. There are a great number of instances in which, as women, you have a deep and a special interest. There are, for instance, such matters as the restrictions upon the employment of women, and there is the question of the laws of divorce and judicial separation. There is the question of the custody of children. There is the question of brutal assaults upon women, and there is the great question of temperance. Now, these are all matters which, in my opinion, require to be considered in the light of women's experience; and if a great association like this would do something to fix your opinions and to bring your experience to bear, I have no doubt whatever that it would have powerful and very proper influence.

Here we have it recognized that women have an interest in matters of legislation, and that there are a great number of instances where they have a special interest. Half a dozen most important measures, in his opinion, need to be settled in the light of woman's experience, and he absolutely invites women by means of association to exercise a powerful and very proper influence upon the legislature. He will find here a bridge ready for his retreat when Mr. Balfour gives the signal for the enfranchisement of women.

THE REFORM OF PROCEDURE.

It is probable, however, that none of these things which have been mentioned will compare in importance with the question of the procedure of the House of Commons. Upon this subject Mr. Chamberlain has very clear and definite notions, and, as not unfrequently happens with him, his ideas are characterized by much shrewd sense. In the *Nineteenth Century* for December, 1890, Mr. Chamberlain wrote an article upon "Procedure," in which will be found a good deal of matter very useful at the present moment when we are going to see for the first time what eighty Irish members can do when they are banded together for obstructive purposes. There have never been so many in Parliament before definitely pledged to a policy of obstruction. Mr. Chamberlain proposes, in place of the present brutal guillotine by which measures are thrust through after the first few clauses have been discussed, without any discussion whatever on the subsequent clauses, a scheme which has also the approval of Mr. Stansfeld. He would appoint a Committee of Rules on the lines of the Committee

of Selection, whose province it would be to fix a time limit for the consideration of any particular bill. I presume that Mr. Chamberlain would have no objection to fixing a time limit for the discussion of each of the clauses contained in the bill. In his article Mr. Chamberlain mentions two ways in which obstruction in Supply can be dealt with. These are:

(1.) That the votes should be sent to one or more committees, and that the consideration of these committees should be substituted for a committee of the whole.

(2.) That the House fix beforehand on entering on consideration of Supply the number of days that shall be given to each class of the estimates, and order the committee to report each class at the expiry of the time named.

As Mr. Chamberlain will lead the House in the absence of Mr. Balfour, it is probable that the first task to be adopted by the new majority and its leaders will be the furbishing up of the rules of procedure; and a very good thing too. The real obstruction is not so much in the House of Lords as in the House of Commons. That body has hopelessly broken down; its wheels are clogged with business which it cannot transact, and the method by which it discusses most important measures could not have been more idiotic had it been invented by a March hare in its maddest moments. Mr. Chamberlain looks at this difficulty from the point of view of the man of business who is one of the directors of a co-operative concern who wishes to get his board reduced to working order, and being, as was said by a diplomatist long ago, "that dangerous man—an *autoritaire Radical*," he will have no scruple in breaking a good deal of crockery in the shape of traditional usage and custom in this matter of procedure in order to free his board from obstruction, both willful and undesigned.

WHAT IS HE GOING TO DO?

We have now seen the clue to Mr. Chamberlain's policy both as a municipal administrator and as a statesman in the House of Commons. We are now to see what he will do on a wider field. Mr. Chamberlain has not become Colonial Secretary for nothing. It is his opinion that in the Colonial Empire there is to be found the widest sphere for the application of those principles which have produced such excellent results in Birmingham, and which he has already applied to a certain extent, and is prepared to apply still further, in our national affairs.

MAKE WAR ON FRANCE?

There were some persons at the headquarters of the Liberal party who declared that Mr. Chamberlain had gone to the Colonial Office with the benevolent desire of going to war with France. He could have done it better, of course, if he had been Foreign Secretary, but that post being pre-empted by Lord Salisbury, he took the Colonial Secretaryship as the next best position from which he could embroil this country in war with France. That belief,

however, probably sprung from the somewhat unguarded fashion with which Mr. Chamberlain is in the habit of speaking of foreign affairs. But in all matters relating to our foreign relations Mr. Chamberlain is a schoolboy. "A hoity-toity fellow, that Chamberlain," said Cardinal Manning one day. "I have been studying him for a long time and never could see that he had anything in him." That unappreciative criticism probably meant that the Cardinal was irate with some of Joseph's anti-Irish performances; but hoity-toity fellow he is indeed in relation to foreign affairs. He has, or had at least, most extravagant ideas as to the possibility of improving navies.

A SPOT ON HIS RECORD.

One of the worst things which he ever did in his life, considering the policy which he has uniformly advocated, was the action which he took in the year 1884 in cutting down the special vote of credit which Lord Northbrook had been induced with great difficulty to demand in the Cabinet. Fortunately the mischief was speedily remedied by the incident of Penjdeh in the following year; but had it not been for the assistance of the late Czar, Mr. Chamberlain would have crippled for some years the development of England's naval strength. This probably he did from sheer ignorance. He knew that the great ship-building yards could turn out ships more rapidly than those of any other nation; he drew the erroneous conclusion that these yards would be able to build ships quickly enough so as to affect the result of a naval war. The fact that no war of our time has lasted twelve months, and that it takes eighteen months or two years to build and equip a first-class ironclad, had not entered into his calculations. Possibly he knows better now, for he has traveled somewhat, and knows more of the conditions under which navies can be built.

HIS WORK IN THE PAST.

It was largely owing to him that the Bechuana-land expedition was dispatched which saved the whole of the Hinterland to the Cape Colony; otherwise the Dutch would have joined hands with the Germans years ago, and the northward development of the British Empire would have been definitely blocked. But it must be admitted that in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet he had small opportunity of exhibiting any distinctive bent in the direction of Imperial or Colonial policy. In 1887 he was sent out at the head of a commission to settle, if he could, the Fishery difficulty between the United States and Great Britain. He did his part well, but, as was expected, the Senate rejected his treaty. Although the treaty has not been ratified, it has formed the basis of the *modus vivendi* which has been in force ever since. Mr. Chamberlain has a considerable stake in the colonies, having purchased one of the islands of the Bahamas for the purpose of cultivating a new fibre, in which he believes there lie great commercial possibilities.

HIS AIM IN THE FUTURE.

It is no doubt quite true, as he told the Agents-General, that he had long entertained strong opinions as to the importance of drawing the United Kingdom and the colonies, if possible, more closely together. He felt very strongly the great importance of the colonies, and assured them that they could rely upon his hearty co-operation for everything that was calculated to advance their position and increase their influence. All this, however, might be mere generality, which does not throw much light upon the course which he intended to follow. We are fortunately, however, not left in the dark, for he has from time to time delivered himself of sentiments which show clearly enough what is in his mind. To him the colonial question is vitally bound up with that of the unemployed, and Mr. Chamberlain has sufficient appreciation of the facts of the social position to see that the unemployed difficulty is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, which concerns the new administration. In his speeches we find very strongly accentuated the note of the municipal statesman who insists upon regarding the municipal government as a co-operative concern, which enabled the community as a whole to use its wisdom and its wealth in order to develop its more backward members.

AN IMPERIAL APPLICATION OF HIS OLD IDEA.

What Mr. Chamberlain proposes to do is to apply the same principle to the colonies. Addressing the Birmingham Jewelers' and Silversmiths' Association in 1893, he foreshadowed in advance the policy which he intends to adopt at the Colonial Office:

The duty of the country was to take every opportunity of extending and developing the foreign trade and especially of securing new markets, which were also free markets, for the introduction of our goods. We were landlords of a great estate; it was the duty of a landlord to develop his estate. What was the use of having a country, for instance, like Uganda, which would grow almost anything, which was, as regarded a considerable portion of it, capable of receiving European inhabitants—what was the use of our taking a country of that kind if we neither give to that country nor to those who would colonize it the opportunities which were necessary for the purpose? All this trade depended on the existence of satisfactory methods of communication. Without that what was the good? How could they expect that trade would be created, that production would take place, if it cost £300, £400 or £500 a ton to bring down the productions of Uganda to the coast, or to carry our goods from this country to Uganda? In his opinion it would be the wisest course for the Government of this country to use British capital and British credit in order to create an instrument of trade in all those new and important countries, and he firmly believed, not only would they in so doing give an immediate impetus to British trade and industry in the manufacture of the machinery that was necessary for the purpose, but that in the long run, although they might lay out their money for a few years—which in the history of a nation was nothing—they would sooner or later earn a large reward, either directly or indirectly.

HOW TO HELP THE UNEMPLOYED.

Later on in the same year he received a deputation from the unemployed which was introduced by Mr. Arnold White, and he explained more or less in detail how close was the connection which existed between the unemployed question and the expansion of the British Empire. He put the policy of Imperial expansion as the alternative to that of municipal workshops, and pointed out with homely eloquence the fact that the municipal workshops would not give more work to boot makers, and they might easily take away some of the work which boot makers at present enjoyed. He said:

What you want to do is not to change the shop in which the boots are made, but to increase the demand for boots. If you can get some new demand for boots, not only those who are now working but those out of employment may find employment. That should be our great object. In addition to the special point before me, you must remember that, speaking generally, the great cure for this difficulty of want of employment is to find new markets. We are pressed out of the old markets—out of the neutral markets which used to be supplied by Great Britain—by foreign competition. At the same time, foreign governments absolutely exclude our goods from their own markets, and unless we can increase the markets which are under our control, or find new ones, this question of want of employment, already a very serious one, will become one of the greatest possible magnitude, and I see the gravest reasons for anxiety as to the complications which may possibly ensue. I put the matter before you in these general terms: but I beg you when you hear criticisms upon the conduct of this Government or of that, of this commander or of that commander, in expanding the British Empire, I beg you to bear in mind that it is not a Jingo question, which sometimes you are induced to believe—it is not a question of unreasonable aggression, but it is really a question of continuing to do that which the English people have always done—to extend their markets and relations with the waste places of the earth; and unless that is done, and done continuously, I am certain that, grave as are the evils now, we shall have at no distant time to meet much more serious consequences.

DEVELOP THE COLONIES

We have here the policy which Mr. Chamberlain would adopt. As he multiplied the municipal debt of Birmingham eight times in order to secure an economic advantage for the ratepayers, so he will use British credit unhesitatingly in order to open up new territories and develop the resources of the colonies. This may be a very great policy. It certainly is not lacking in boldness, and it may produce very unlooked for results in the colonies, where it is not usually supposed that the British Government takes a very keen interest in developing their material resources. Mr. Chamberlain may not change all that, but he is at least going to try. The course which he has seen fit to pursue on the subject of Home Rule has greatly increased the chances against his success in his new enterprise. No scheme can be devised which will attain the ends outlined in his somewhat vague but sounding generalities which does not presuppose an honorable understanding on both sides.

In other words, it is impossible to carry out any such scheme without the cordial co-operation of the colonial governments and Downing Street.

BUT HOW ABOUT THE IRISH?

Now it so happens that Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office is very far from being a *persona grata* with a very influential element in the governing bodies of all the great dependencies. It may not altogether be a disadvantage that Mr. Chamberlain should have it borne in upon him by his experience of colonial administration that until the Irish are pacified the Empire can never be united. Irishmen outside Ireland are far more influential than in their own native country. They are not so powerful, it is true, in the British colonies as in the United States, but there is not a town in any part of the world under the Union Jack where there is not a section of men who are either Irish born or of Irish descent. These men would be less than human if they were to make the path of Joseph Chamberlain smooth. The temptation will almost be overwhelming to do just the opposite. The Unionists may trample upon the Irish National movement at home, but the sons, the brothers and the friends of Irishmen abroad will pay them out as best they can when their time comes. If Mr. Chamberlain is to bind the Empire together, and to bring the colonies into a closer union with the mother country, he will find that in some way or other he must propitiate the Irish. It is possible that in this he may find an ally in the one colonial statesman whose fame is of imperial dimensions.

A CASE FOR MR. CECIL RHODES.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is an Imperialist of the Imperialists, but he was quite shrewd enough, being detached by his South African residence from the mists and fogs of faction, to see that in Home Rule lay the keynote to the future federation of the Empire. He therefore made terms with Mr. Parnell, and has always remained in the closest alliance with the Parnellite party. If Mr. Chamberlain is bent upon any scheme which meets Mr. Rhodes' approval, he may find the relations which Mr. Rhodes assiduously cultivated with Mr. Parnell and his followers indispensable for his projects. What Mr. Chamberlain will do is as yet uncertain, but like Mr. Rhodes, he has come to the conclusion that it is to the interest of the British workingman that as much of the world's map should be colored British red as possible; and it is pretty certain that if Mr. Rhodes were to renew the proposal which he made to the Colonial Office during the late administration for the creation of constitutional safeguards against the levying of prohibitive duties on British goods, he would not be received with a cold shoulder. Of course Mr. Rhodes just now is out of office; but he remains, nevertheless, the great man of British South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain and all Birmingham at the back of him are determined Free Traders, and Mr. Chamberlain might possibly

look askance on Mr. Rhodes' idea of a customs union which was based upon the principle of a differential duty. Mr. Chamberlain, however, has married an American wife; he has traveled in America, and is capable of looking at things from an American standpoint. He is therefore well aware of the incalculable importance to the American Republic of its interstate free trade—advantages which are so great as to enable the industries of the Republic to survive any kind of a tariff. It is therefore possible that Mr. Chamberlain may welcome much more warmly than did Lord Ripon the tentative proposals which have been put forth from time to time in favor of free trade between the mother country and the colonies, and the differential treatment of foreign countries.

FIELDS FOR HIS ACTIVITY.

Mr. Chamberlain's mind, however, does not seem to be moving in the direction of tariffs. His idea is to utilize the credit of the Empire in order to help the more backward communities within its boundaries. The emissaries of Mr. Rhodes, who have been in London preparing for the extension of the railway to Matabeleland, have found a sympathetic supporter in Mr. Chamberlain. The Uganda railway, we may depend, will be carried on with vigor; and wherever a railway can be built, or a line of steamers subsidized into being, there Mr. Chamberlain will do what can be done to open up new markets and to extend the area within which British manufactures have a free course. It hardly falls within Mr. Chamberlain's department to promote the making of that famous railway which was suggested some time ago, and which was to start from the Suez Canal, cross Arabia, skirt the Persian Gulf, and bring Bombay a week nearer to England than it is at present. That will belong rather to the Foreign Office and the India Office. He will have more field for his activity in promoting the extension of British trade in China. Mr. Chamberlain has been president of the Board of Trade, and he will not be deterred from seeking to make fresh markets in China because China does not belong to the Colonial Office. Everything belongs to Mr. Chamberlain in which he takes an interest; and after all Hong Kong is a British colony which stands as a sentinel box at the gateway of China. The worst of Mr. Chamberlain's position, from his own point of view, is that it does not give him all the power which is wielded by a prime minister, and he will find himself cramped and confined at every turn by the limitations of the Colonial Office. Still, he can do his best, and there are very few departments in the administration into which Mr. Chamberlain will not put his fingers.

THE HUB OF THE MACHINE.

There are other schemes of which people speak with bated breath. The proposal to bring all the colonies and the Indian Empire into closer relations with the mother country by an imperial guarantee

of all their debts would be just the kind of magnificent project which would commend itself to the Birmingham statesman. A man who raised the Birmingham town debt from one to eight million pounds in a couple of years is capable of doing mightier things now that he has an imperial arena in which to work; and although more captious financiers would stand aghast at a joint imperial guarantee of all the debts of the colonies and dependencies of the British Empire, it would enable the Government which promised it to make almost any arrangement they pleased in the way of equalizing tariffs and reserving their imperial rights upon all not yet peopled territory. These things, however, are upon the astral plane. All that is certain is that almost for the first time in this generation the Colonial Office has at its head a man who is not only willing and capable, but eager to make it the hub of the whole nation.

CHAMBERLAIN AS AN ORATOR.

As a speaker, Mr. Chamberlain is eminently persuasive, and this even more so in private than in the House of Commons. When on his legs there is a certain savagery about his dialectics which is not to be found when he sits talking to a dozen men in the Cabinet. There is little doubt that in the cabinet he will exercise even more than his legitimate share of influence; for adroitness, persuasiveness, audacity and determination can do a great deal. Mr. Chamberlain has all these qualities and more besides.

There is lacking in him something of the divine fervor which made Mr. Bright often remind his hearers of the old Hebrew prophets. From that deeper note which Mr. Gladstone also touched Mr. Chamberlain shrinks with a diffidence which is not usually considered to be one of his characteristics. On one occasion he declared he did not feel himself worthy to untie the shoe-strings of either of those great men; but that was when he was in a humble mood, and methinks he protested too much. I remember the first time I ever heard him, being agreeably surprised by the way in which he pleaded in his peroration for the Zulus and other natives of South Africa whose rights he considered had been trampled under foot by the Jingo policy of Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Beaconsfield.

AS A DEBATER.

Of his capacity as a debater there are no two opinions. Two very different men—Mr. W. H. Lucy, of the *Daily News*, and Mr. T. H. Escott, formerly of the *Standard* and *Fortnightly Review*—recently expressed their opinions on this subject. Mr. Lucy said:

As a Parliamentary speaker Mr. Chamberlain is almost faultless. He is not indeed eloquent, if by eloquence is meant what excites the passions or appeals to the heart. His perfect command of simple and vigorous English, his admirable lucidity of statement, his power of incisive criticism, his adroitness and readiness in reply, give him immense power in the House of Commons even among those who most dislike and distrust him.

Mr. Escott's estimate is much the same:

If the imagination, the humor, the capacity for emotion and sympathy possessed by the Birmingham statesman were proportionate to his clearness of vision and his strength of will, Mr. Chamberlain would scarcely be inferior to Mr. Disraeli himself, with whom he has more points in common than many persons may think. In his capacity of House of Commons debater, so far as readiness to discern his opportunity and to retort his opponent's arguments go, Mr. Chamberlain is not far behind the man who created the Conservative party as we know it to-day. As a rhetorical epigrammatist Mr. Chamberlain, in these, his later days, often displays a faculty which reminds the experienced palate of Mr. Disraeli himself.

Mr. Escott, in likening Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Beaconsfield, did not do Mr. Chamberlain a benefit. It used to be said by his critics that he was a Radical Disraeli, a theory which he indignantly repudiated. His ambition was to be a Radical Apostle Paul, and Liberalism was to him in those days the religion of humanity—a famous declaration which he has probably forgotten long ago.

HIS COMMERCIALISM.

Mr. Massingham spoke of Mr. Chamberlain the other day as the sublime *commis-voyageur*. There is no doubt much in common between our new Colonial Secretary and the busy, pushing, energetic commercial traveler who always makes a point of talking down to the level of his audience, and who regards it as his duty not to miss any chance of pushing the business of his firm so as to gain an advantage over the shop on the other side of the street. But Mr. Chamberlain is more than the commercial traveler, and if he could be a little more urbane and show occasional flashes of magnanimity, his present position, great as it is, would be only a stepping-stone to that which would still be to come.

HIS LIMITATIONS.

On some sides of his character Mr. Chamberlain is very defective. In one respect he resembles Mr. Morley in being entirely out of from any personal sympathy with any of the sports which bulk so largely in the lives of our countrymen. Give Mr. Morley a book and a garden and he is perfectly content. But Mr. Morley likes walking, the only form of physical exercise for which he has any taste. Mr. Chamberlain has not even that; as he said recently:

I do not cycle; I do not ride; I do not walk when I can help it; I do not play cricket; I do not play football; I do not play tennis; and I do not even play golf, which I have been assured is an indispensable condition of statesmanship. The fact is, I do not take any exercise at all.

Under the circumstances it is quite extraordinary that Mr. Chamberlain should enjoy such good health. To be perpetually smoking cigars and never to use your limbs excepting to get in or out of a carriage or hansom would be for most men equivalent to permanent dyspepsia and an early grave. Somehow or other Mr. Chamberlain seems to thrive upon what would be certain death to other men.

HIS ORCHIDS.

Almost the only interest in his life which is not either commercial or political is his love for flowers. That is a good trait in his character, and one which redeems a multitude of sins. He has fifteen or sixteen men constantly employed at Highbury on his pleasure gardens of some forty acres, and his orchid houses. The *English Illustrated Magazine* for September, 1893, had a copiously illustrated paper, by Mr. Dolman, on Mr. Chamberlain's orchids. The writer says:

Mr. Chamberlain began the culture and collection of orchids some sixteen years ago, about the time when he built for himself at Moor Green, amidst the prettiest scenery on the outskirts of Birmingham, the house (named in allusion to the family's London connections) which is now known to all newspaper readers as "Highbury." Mr. Chamberlain now has about five thousand plants of all kinds, and from all parts of the orchid-producing world, and of course the number is being continually added to. They fill thirteen of the eighteen glasshouses ranged along the side of Mr. Chamberlain's handsome yet unpretentious residence. The greater part of the Parliamentary vacation every year is spent by the Liberal Unionist leader at Highbury, and during the session he frequently passes Saturday to Monday there; when at Highbury almost every minute of his leisure is spent in the orchid-houses. Mr. Chamberlain has a fine library of orchid literature, and there can be little doubt but what the flower appeals to him as much from its scientific as its æsthetic aspect. When Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain are in London a box of the most beautiful blooms is sent every week for the decoration of their house in Princes' Gate. In addition, two flowers of the kinds best adapted to the buttonhole are sent every day, and it is with one of these that the Liberal Unionist leader generally makes his appearance in the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain has taken every means, on the other hand, of obtaining the full enjoyment of the orchids when he is at home. One can go in and out all the houses without once encountering the open air. The drawing-room opens on to a lofty conservatory, filled with the scent of many sweet-smelling flowers.

THE FUTURE?

It is indeed not too much to say that he may find his new place as purgatorial as Lord Rosebery found the Prime Ministership, and for much the same reason. Lord Rosebery represented a minority in his own Cabinet, and he succeeded in imposing with difficulty his imperial ideas upon the bulk of his own party. Mr. Chamberlain is in this position, with this difference: he is not only a minority, he is not even Prime Minister. He has succeeded, better than any one anticipated, in reinforcing his own personal followers in the House, but he is still in the minority, and the leader of a Radical remnant in a cabinet of Tories is not likely to find his path altogether smooth. The more Home Rule fades into the distance and becomes to the Unionists a mere nightmare of the past rather than an alarming menace for the future, so much more difficult will it be for Mr. Chamberlain to maintain his position and keep up his own end of the stick in the administration which he has done so much to create.

THE MASSACRES IN TURKEY.

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1895, TO JANUARY 1, 1896.

CERTAIN persons in Europe and America, misled by statements of the Turkish Government, have ascribed the dreadful massacres which have taken place in Asia Minor to sudden and spontaneous outbreaks of Moslem fanaticism caused by a revolutionary attitude among the Armenians themselves. The truth is that these massacres, while sudden, have taken place according to a deliberate and pre-concerted plan. According to the statement of many persons, French, English, Canadian, American, Turk, Kurd and Armenian—persons trustworthy and intelligent, who were in the places where the massacres occurred, and who were eye-witnesses of the horrible scenes—the outbreaks were under careful direction in regard to place, time, nationality of the victims and of the perpetrators, were prompted by a common motive and their true character has been systematically concealed by Turkish official reports. The following paper is based upon full accounts of the massacres, written on the ground by the parties above referred to. Their names for obvious reasons cannot be made public.

I. IN REGARD TO PLACE.

With only four exceptions of consequence, the massacres have been confined to the territory of the six provinces where reforms were to be instituted. When a band of two thousand Kurdish and Circassian raiders approached the boundary between the provinces of Sivas and Angora, they were turned back by the officials, who told them that they had no authority to pass beyond the province of Sivas. The only large places where outrages occurred outside of the six provinces are Trebizond, Marash, Aintab and Cesarea, in all of which the Moslems were excited by the nearness of the scenes of massacre, and by the reports of the plunder which other Moslems were securing.

II. IN REGARD TO TIME.

The massacre in Trebizond occurred just as the Sultan, after six months of refusal, was about to consent to the scheme of reforms, as if to warn the powers that, in case they persisted, the mine was already laid for the destruction of the Armenians. In fact the massacre of the Armenians is Turkey's real reply to the demands of Europe that she reform. From Trebizond the wave of murder and robbery swept on through almost every city and town and village in the six provinces where relief was promised to the Armenians. When the news of the first massacre reached Constantinople a high Turkish official remarked to one of the ambassadors that massacre was like the small pox; they must all have it, but they wouldn't need it the second time.

III. THE NATIONALITY OF THE VICTIMS.

They were exclusively Armenians. In Trebizond there is a large Greek population, but neither there

nor elsewhere have the Greeks been molested. Special care has also been taken to avoid injury to the subjects of foreign nations, with the idea of escaping foreign complications and the payment of indemnities. The only marked exceptions were in Marash, where three school buildings belonging to the American Mission were looted and one building was burned, and in Harpoot, where the school buildings and houses belonging to the American Mission were plundered and eight buildings were burned, the total losses exceeding \$100,000, for which no indemnity has yet been paid.

IV. THE METHOD OF KILLING AND PILLAGING.

The method in the cities has been to kill within a limited period the largest number of Armenians—especially men of business, capacity and intelligence—and to beggar their families by robbing them as far as possible of their property. Hence in almost every place the massacres have been perpetrated during the business hours, when the Armenians, could be caught in their shops. In almost every place the Moslems made a sudden and simultaneous attack just after their noonday prayer. The surprised and unarmed Armenians made little or no resistance, and where, as at Diarbekir and Gurun, they undertook to defend themselves, they suffered the more. The killing was done with guns, revolvers, swords, clubs, pickaxes, and every conceivable weapon, and many of the dead were horribly mangled. The shops and houses were absolutely gutted.

Upon hundreds of villages the Turks and Kurds came down like the hordes of Tamerlane, robbed the helpless peasants of their flocks and herds, stripped them of their very clothing, and carried away their bedding, cooking utensils, and even the little stores of provisions which they had with infinite care and toil laid up for the severities of a rigorous winter. Worst of all is the bitter cry that comes from every quarter that the Moslems carried off hundreds of Christian women and children.

The number killed in the massacres thus far is estimated at fifty thousand, which includes the majority of the well-to-do, capable, intelligent Armenians in the six provinces that were to have been reformed. The property plundered or destroyed is estimated at \$40,000,000. Not less than three hundred and fifty thousand wretched survivors, most of whom are women and children, are in danger of perishing by starvation and exposure unless foreign aid is promptly sent and allowed to reach them.

V. THE PERPETRATORS.

They were the resident Moslem population, reinforced by Kurds, Circassians and in several cases by the Sultan's soldiers and officers, who began the dreadful work at the sound of a bugle, and desisted when the bugle signaled to them to stop. This

was notoriously true in Erzeroum. In Harpoot, also, the soldiers took a prominent part, firing on the buildings of the American Mission with Martini-Henry rifles and Krupp cannon. A shell from one of the cannon burst in the house of the American Missionary, Dr. Barnum. In most places the killing was by the Turks, while the Kurds and Circassians were intent on plunder, and generally killed only to strike terror or when they met with resistance.

It is an utter mistake to suppose, as some have, that the local authorities could not have suppressed the "fanatical" Moslem mobs and restrained the Kurds. The fact is that the authorities, after looking on while the massacres were in progress, did generally intervene and stop the slaughter as soon as the limited period during which the Moslems were allowed to kill and rob had expired. At Marsovan the limit of time was four hours. In several places the slaughter and pillage continued from noon till sundown or later. At Sivas they continued for a whole day. In every place the carnage stopped as soon as the authorities made an earnest effort, and had it not been for their intervention after the set time of one, two or three days, the entire Armenian population might have been exterminated.

VI. THE MOTIVE OF THE TURKS.

This is apparent to the superficial observer. The scheme of reforms devolved civil offices, judge-ships and police participation on Mohammedans and non-Mohammedans in the six provinces proportionately. This, while simple justice, was a bitter pill to the Mohammedans, who had ruled the Christians with a rod of iron for five hundred years. All that was needed to make the scheme of reforms inoperative was to alter the proportion of Christians to Mohammedans. This policy was at once relentlessly and thoroughly executed. The number of the Armenians has been diminished, first, by killing at a single blow those most capable of taking a part in any scheme of reconstruction, and, secondly, by compelling the survivors to die of starvation, exposure and sickness or to become Moslem.

It is the very essence of Mohammedanism that the *ghiaour* has no right to live save in subjection. The abortive schemes of Europe insisting on the rights of Armenians as men has enraged the Moslems against them. The arrogant and non-progressive Turks know that in a fair and equal race the Christians will outstrip them in every department of business and industry, and they see in any fair scheme of reforms the handwriting on the wall for themselves. If the scheme of reforms had applied to regions where Greeks predominate, the latter would have been killed and robbed as readily as the Armenians have been. Are the Greek massacres of 1822 forgotten, when 50,000 were killed, or the slaughter of 12,000 Maronites and Syrians in 1860, and of 15,000 Bulgarians in 1876?

VII. TURKISH OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The refinement of cruelty appears in this, that the Turkish Government has attempted to cover up its hideous policy by the most colossal lying and hypocrisy. It is true that on September 30, 1895, some hot-headed young Armenians, contrary to the entreaties of the Armenian patriarch and the orders of the police, attempted to take a well worded petition to the Grand Vizier, according to a time honored custom. It is also true that the oppressed mountaineers of Zeitoun drove out a small garrison of Turkish soldiers, whom, however, they treated with humanity; it is likewise true that in various places individual Armenians, in despair, have advocated violent methods. But the universal testimony of impartial foreign eye-witnesses is that, with the above exceptions, the Armenians have given no provocation, and that almost, if not quite, all the telegrams purporting to come from the provincial authorities accusing the Armenians of provoking the massacres are sheer fabrications of names and dates. If the Armenians made attacks, where are the Turkish dead?

And the dreadful alternative of Islam or death was offered by those who have dazzled and deceived Europe with Hatti Shereefs and Hatti Humayouns, promulgating civil equality and religious liberty for their Christian subjects.

Strangest of all, he who is the head of all authority in Turkey, and responsible above any and all others for the cold-blooded massacres and plundering of the past two months, wrote a letter to Lord Salisbury, and pledged his word of honor that the scheme of reforms should be carried out to the letter, at the very moment when he was directing the massacres. And the six great Christian powers of Europe, as well as the United States, still treat this man with infinite courtesy and deference; their representatives still dine at his table, and some of them still receive his decorations.

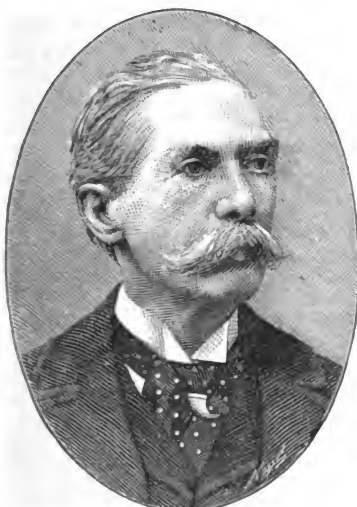
VIII. THE SOLUTION.

If the Armenians are to be left as they are, it is a pity that Europe ever mentioned them in the treaty of Berlin or subsequently; and to intrust reforms in behalf of the Armenians to those who have devoted two months' time to killing and robbing them is simply to abandon the Armenians to destruction and to put the seal of Europe to the bloody work. The only way to reform Eastern Turkey is by forcible foreign intervention—not the threat of it, but the intervention itself.

The position and power of Russia give her a unique call to this work. Should she enter on it at once the whole civilized world would approve her course. Russia should have as free a hand in Kurdistan as England has insisted on having in Egypt. By frankly admitting this, England would gain in the respect and sympathy of the world and strengthen her own position.

THE NEW POET LAUREATE.

OF all the laureates, Mr. Alfred Austin is the most unfortunate in the period of his stewardship. Had his predecessor been Nicholas Rowe, Lawrence Eusden, Nahum Tate or William Whitehead, Mr. Austin's acceptance by the English-speaking world would have been far more cordial. In that case Americans, for instance, would not have forgotten that the poet laureateship is really a household office in the *ménage* of the British sovereign. The wearing of the bays has never signified that the greatest philosopher, seer and poet of the generation was the



ALFRED AUSTIN.

wearer. The long period of Tennyson's incumbency gave to a vast majority of English-speaking people an entirely erroneous conception of the laureateship. Tennyson was certainly, so far as popular estimation went, the greatest English poet of his time, and this fact became inseparably associated with the fact that he was poet laureate.

Therefore Mr. Austin's appointment to this great office has been judged by a false standard. He is not by any means the inspired and impassioned seer of his generation, and does not pretend to be. But when one casts an eye over the record of his achievements in verse, in journalism, in society and in politics, the wonder is rather that he should so exactly fill the historic requirements of the laureate. Mr. Austin was born near Leeds in 1835, the son of Catholic parents. His college was the University of London and his profession the law. From his earliest manhood, however, he has vastly preferred the making of verses to the making of legal instruments. His first poem, "Randolph," was published anonymously at eighteen, and seven years later, in 1861, came to light his first acknowledged volume

of poems, "The Seasons," a satire. His most important prose work, outside of the daily journalistic tasks on the *Standard*, was his essays on "Poetry of the Period," which fearlessly and trenchantly called to account his lyrical contemporaries, Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne and Morris, for their lack of passion, virility and originality. Curiously enough, his own poetical work is most finally and essentially lacking in these very great qualities which he calls for with such strength and sarcasm. He has selected such subjects as would induce fervor and dramatic power, if ever these were to be displayed by a writer; and yet one can never be sure that Austin is writing the thing itself; only that he is writing, often prettily and sometimes effeminately, about it; whether it is a field of English daisies, the modest, pretty flowers under an English hedge, or whether it be the moral frenzy of Savarola, the sad lack of strong red blood is always there. The phrases are fine, graceful, sometimes scholarly, but never highly convincing or dramatically thrilling.

Besides his readiness, his facility and his constant, though mediocre quality, Mr. Austin is recommended by the very nature of the subjects which he has chosen in his very large output of verse, for the office he has now been called to fill. His poems have celebrated the great achievements of Englishmen and the nations of Europe, and have described, on the other hand, the simple beauties of English country life. His evident yearning after an understanding of the modest delights of rural nature prejudices one in his favor, and it is hard to have to admit to one's self that he does not describe his nightingales, his sunrises, his wild flowers and hedgerows at first hand. Perhaps he has studied them at first hand, but it does not appear in his verse, which is fatal. If the situation were reversed, as it is in the greatest bards,—and his knowledge of nature had come rather from an infinity of poetic insight than from contact and studious observation, it would be no business of the world's. The opposite fault is irretrievable. But whatever the quality of these verses, they are, as we have said, about England's lanes, and England's trees, and England's thorn-bushes, and England's birds, and he beyond a doubt sincerely loves such themes.

The "topical" strain, so necessary for a poet laureate, is everywhere apparent in Mr. Austin's work. They are the English poets that he arraigns for their lack of vigor; it is Lord Byron whom he vindicates before Mrs. Stowe; it is the follies and absurdities of London fashionable folk that he satirizes in such volumes as "The Season,"—which, by the way, has far more vigor and bite than one would expect from a perusal of the average lyrical productions of Mr. Austin. "The Golden Age," another satire, re-

minds one in its subject matter, and, as a faint reflection at any rate, in its style, of Pope's "Dunciad."

As for the rest, Mr. Alfred Austin is an English gentleman of culture and refinement, with strong Tory affiliations in politics and journalism, and of the most unimpeachable social standing. It is characteristic of Mr. William Morris, and not too unfair to Mr. Austin, that the former should sum up the new laureate in a sentence which declares him to be "a respectable sort of literary person." A court poet ought to be respectable, prominently so; ought to be literary, and ought to choose for the subjects of literary endeavor the themes which Mr. Austin has chosen. He ought to have Tory leanings, at least, in this year of our Lord, and he ought to have that facility and prolific quality, of which evidence has been given by Mr. Austin, that will allow him to quickly celebrate in verse an English victory, the birth of an English heir, or the marriage of an English prince. Mr. Austin ought in these capacities to "give good satisfaction" as Dr. Holmes would say. He may not ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm in his tragedies, or immediately melt the hearts of several hundred millions of people with his tender lyrics; but it would be rather inappropriate, we think, to have a poet of the first order presented with just the tasks that are to be presented to the new laureate.

Mr. Austin's verses are so very little known in America that we quote from several different classes of them, in order to give the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, perhaps for the first time, an idea of his style and subject matter. Of course these meagre selections cannot pretend to give the least critical task of his whole lifetime of work. The British Museum library contains no less than forty-four entries under his name.

THE FIRST VERSES WRITTEN AS LAUREATE.

Perhaps the lines of Mr. Austin's most anxiously looked for by the English-speaking world are the first verses which he produced under the inspiration of the bays, which lines have an ulterior interest as well in their timeliness. We refer to those verses apropos of the Jameson episode in South Africa, which have been so widely printed, and so much disapproved of.

Wrong! Is it wrong? Well may be;
But I'm going, boys, all the same.
Do they think me a burgher's baby
To be scared by a scolding name?
They may argue and prate and order;
Go tell them to save their breath.
Then over the Transvaal border,
And gallop for life or death.
Right sweet is the marksman's rattle,
And sweeter the cannon's roar.
But 'tis bitterly hard to battle
Beleaguered, and one to four.
I can tell you it wasn't a trifle
To swarm over Krugersdorp glen,

As they plied us with round and rifle,
And ploughed us again and again.

I suppose we were wrong—were madmen;
Still I think at the judgment day,
When God sifts the good from the bad men,
There'll be something more to say.
We were wrong, but we aren't half sorry,
And as one of the baffled band
I would rather have had that foray
Than the crushings of all the Rand.

"THE HUMAN TRAGEDY."

Perhaps the most ambitious of all Mr. Austin's volumes of poems has been "The Human Tragedy," which has 10,000 lines in Georgian measures, and recounts the story of two lovers who are deterred from marriage by strong religious convictions. They take on the Red Cross, and after a vast variety and extent of adventures, come to a violent end without exciting a great deal of sympathy on the part of the reader. We print below some stanzas from "Madonna's Child," one of the first sections of "The Human Tragedy." It gives a fair idea of Mr. Austin's capabilities for a dramatic situation:

The glamour that in silent beauty dwells
Chased for a while the want his heart was tearing,
But soon he felt, despite its gracious spells,
The minutes lone were somewhat sadly wearing;
Till from the sacristy, with snow white bells,
Olympia came, lilies bearing,
And having laid them at Madonna's feet
Gazed on him salutation sad but sweet.

On her young cheeks no more that rose did blow
Such as in hedgerows in lush June you pull,
And all her poor pale face was washed with woe,
But of that sort which maketh beautiful;
Her large orbs, swart and satin as the sloe,
Whose lustrous light no sorrow could annul
Yet wore a strangely grave and settled look,
Like a dark pool and not the laughing brook.

"Tell me my fate!" he cried, seizing her hand.
"Thy fate!" she answered, "tell me rather mine!
Kneel, kneel and pray; no longer grace withstand,
And I will be forever, ever thine.
If not, then Heaven has this dear bounty banned,
And my poor heart must your rich heart resign.
I am Madonna's child, come woe, come weal,
Come life, come death: O Godfrid, can't you kneel!"

There was a moment's hush, brief but intense,
Long as perhaps a billow waits to break.
Then, with a heaving of the heart from whence,
More than the lips, the answer came, he spake,
And said, "I cannot;" frightening thus suspense,
Which fled, and left a more enduring ache.
But yet he clutched her hand, as in the wave
Men bent on death still strive themselves to save.

In the preface to this first part of "The Human Tragedy" Mr. Austin has a sentence or two which goes to show that he was not ignored in his native isle, and also that his satirical writings had not missed their mark. For instance, in describing the efforts of his friends to prevent the signing of his name to

the verses, he represents them as saying: "No poem can at present hope for fair critical treatment to which his name is attached;" and Mr. Austin assents to this rather bitter view.

MR. AUSTIN ON THE IDEA OF PEACE.

A good deal of newspaper comment was aroused by the fact that Mr. Austin refused to sign the address of the British authors to the American authors asking them to work for peace in the late war talk. This was of course to be attributed entirely to the proprieties of the situation, which could scarcely allow a court officer to join in such demonstration. But it adds some interest to a set of verses in the very latest volume of poems, "In Veronica's Garden,"—some verses entitled "Peace on Earth."

But not alone for those who still
Within the Mother-Land abide,
We deck the porch, we dress the sill,
And fling the portals open wide.

But unto all of British blood—
Whether they cling to Egbert's Throne
Or, far beyond the Western flood,
Have reared a Sceptre of their own,

And, half-regretful, yearn to win
Their way back home, and fondly claim
The rightful share of kith and kin
In Alfred's glory, Shakespeare's fame—

We pile the logs, we troll the stave,
We waft the tidings wide and far,
And speed the wish, on wind and wave,
To Southern Cross and Northern Star.

Yes! Peace on earth, Atlantic strand!
Peace and good-will, Pacific shore!
Across the waters stretch your hand,
And be our brothers more and more!

Blood of our blood, in every clime!
Race of our race, by every sea!
To you we sing the Christmas rhyme,
For you we light the Christmas-tree

HIS LOVE OF NATURE.

In this same volume, "In Veronica's Garden," Mr. Austin assures us that if he were a poet:

I would not sing of sceptred Kings,
The Tyrant and his thrall,
But everyday pathetic things
That happen to us all;
The love that lasts through joy, through grief,
The faith that never wanes,
And every wilding bird and leaf
That gladdens English lanes.

There is no lack throughout his writings of evidence that the everyday garb and moods of nature attract him powerfully. He has rarely come so near embodying this sincere affection in real poetry as in the following verses, descriptive of the seasons.

I.

The Spring-time, O the Spring-time!
Who does not know it well?
When the little birds begin to build,
And the buds begin to swell.

When the sun with the clouds plays hide-and-seek,
And the lambs are bucking and bleating.
And the color mounts to the maiden's cheek,
And the cuckoo scatters greeting;
In the Spring-time, joyous Spring-time!

II.

The Summer, O the Summer!
Who does not know it well?
When the ringdoves coo the long day through,
And the bee refills his cell.
When the swish of the mower is heard at morn,
And we all in the woods go roaming,
And waiting is over and love is born,
And shy lips meet in the gloaming;
In the Summer, ripening Summer!

III.

The Autumn, O the Autumn!
Who does not know it well?
When the leaf turns brown, and the mast drops down,
And the chestnut splits its shell.
When we muse o'er the days that have gone before,
And the days that will follow after,
When the grain lies deep on the winnowing-floor,
And the plump gourd hangs from the rafter;
In the Autumn, thoughtful Autumn!

IV.

The Winter, O the Winter!
Who does not know it well?
When, day after day, the fields stretch gray,
And the peewit wails on the fell.
When we close up the crannies and shut out the cold,
And the wind sounds hoarse and hollow,
And our dead loves sleep in the churchyard mold,
And we feel that we soon shall follow;
In the Winter, mournful Winter!

Considered then as an incumbent of Queen Victoria's court office, and not as Tennyson's successor, Mr. Austin is surely worthy of the attention suggested by the traditions of his position, and the sympathy which his excessively difficult tasks should excite in the breast of every one who has the faintest glimmer of appreciation of opportunist versifying. It is far easier to conceive of him in the laureateship than of Swinburne or William Morris, who have been most frequently mentioned by outsiders and critics in connection with the post, and who have undoubtedly received a larger share of the fire from Heaven than Mr. Alfred Austin. The greatest obstacle in Mr. Austin's path as a laureate is his lack of a sense of humor, which leads him to sing of "contiguous nightingales," and such painfully unusual phenomena of natural history. The naïf unconsciousness with which he stalks into the loftiest, the tenderest or most tremendous situations, has already put him at the mercy of the newspaper paragrapher, and will subject him to the stings of those whose business it is to ridicule more and more when his poems are hatched in the unpoetic fervor of commonly discussed political events and are pitched half fledged before the public eye.

CHARLES D. LANIER.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE WINNING OF AFRICA.

ONE of the most important articles of the month is Mr. Henry M. Stanley's "Story of the Development of Africa," in the February *Century*, which becomes particularly significant by reason of the stirring South African events of the past few weeks. Mr. Stanley calls to mind that in 1870 there were only two white men in equatorial Africa, Dr. Livingstone and Sir Samuel Baker. The first for years had been absent from men's knowledge in the far interior, and no man knew what had become of him; the second had but just arrived in the White Nile regions to suppress the slave trade. Mr. Stanley sketches the earlier history of European knowledge of Africa from the time that Da Gama outlined the Southern half of the continent in 1484. The humane Europeans were so horrified at the wretched state of the African blacks that they benevolently made slaves of them, and worked them to the great advantage of their masters until the slave traffic became recognized as a crime, and, a little before the middle of this century, ceased. With the ending of this slave trade Africa seemed to be commercially lost to Europeans, except for some trifling matters of ivory, palm oil, gold dust and ebony. Some bold travelers ventured inland, but were so promptly killed and eaten that the example was not encouraging.

It was the missionary enterprise which began the serious work of developing Central Africa. David Livingstone was a son-in-law of Dr. Moffatt, whose missionary enterprises in the dark continent were so successful. Livingstone disagreed with the Boers, even as Dr. Jameson is disagreeing in these days, and they made things so uncomfortable for him in the South of Africa that he was driven to explore into the North, where he could carry on his missionary pursuits in peace. It was this motive that led him to make the first of his wonderfully important discoveries—Lake Ngami, the head waters of the Zambesi and his journey to the mouth of that river which terminated sixteen years of African travel.

STANLEY'S OWN PART.

The marvelous results of these travels were so impressed upon the European mind that the missionary traveler was sent on a second expedition of six years, costing \$400,000, and in 1866 he set out on his third and last journey to the interior. It was reported a few months afterward that he had been murdered. It was this which led to Mr. Stanley's share in the exploration of Central Africa. Mr. James Gordon Bennett sent him to find Livingstone, as all the world remembers, and he promptly found him. Also when Dr. Livingstone died about a year afterward the London *Telegraph* and the New York *Herald* joined in defraying the cost of an expedition in which Mr. Stanley might continue the work of

Livingstone. The great feature of this enterprise, described in the book "Through the Dark Continent," was the descent of the Congo River 1800 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. The vast possibilities of this country through which Stanley traveled impressed him so powerfully that he made great efforts to obtain governmental aid from the English Government to develop this part of Africa, but only succeeded in interesting the geographers. Finally, however, he was induced by the King of Belgium to begin the work of civilizing the Congo and undertake the task of making wagon roads past the cataracts and militarizing the country, with an annual expenditure of \$60,000, which soon grew to \$200,000. Steamers, tools and barges were conveyed by the Congo into the interior of Africa.

One of the significant discoveries of these succeeding expeditions was the devastation which the Arabs had made in the wake of the first descent of the Congo. No less than 118 villages below Stanley Falls alone had been destroyed by these wholesale robbers for the sake of slaves and ivory. Stanley's forces were compelled to temporize with these rascals, although the line of garrison stations in the Congo was 1,400 miles in length. He had 150 European officers and 1,200 colored men in his employ. There were seven steamers and a dozen steel rowing barges on the huge river.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

Naturally the attention of Europe was by this time powerfully attracted to the millions of square miles of new country to which these developments had given access. Great Britain, France, Portugal, Germany and Belgium all had their claims. In 1885 the Berlin Conference settled the methods of future territorial acquisitions in Africa and established the Congo Free State, with King Leopold of Belgium as sovereign. "The Free State" has now an extent of 900,000 square miles, and a population of between 15,000,000 and 18,000,000, of which only 1,400 were whites. There is an armed police force numbering 8,600, officered by 289 Europeans. The revenue of the State amounts to nearly \$1,000,000, part of which is subsidy from King Leopold of Belgium. The imports and exports amount to nearly \$4,000,000 value, and the country produces coffee, ivory, rubber, gum, palm oil, kernels and ground nuts.

But the lust for territory awakened by the Berlin Conference brought a rush on the African continent by the European states, which led to a sub-division of land in the last ten years alone which is represented by the enormous figures of the following table:

	Square miles.
The Congo State (by consent of the powers)	900,000
France annexed	1,900,000
Germany annexed	940,000
Italy annexed	547,000
Portugal annexed	710,000

Great Britain : South African Co.	750,000
British Central African Co.	500,000
British East African Co.	700,000
Total.	6,947,000

At present there are in Mr. Stanley's estimate 2,500 Europeans between the Zambesi and the Nile. There are 130 miles of railroad in equatorial Africa, but at the end of ten years there will be more than ten times this mileage.

CIVILIZATION BEFORE COLONIZATION.

Mr. Stanley concludes his paper with a rather indignant rebuttal of the statements made at the Geographical Congress on July 31 last, where Mr. Silva White and Mr. Ravenstein, the famous map maker, asserted that there was no practical promise for European colonization in Africa, and where the first named gentleman maintained that it would be necessary to introduce coolie labor to develop the equatorial regions. This last point particularly irritates Mr. Stanley, and he calls it, in so many words, unmitigated nonsense. He says, too, that it has never been assumed by those who had the experience to speak with authority, that colonization was immediately possible for equatorial Africa, but that the term civilization rather expressed the hope which African explorers had for this dark region. Mr. Stanley reiterates his descriptions of the wretched and vicious condition of the Central African tribes, and is of the opinion that almost any European suzerainty would be a vast improvement over leaving the miserable blacks to themselves.

In the matter of the climate Mr. Stanley also takes issue with the pessimistic geographers. He thinks there are plenty of healthy localities on the high plateaus and lofty mountains. He says the unhealthy coast belt on both sides of the continent is very narrow, and that when railways are introduced these fever laden regions can be crossed in four hours. In two hours more a rolling plain is reached which gradually rises to 2,500 to 3,500 feet above the sea. White men can live and work here, though not with immunity from fever. In ten or twelve hours more by rail one finds himself 8,000 feet above the sea on the great central plateau of the country, 6,000 miles long and 1,000 miles wide. Here there are cold nights and a hot sun. Here the white colonists will find their homes if Africa can offer them such. Mr. Stanley explains that it is not safe to judge the hygienic qualities of the country from the experiences of the daring explorers, because these have only reached the higher regions after tremendous labor and hardships.

"However, no amount of preaching against the climate will retard the development of Africa. Civilization has grasped the idea that it must enter and take possession, and now that it thoroughly realizes the fact that the *sine qua non* for securing that possession is the railway, I can conceive of nothing that will prevent the children of Europe from finding out for themselves whether they can permanently reside there or not."

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

THREE very timely and important papers on different phases of the Nicaragua Canal question appear in the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The most elaborate of these studies is by Prof. Lindley M. Keasbey, of Bryn Mawr College, on the relations of the canal to the Monroe doctrine. We lack space for the presentation of Professor Keasbey's interesting outline of the issue between England and the United States in this matter, but his account of the manner in which Great Britain established herself in the Mosquito country should not be overlooked. British settlers in Honduras, by negotiations with the Mosquito Indians, managed to set up an English regency of the Mosquito Shore, but the government of Nicaragua very obstinately and perversely refused to recognize this regency.

"Just at this juncture the United States acquired the Californian seaboard through its successful war with Mexico, and our territory thus formed one broad belt stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the very heart of the northern continent. Lord Palmerston now deemed it high time for his government to act officially; for Great Britain and the United States seemed destined henceforth to be rivals on the Pacific as well, and the only adequate route to this western ocean lay across the American Isthmus. The claim of the Belize settlers was accordingly taken up by the British home government and Nicaragua was officially given to understand that the territorial right of the Mosquito king extended to the mouth of the San Juan. Nicaragua again refused to recognize the claim and appealed once more to the United States for aid. We had no knowledge to act upon, however, and before any steps could be taken an English naval force had seized upon the port of the San Juan itself and compelled Nicaragua, at the point of the bayonet, to abandon forever all right over the mouth of the stream. The Nicaraguan officials were thus forced to give place to an Anglo-Mosquito administration, and the port was now called 'Greytown,' in honor of Governor Grey, of Jamaica, who had so successfully planned the campaign."

Professor Keasbey's concluding suggestion is, that no effort be made to obtain a modification of the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but that the United States proceed at once, either as a people or as a government, to construct the canal with our own money. It is not probable that we shall then have difficulty in maintaining control of what we shall own.

Bearings on Our Own Economic Development.

Dr. Emory R. Johnson considers the effect which the completion of the canal would have on the economic development of the United States, predicting a marked influence on domestic industry and trade, but calling more particular attention to the probable effect on our foreign commerce.

"The amount of foreign commerce which will be

affected by the opening of the Nicaragua Canal is estimated to be larger than that now served by the Suez Canal, the most important ocean-ship waterway ever constructed. The actual amount of tonnage that would have been entirely tributary to the canal, had it been in existence in 1890, was 4,133,470 tons. The total traffic which the canal would obtain, basing the estimates upon the statistics of commerce for the years 1889 and 1890, amounts to 8,296,625 tons. If to this estimate be added the normal increase which commerce may be expected to have before the canal is opened, it is estimated that about 9,000,000 tons will make use of the waterway as soon as it is opened. The present traffic of the Suez Canal is a little over 8,000,000 tons.

DISTANCES TO BE SAVED.

"The distances which the opening of the Nicaragua Canal will save to the commerce making use of it, are much greater than those saved by the Suez Canal. The greatest gain in distance made by commerce in using the Suez Canal is 4,481 miles, the amount by which the route between Liverpool and Bombay is shortened. The Nicaragua Canal, on the other hand, will shorten the distance between New York and San Francisco by 10,000 miles."

Dr. Johnson presents a table of distances between important ports, showing the saving caused by the Nicaragua Canal.

From	Via Cape Horn Miles.	Via Cape of Good Hope. Miles.	Via Nic- aragua Canal. Miles.	Dis- tance saved. Miles.
New York to—				
San Francisco.....	14,840	.....	4,760	10,080
Bering Strait.....	16,100	.....	7,882	8,218
Alaska.....	15,300	.....	6,682	8,618
Acapulco.....	13,071	.....	3,122	9,949
Mazatlan.....	13,631	.....	3,682	9,949
Hong-Kong.....	18,190	15,201	11,038	4,173
Yokohama.....	17,679	16,190	9,363	6,827
Melbourne.....	13,502	13,290	10,000	3,290
New Zealand.....	12,550	14,125	8,680	3,870
Sandwich Islands.....	14,230	.....	6,388	7,842
Callao.....	10,689	.....	3,713	6,976
Guayaquil.....	11,471	.....	3,053	8,418
Valparaiso.....	9,750	.....	4,700	5,050
New Orleans to—				
San Francisco.....	15,052	.....	4,047	11,005
Acapulco.....	13,283	.....	2,409	10,874
Mazatlan.....	13,843	.....	2,969	10,874
Guayaquil.....	11,683	.....	2,840	9,843
Callao.....	10,901	.....	3,000	7,901
Valparaiso.....	9,962	.....	3,987	5,975
Liverpool to—				
San Francisco.....	14,690	.....	7,508	7,182
Acapulco.....	11,921	.....	5,870	7,051
Mazatlan.....	13,481	.....	6,430	7,051
Melbourne.....	13,352	13,140	12,748	392
New Zealand.....	12,400	13,975	11,349	1,051
Hong-Kong.....	18,030	15,051	13,786	1,255
Yokohama.....	17,529	16,040	12,111	3,929
Guayaquil.....	11,321	.....	5,890	5,431
Callao.....	10,539	.....	6,461	4,078
Valparaiso.....	9,600	.....	7,448	2,152
Sandwich Islands.....	14,080	.....	9,136	4,944
Spain to Manila.....	16,900	13,951	13,520	431
France to Tonquin.....	17,750	15,301	13,887	1,314

In conclusion Dr. Johnson says that the benefits suggested "can be secured without doing injury to existing means of transportation; indeed, it is asserted that they will share in the benefits conferred by the canal. Industrially and commercially our future development is largely conditioned upon the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal."

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

A Question from Armenia.

THE stories of massacre, outrage, torture which came in dismal monotony all last year, imply that some one is running up a very big bill for Nemesis to settle. The responsibility for this bill, although primarily due from the Turk, lies at the doors of many other people.

According to Mr. Dillon, who for months past has been acting as the special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in the desolated region, Great Britain comes in for a large share of the responsibility. In the *Contemporary Review* he says: "The time has come for every reasoning inhabitant of these islands deliberately to accept or repudiate his share of the joint indirect responsibility of the British nation for a series of the hugest and foulest crimes that have ever stained the pages of human history. The Armenian people in Anatolia are being exterminated, root and branch, by Turks and Kurds—systematically and painfully exterminated by such abominable methods and with such fiendish accompaniments as may well cause the most sluggish blood to boil and seethe with shame and indignation. Yet we, and we more than any other people, are responsible for the misery of the Armenians."

HOW IT ARISES.

There is no necessity for arguing this point here. The facts are beyond dispute. England's jealousy of Russia led her under Lord Beaconsfield's Government to insist upon re-establishing the authority of the Turk in districts from which it had been driven by the Russian Czar. She publicly and solemnly declared that she would not sanction misgovernment in those regions. From that time to this she has done nothing practically to prevent it, and at this moment her jealousy of Russia stands in the way of the adoption of the only method by which any redress may be gained—namely, the occupation of the troubled district by the Russian army, acting in the name and with the authority of Europe.

WHAT IS GOING ON.

The reports which reached us from Armenia, many of which were contained in Dr. Dillon's paper, render it by no means difficult to understand how it was that "a wretched, heartbroken mother, wrung to frenzy by her soul-searing anguish, accounted to her neighbors for the horrors that were spread over her people and her country by the startling theory that God Himself had gone mad, and that maniacs and demons incarnate were stalking about the world!"

What people would not think the same if they were to be treated as the Armenians have been for the last twenty years: "Kurdish brigands lifted the last cows and goats of the peasants, carried away their carpets and their valuables, raped their daughters, and dishonored their wives. Turkish taxgatherers followed these, gleaming what the brigands had left, and, lest anything should escape

their avarice, bound the men, flogged them till their bodies were a bloody, mangled mass, cicatrized the wounds with red hot ramrods, plucked out their beards hair by hair, tore the flesh from their limbs with pincers, and often, even then, dissatisfied with the financial results of their exertions, hung the men whom they had thus beggared and maltreated from the rafters of the room and kept them there to witness with burning shame, impotent rage, and incipient madness, the dishonoring of their wives and the deflowering of their daughters, some of whom died miserably during the hellish outrage."

A POLICY OF EXTERMINATION.

Bad as these things may appear to us to be, they were but the normal unpleasantness of Turkish rule in the Christian district. Of late things have become much worse, for the result of European intervention, when it is not effectual, aggravates instead of alleviates the mischief: "Yet while the Commission of Inquiry was still sitting at Moush the deeds of atrocious cruelty which it was assembled to investigate were outdone under the eyes of the delegates. Threats were openly uttered that on their withdrawal massacres would be organized all over the country—massacres, it was said, in comparison with which the Sassoon butchery would compare but as dust in the balance. And elaborate preparations were made—ay, openly made, in the presence of consuls and delegates—for the perpetration of these wholesale murders; and in spite of the warnings and appeals published in England nothing was done to prevent them.

"In due time they began. Over 60,000 Armenians have been butchered, and the massacres are not quite ended yet. In Trebizond, Erzeroum, Erzincan, Hassankaleh, and numberless other places the Christians were crushed like grapes during the vintage. The frantic mob, seething and surging in the streets of the cities, swept down upon the defenseless Armenians, plundered their shops, gutted their houses, then joked and jested with the terrified victims, as cats play with mice."

A DESPAIRING APPEAL.

The Armenians, as Dr. Dillon reminds us, have a right to expect sympathy from the Christian world: "Identity of ideals, aspirations, and religious faith give this unfortunate but heroic people strong claims on the sympathy of the English people, whose ancestors, whatever their religious creed, never hesitated to die for it, and when the breath of God swept over them, breasted the hurricane of persecution."

Dr. Dillon thus concludes this appeal to the conscience of Christendom: "If there still be a spark of divinity in our souls, or a trace of healthy human sentiment in our hearts, we shall not hesitate to record our vehement protest against these hell-born crimes, that pollute one of the fairest portions of God's earth, and our strong condemnation of any and every line of policy that may tend directly or indirectly to perpetuate or condone them."

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

By One Who Knows Him.

THE most noteworthy contribution to the first December number of the *Revue de Paris* is an anonymous article dealing with the Eastern, or, more properly speaking, the Armenian question. The writer, who is evidently well acquainted with Turkey, and, what is more important, with the Sultan, devotes a great deal of space to the "Sick Man." He seems to believe Abdul Hamid is by no means as weak and incapable a personage as he is often supposed to be:

"Most people will admit that the profession of being Sultan of Turkey is not—at any rate, at the present time—an agreeable one. The man who has now occupied the Turkish throne for nearly twenty years has certainly owed the length of his reign to the very real qualities displayed by him in the government of his peoples.

"The Sultan is a small dark man, with a sallow skin, roving and uneasy eyes, and a slight, feminine hand. Yet in this same frail hand he holds all the threads binding together the Mussulman world, the keys of the Holy Sepulchre and of the Dardanelles, the Koran and the Bible, the sabre and the lance—a good handful truly.

IN NO SENSE A EUROPEAN.

"The present Sultan is in no sense a European, and when dealing with any of the questions affecting him this fact should not be shirked. Europe is not dealing with a Mehemet Ali; the Sultan is a true Turk—an 'old' Turk, and a pious Mahomedan. You have only to enter his palace at Yildiz to see that this is so. In the ante-chambers, leaning up against the walls, sitting cross-legged on the sofas, is an endless procession which might have come out of the Arabian Nights. Men with gray beards and white, their turbaned heads bent over their heads, all waiting for an audience, which, if slow in coming, is always sure to be granted. A glance at all these people, hailing from every corner of the Eastern world, is a proof of how truly the Sultan can boast of being religious head and chief of his race.

"By inclination, or because he thinks it wiser to do so, the Sultan has always followed Aristotle's advice, namely, 'Enfeebled governments in order to regain vigor should return to the principles upon which they were originally founded;' and the Sultan, Commander of the Faithful, has never slackened in his attempt to carry out this maxim.

"Apart from this principle the Sultan has shown to his other subjects gentleness, impartiality and generosity. Foreigners have always been welcomed by him and treated with every courtesy. As a ruler and chief of state he has shown himself laborious, intelligent and dowered with a truly extraordinary instinct for avoiding and scenting out coming danger.

"Taking one thing with another, he has succeeded during the last eighteen years in prolonging, not only his own, but the existence of his dynasty, and

of his Empire; and when the circumstances of his succession to the throne are considered, it must be admitted that in these matters he has done well. Whatever be the value of the councilors and advisers with whom he is surrounded, his past has been owing to himself, and it is he, and he alone, who can resolve the problem brought about by the excesses which have lately occurred in Armenia."

The writer discusses the subject with moderation and considerable impartiality. He regrets European intervention, and especially deplors the naval demonstration, which is likely, he considers, to lead either to too small or too great a result.

REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH VIEWS ON THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

MR. H. M. STANLEY, M.P., the African explorer, who recently returned to England from a tour in the United States, contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article on the issue between Great Britain and America. He says that during his trip he discovered the Americans were working themselves into an extremely angry temper over the Venezuelan boundary question. He landed in New York in the middle of September, and found that there smoldered in certain sections an intense fire of hatred toward the English. On his return, he warned every one that a storm was brewing, and he was not unprepared for the vehemence of the outburst when it came. The following paragraph contains the gist of his article.

A EUROPEAN COMMISSION.

"Now, the Americans believe that we have been steadily encroaching upon the territory of the Venezuelan Republic, and because for seventy-two years the United States has claimed a right to interfere in all affairs relating to the New World, they have undertaken to speak authoritatively in the pending dispute about the territory which they consider to have been wrested from Venezuela. It is the challenge of this right of interference that is the real cause of the present strained relations between England and the United States. The boundary dispute is of trivial importance, except as it is the cause of the greater issue, viz., the right of the American people to speak with authority upon all questions affecting the territorial integrity of American States. We believe our Premier to be right in his contention that, after fifty-five years of possession of the territory, we ought not to be molested in our occupation of it; and we think it a high-handed measure on the part of our kinsmen to venture upon deciding whether the frontier which we have been consistently maintaining for over half a century is the right one or not. Nevertheless when the consequences of our refusal to submit the territory in dispute to arbitration are going to be so tremendous, every prudent, religious, moral and intellectual feeling of a large number of our people will be roused against the necessity of such wholesale frat-

ricide, and I suggest, in order to satisfy their tender consciences, that we appoint a European Commission of our own to examine our claims, and report to our Foreign Office. Every European power—nay, all the world—is interested in averting such a war, which will be the deadliest stroke to civilization that it could receive; and if our government requested Russia, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland and Belgium to appoint their respective commissioners for the purpose just specified, I feel sure that the entire British race, from these islands to the Antipodes, would be unanimous for the defense of British dignity, honor and rights, if we were discovered not to be willful aggressors on the territory of our neighbor. If, on the other hand, we have unknowingly overstepped our just frontier, it will be found that we are willing and ready to do that which is right."

A Suggestion of Compromise.

Mr. Edward Dicey, in the same magazine, also takes a serious view of the dispute, and strongly counsels a compromise if a compromise be possible: "I can quite understand and appreciate the motives which induced Lord Salisbury, as they had induced his predecessor, to reject the idea of arbitration as inadmissible. Still I cannot but think that if our Foreign Office authorities had realized the possibility of the American Republic considering herself—with or without reason—as entitled to have a voice in the settlement of the Venezuela frontier question, they would not have closed the door against the idea of arbitration. As things are, I see great objections to our retracting this refusal, as such a retraction would under the circumstances be tantamount to an acceptance of the American contention that the Monroe doctrine confers on the United States a sort of protectorate over the republics of North and South America, and would also expose us to the reproach that we had yielded to threats what we had refused to argument. Moreover, even if we were disposed to admit the principle of arbitration, it would be difficult, if not impossible, after what has occurred, to find an arbiter whose judgment would, on the one hand, command confidence in England, and whose award, on the other hand, would be accepted as final across the Atlantic. Still, considering we are all agreed as to the possibility of a war with America being a calamity to be averted by every means not involving disgrace, common sense points out that it would be wise not to treat our controversy with Venezuela as a *res judicata*, but to display a readiness to modify our opinion if any reasonable ground can be adduced for so doing.

"But my own idea is that the mode in which we can best show that we have an open mind in respect of the Venezuela difficulty can safely be settled by the government. All I contend is that, in view of the 'consequential damages' which a war with America might entail upon us, common sense bids us not to persist in a *non possumus* attitude. If we stretch a point to enable the Americans to retreat

without discredit from an untenable position, if we forego the enforcement of our full legal rights, and if by so doing we preserve peace between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations of the world, we shall not only have done what is right, but we shall have done what is best for the fortunes, the interests, and the honor of England."

British Imperialism.

In the number of the *Investors' Review* (London) which appeared just before President Cleveland's Venezuelan message was sent to Congress, the editor, Mr. S. J. Wilson, had this to say regarding British Imperialism:

"The modern style of cheap conquest is a curse to us, and a hindrance to our advancement as the leading mercantile and civilizing power of the world. A false spirit dictates this line of conduct, and has come to govern our attitude toward the settlements our race has effected in Australia and New Zealand, in North America and South America. We bluster about 'drawing the bonds of brotherhood closer together' between the far apart sections of this 'Empire,' and in doing so run right in the teeth of their interests and ours. Our glory ought to be to allow our people wherever they settle and find homes to develop into free and independent nations; not to drag them at the tail of vulgar 'Imperial' triumphal processions, calling on all the world to behold our grandeur. And we do practically let them alone, for the plain reason that we cannot do otherwise; therefore is the brawling fire-eater class of patriot all the more a creature unclean. The united wisdom of our Parliament is barely sufficient to guide our own home affairs; to rule states or committees at the other end of the world is wholly outside its capacity. We cannot even throw an intelligent supervision over India, which requires it more than all our other dependencies put together, and the colonial possessions 'fulfill their destinies' much as an overruling fate may determine, without other help from us than a bad example; and they would have to take care of themselves altogether were we to be involved again in any great struggle on the continent of Europe."

PHILOSOPHY OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

MR. GEORGE GUNTON, who has his own views on every conceivable subject relating to politics and economics, declares in the opening article of his magazine (which we have to note has been changed from *Social Economist* to *Guntton's Magazine*) that the Monroe Doctrine is the application of the principle of protection to the evolution of Democratic institutions on the American continents. He considers it an entire misconception of this doctrine to assume that it involves or remotely implies a dictatorial attitude on the part of this republic toward other countries. "It is like the early free-soil demand for the non-extension of slavery. It is a dec-

laration of non-extension of monarchical institutions. It is protecting the opportunity for the normal and unmolested development of Democratic institutions throughout this hemisphere." This is the gist of his article, which is presented under the heading, "Philosophy of the Monroe Doctrine."

INSIDE THE INSURGENTS' LINES.

IN the *Contemporary Review* Mr. Herbert Howard describes his experiences among the Cuban insurgents. He had some difficulty in getting through the Spanish lines, but he seems to have had a fair measure of success in interviewing the rebels and their leaders.

As one would infer from the contradictory dispatches appearing in the daily press, much of the news sent out from Cuba is not to be relied upon. Mr. Howard says: "Little is known to the outside world of the actual state of affairs in Cuba during the present war. The greater part of the news published abroad is derived from Spanish official notices or from some Spanish source, and is always untrustworthy, and, if unfavorable to Spain, is deliberately falsified. Other reports are made by the agents appointed by the various newspapers in the principal seaport towns of Cuba, and their dispatches necessarily consist for the most part of a *résumé* of the rumors which are incessantly being circulated from mouth to mouth, and which, whether favorable to Spain or no, are usually either so distorted as to be beyond recognition or entirely without foundation."

"It is seldom that the insurgents in the field can send dispatches giving their version of affairs. Every day the difficulty of forwarding reports through the Spanish lines is increasing, and the undertaking becomes more hazardous. Every one passing through the lines is suspected and is liable to search, whether provided with a pass or no. Communication is kept up with the towns; but the news, when it arrives at all, is usually very much behind the time, and has been already discredited by previous reports."

Mr. Howard goes on to say that "Inland the island is in the hands of the insurgents; but the towns are Spanish, and in the hands of the Spaniards are the means of reporting the progress of a campaign of what would appear to be almost unbroken success for themselves. Spanish troops have been poured into the island in thousands upon thousands, and there lost sight of. The general impression is that the insurrection is being sustained by bands of savage, undisciplined, and half-armed guerrillas, outcasts of Cuban society, and negroes who, hunted from place to place by the Spanish regulars, and condemned by the better class of Cubans, maintain themselves in the woods and mountains and carry on a marauding warfare of rapine and murder, avoiding the Spanish forces, save when they are in vastly superior numbers."

SPAIN ON THE DEFENSIVE.

"The statements of the victorious progress of the Spaniards are false, and the reports are absolutely unreliable. . . . At the end of October the Spaniards were everywhere practically standing on the defensive; they held the towns, certain positions along the coast, and after a fashion the railroads, which usually run a very short distance inland. The rest of the island is 'Free Cuba,' and is in the hands of the insurgents. The Spaniards seldom venture inland in any direction away from their base and never with a force of less than two thousand or three thousand men, and even then the disorganization of their commissariat and the hostility of the country are such as to prevent them from keeping the field for more than a very few days at a time.

"Almost every Cuban on the island is in sympathy with the insurrection; nothing is more false than to suppose that only those who have nothing to lose favor the revolt. Rich and poor, educated and uneducated, even the children born in the island of Spanish parents—all are against Spain.

"In the whole island there are some 25,000 insurgents under arms, all, both infantry and cavalry, carrying the *machete* as a side arm, and a rifle of one kind or another, usually a Remington.

"General Antonio Maceo is the moving spirit of the whole revolt. He is a tall, broad shouldered mulatto, with a reputation for reckless bravery and a good knowledge of Cuban warfare, gained during the last insurrection. He is the hero of the Cubans and the terror of the Spanish soldiery. The President of the Republic, the Marquis of Santa Lucia, is a man very nearly eighty years old, a stately and courteous old gentleman. The rest of the government is almost entirely composed of young men, who are almost all under forty; shrewd, pleasant fellows they seemed, full of zeal and hope in the future, and apparently by no means oversanguine.

THE CRISIS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

MAJOR F. D. RICARDE-SEAEVER contributes to the *Fortnightly Review* for January the second part of his article on "The Boer, Briton, and Africander in the Transvaal," which is very timely just now in view of the agitation of the Uitlanders. His forecast of the future political destinies of the Transvaal is in line with the generally accepted belief as to Great Britain's intentions in South Africa:

"1. Suppression of the present Dopfer Boer domination as exemplified by President Kruger and his Hollander allies.

"2. Installation of a 'buffer' government with an executive composed of advanced Progressive Boers. This to be transitory and created expressly with the object of establishing liberal reforms and the granting of the franchise to all duly qualified Uitlanders.

"3. The advent of a more enlightened class of

legislators composed largely of the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Dutch elements, whose mission it would be to bring the Transvaal within the orbit of the Customs Union, as now existing between the Cape Colony, Natal and the Orange Free State. This would be the first step towards local federation.

"4. And lastly, while retaining its local independence and form of government, the political, commercial and social union of the Transvaal with all the states comprised within that vast area from Tanganyika on the north to Cape Town on the south, and from Delagoa Bay on the east to Damaraland on the west, the whole constituting that united South Africa of Mr. Rhodes' early dreams, beneath the ægis of Imperial British suzerainty and under one flag."

WHAT OF CECIL RHODES?

Mr. Seaver recognizes in Mr. Cecil Rhodes the man of the situation. He says:

"In all this great work of reconstruction and reform, it may naturally be asked: 'And the great South African statesman, Cecil Rhodes, what of him? Where is his place, and what rôle is he likely to play in this great political drama?' To those who have had the privilege of close fellowship, and the advantage of studying his character and working with him during the last eight years, the answer is not far to seek. I have had occasion in other circumstances to qualify him as a man *who knows what he wants and goes straight to his goal*. (Alas! how few of our statesmen can aspire to this definition!). When the history of a 'United South Africa' comes to be written, an impartial historian cannot fail to do justice to Mr. Rhodes. To his persistent efforts and untiring energy will be due in great measure the consummation of this *magnum opus* of his life. Those who accuse him of money-grubbing and financial scheming with the sole object of amassing wealth, know little of the man or his attributes. If he seems to covet wealth it is more for the power its possession gives to enable him to carry out his vast schemes of empire to the glory and advantage of the Anglo-Saxon race, than to the satisfaction of any selfish or sensual enjoyment.

"He has built up for himself an idol on the vast Karoo conceived in early youthful dreams and matured in manhood, shaped and fashioned from the stern material of firm resolve immutable as adamant, and before which he has worshiped for years, and still worships. This idol, as his detractors and enemies would have it, is *not Mammon*, but the far nobler and more lasting monument of human ambition, the banding together under one flag of many peoples and many races, and the grouping of many states beneath the ægis of Anglo-Saxon supremacy. Witness his conquest from barbarism of that vast territory stretching from the Limpopo on the south, away across the Zambesi to Lake Tanganyika on the north, covering an area of over a million square miles. All this he has saved in the 'scramble for Africa,' and his bitterest enemies

must admit that but for him it would have been lost forever to the British Empire."

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

MR. R. E. GOSNELL, Provincial Librarian, Victoria, B. C., writing in the *Canadian Magazine*, declares that the United States gained great advantage over England when, in 1867, our government became the owner of that stretch of country, 1,100 miles in its greatest length and 800 miles in its greatest width, known as Alaska. The sum paid was \$7,200,000 and, says Mr. Gosnell, the transaction turned out to be a gilt-edged real estate investment, notwithstanding that at the time there was strong opposition to it in the United States.

A GILT-EDGED REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT.

Little was known of the resources of Alaska then, and the folly of buying a field of ice and a sea of mountains was forcibly commented upon. For political, if for no other reasons, says Mr. Gosnell, Great Britain should have prevented such an accomplishment. "If her statesmen had made themselves familiar with the conditions of the coast from narratives of the distinguished navigators of their own country, or the history of the Hudson's Bay and Russian Fur companies, they must have known that the wealth of furs and fish alone would have justified its purchase, to say nothing of rounding off their North American possessions." Because Russia wanted to sell, it was thought Russian adventurers had extracted the meat and wished to dispose of the worthless shell for a consideration; John Bull was not to be taken in. Alaska had never been of great importance to Russia—certainly of no political importance. It was far from the seat of government, and was separated from Asia by a sea and all but inaccessible overland. Russia had given up her designs of extending settlements on the American coast after the experiment on the American coast and at the mouth of the Columbia, and was content with Alaska as a fur preserve, to bestow as a concession to a company of fur traders. As a field for population or extending political influence it was out of the question; besides, Russia had too much to do in carrying out her traditional policy of encroachment nearer home. Russia acted wisely in relieving herself of a responsibility that brought little or nothing in return. Great Britain lost an immense opportunity thereby, and inherited as a consequence the Behring Sea dispute and the Alaska Boundary question, the costs of which combined, it is safe to say, would have paid for the territory. Since that time Alaska has developed rich gold mines, a great fur trade, and a salmon canning industry that have rendered it extremely valuable, with possibilities of much greater things.

The rest of Mr. Gosnell's article is taken up with an attempt to establish the true boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, and is too technical to be presented here.

THE BOND OPERATION OF 1895.

IN the *Political Science Quarterly* Mr. Alexander D. Noyes, the well-known writer on finance, subjects to a thorough and severe examination last year's bond operation, leading up to this remarkable financial episode with an investigation of the situation which made it seem necessary for our government to issue bonds in time of peace. He reviews the experiment in detail, pointing out that the methods of the syndicate involved theoretically unsound economics; that in at least one way its operations in exchange indirectly aggravated the evil whose consequences they were intended to avert, and that while for several months the syndicate was able to prevent export of gold withdrawn from the Treasury, their undertaking broke down completely before the expiration of the contract.

The substance of his review of the bond operation is as follows: The syndicate began with the market under complete control. Gold exports ceased practically at once, stock market prices rose and confidence returned. Through February, March and April no gold was withdrawn from the Treasury. The domestic gold due under the contract was paid within three weeks; five millions monthly came to the government by the European steamers, and by June 25 the \$100,000,000 reserve was again intact. Up to this time the syndicate seemed to have achieved complete success. As a matter of fact, its real perplexities were still before it. Foreign buying ceased almost as suddenly as it had begun, and by the time the syndicate had covered its "short" exchange, sterling rates had advanced again to their former high level. Most serious of all, the economic law of a disordered currency, the penalty of which the syndicate for the time had averted, began again to operate.

In July something happened which occurs invariably at one stage of a market corner: "Every New York banker commanding large local and foreign capital had been identified with the syndicate; the motive for such union being undoubtedly as much the wish to help the government as the hope of gain. Indeed, most of the bankers lost eventually through their abandonment of the open market. But with the syndicate houses selling no exchange below \$4.90, and with a trade profit in specie shipments to cover sales at \$4.89, a New York firm previously concerned in the coffee import trade, but with powerful European connections, entered the market, offered exchange one cent below the syndicate, and, shipping gold to make good its sterling drafts, withdrew the specie from the Treasury. The firm's first shipments of gold were apparently undertaken to discharge its own trade debts abroad. But it very soon extended its operations to the drawing of foreign exchange for the benefit of other trade remitters. When this happened, of course the house instantly had the market in its hands. The syndicate held to its former non-competitive exchange

rates, and before three months had passed, \$34,000,000 of the government gold reserve had gone abroad.

CONCLUSION OF THE EXPERIMENT.

"This was in actual fact the end of the syndicate experiment. Throughout August and September, it is true, gold from the reserves of local institutions was paid into the Treasury for notes. The syndicate thus paid over some \$16,000,000; other banks contributed \$4,000,000 more. But this was purely a voluntary matter; it was the old and patriotic, but utterly illogical, 'reimbursement' of 1894, of 1898 and of 1895. Even this makeshift failed to keep pace with the demand for export gold. It was only when the reserve had fallen to \$93,000,000 that the autumn movement of interior trade drew off the idle currency surplus at New York, and thus gave local employment to idle foreign capital. Then rates of exchange declined and the specie outflow came to a normal end. Thus the situation stands at this writing."

Although the reaction proved so disastrous, Mr. Noyes does not regard the experiment of 1895 as a total failure. However faulty the theory of the undertaking may have been, it was no small achievement to have saved the Treasury from imminent insolvency, and to have restored health and activity to private trade and credit, though but temporarily. "The truth of the matter is," concludes Mr. Noyes, "that political economy resembles all other sciences, in that its principles cannot be applied in practice with perfect rigidity. In every case of obvious disorder, science must discover first the actual cause of trouble, then the proper method of removing it. But because so much is discovered, it does not follow that it can instantly be applied. In 1895 the disease and the remedy were plain to the majority of educated minds; but it was equally plain that the remedy could not immediately be used, and yet the patient could not wait. A quick and powerful palliative was applied with a double hope; that partial return of economic health would enable the nation better to endure another strain, and that, with lapse of time, returning sanity in legislation would make possible the final cure."

THE REMEDIES FOR RAILWAY RATE WARS.

MR. JOHN W. MIDGLEY, Chairman of the Western Freight Association, writes in the *Forum* on "Railroad Rate Wars." In conclusion he gives as follows the remedies for these rate wars, which at the same time suggest the causes:

"1. Create a board of financiers which shall mark for disapproval properties that are unwisely administered.

"2. Appoint a standing committee, consisting of one director from each prominent railroad system in a given territory, which shall promptly inquire into and locate the responsibility for any rate war that may occur.

"3. Concentrate the rate-making authority on all competitive traffic in the hands of one man upon each system or railroad, and provide for its exclusive exercise by such officer.

"4. Form comprehensive associations in each well-defined group, for the proper consideration of questions of common interest, the several members to be adequately represented in the deliberations.

"5. Provide for the prompt arbitration of all disagreements, as they arise, between any two or more parties to a traffic association."

Mr. Midgley believes that agreements drawn upon the lines indicated, and approved by the directors of the several assenting companies, will be certain to usher in much better conditions between rival carriers than have yet been known.

FROM PRINTER'S DEVIL TO PREMIER.

A Sketch of Sir Mackenzie Bowell.

IN the *Canadian Magazine* appears a sketch by J. Lambert Payne, of Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the present Premier of Canada, whose tenure of office during the month has been threatened by dissensions in his Cabinet. Sir Mackenzie began life in humble and unpromising circumstances. His career seems to his biographer to be more like that of Abraham Lincoln than that of any other man in the modern political life of this continent. Lincoln spent his boyhood on a backwoods farm, knowing little of school advantages and giving his youthful strength to a rough avocation that pointed in any direction but to the Presidential chair. In much the same way, Sir Mackenzie Bowell began and shaped his life, giving himself up to the toils of a mechanic, shut off in childhood from educational privileges, and yet following a course that has made him First Minister of the Dominion.

EARLY LIFE.

He was born in Suffolk, England, on December 27, 1828. His father was a builder, and in 1833 emigrated to this country. When eleven years old, the boy Mackenzie Bowell was apprenticed to Mr. George Benjamin of Belleville, Canada, to learn the trade and handicraft of a printer. Mr. Benjamin was the publisher of the *Intelligencer*, and his printing office had all the inconveniences and primitive makeshifts of a country weekly in a practically pioneer settlement. The new boy started off as "printer's devil," and from confessions of mischievous pranks in those early days, it may fairly be assumed that the appellation in his case was not misplaced. His apprenticeship took him from his home and brought him wholly under the care of his employer, as was the custom in those times. Mr. Benjamin was a gentleman of education and public spirit, and it is certain that he exercised a great influence in molding the character and aspirations of

his young apprentice. At eighteen years of age, having saved a little money, and desiring to equip himself with a better education, he went to the school of Mr. Thomas Agar, of Sydney, in the County of Hastings, where he spent six months in hard and earnest work with his books. He was then induced to return to the *Intelligencer* office as foreman, at the munificent salary of \$10 a month. Six years later he was given a full partnership in the business, and in 1848, in partnership with a Mr. Moore, took the printing property off of Mr. Benjamin's hands, three years later becoming sole proprietor of the *Intelligencer*.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER.

The story of his life from this time on, as the difficulties in his way grew fewer and fewer, becomes less interesting. He first became a candidate for political office in 1863, but was defeated. In 1867 he was elected to the first Dominion Parliament, and here he was continued for 25 years. His restless energy took him quickly into the active business of the House, and his natural fondness for details, and fearless methods of analysis, soon made him a conspicuous figure in the shaping of Parliamentary measures. "Later on, when his party had passed into opposition, and it was numerically weak in the House, he became a veritable thorn in the side of the government. Early and late, on the floor of the House and in the committee rooms, in the press and on the hustings, he carried on a vigorous and unceasing fight for the principles of his party, and when Sir John Macdonald was returned to power in 1878, no one was surprised that Mackenzie Bowell should be given the important portfolio of Minister of Customs in the new government. It is worthy of mention that he is to-day the sole survivor in office of the Cabinet of 1878—six of his colleagues of 1878 having died and the others being in various spheres of life outside. For thirteen years he served as Minister of Customs; for a year as Minister of Militia; for two years as Minister of Trade and Commerce, and he is now in his second year as Premier and President of the Council. When the late Sir John Thompson assumed the Premiership, in December, 1892, Mr. Bowell was asked to take the leadership of the Senate, and he assumed it with reluctance. This took him out of the House of Commons, where he had sat for twenty-five years in unbroken representation of the North Riding of Hastings. It was in the year following this change, that he made his famous visit to Australia, and paved the way for the Colonial Conference of 1894—which gathering will yet come to be regarded as one of the most significant events in the modern history of the British Empire. On December 14, following the tragic death of Sir John Thompson, he was called to the Premiership, and on January 1, 1895, he was knighted by Her Majesty. The events of the year just closed are yet so fresh in the public mind, as to not call for mention in this relation."

MR. REED'S QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

A PAPER in the February *Atlantic* discusses the Presidential situation in general, and Mr. Reed's qualifications for the position of Chief Executive in particular. The burden of the paper is the argument that party lines should not be the all-important guides to the choice of the next President. It acknowledges that there may have been a period when party tests were the best tests, and when parties were our most important political instruments, and that they may have served fairly well a generation ago. But this writer scouts the idea that, at the present juncture, "any" respectable man would make an acceptable President only provided that he was loyal to his party. The new and tremendous duties lying before any effective executive are not taught by party exigencies; party affiliations to them are shifting and changeable.

PRESIDENTIAL DUTIES TOO LIGHTLY ESTEEMED.

These duties, the *Atlantic Monthly* writer thinks, were far too lightly esteemed during the whole period from Lincoln to Cleveland, and to the degraded conception of the Presidency he attributes the lower standards of political life. He does not admit that the Presidential duties were very insignificant, but he also maintains that there has been and still is going on an accretion of responsibilities which continually broaden the Presidential functions. The Cabinet officers themselves, for instance, are gaining vastly in importance and scope of work. Moreover, the executive functions of the President have become specialized to the extent that renders a mere party hero an unacceptable candidate. The great President of the future is to be trained carefully for the services he will perform, just as men are coming to be trained for the mayoralty of cities.

A PARTY LEADER.

Mr. Reed is then examined in detail as to his qualifications for the Presidency. He is given credit for the good training of his thirty years of public service, and for "unusual talents for public affairs." As a party leader he is most remarkably effective, ready, clear headed, with concise and epigrammatic oratory always at his command in party debate. Courage, cleverness and pertinacity have characterized his rise to the leadership of his party in the House. But the *Atlantic Monthly* critic makes the point that it has been "wholly as a party leader that he has risen above the rank and file. He has never identified himself with any great cause; he has never set a moral force in motion."

The conclusion to which this critic comes is that the nomination of Mr. Reed would keep Presidential politics in an old and undesirable rut, and that it would be unfortunate, because, in the writer's estimation, the Presidency ought not to be considered as a party prize.

A UNIVERSAL RATIO.

“A SILVER bill to suit both parties” is the attractive proposition of Mr Robert Stein in the *Arena*. The measure which Mr. Stein believes fitted to work this wonder is what is known as the Kanitz Free Silver bill, introduced in the German Reichstag and afterward submitted to the German Silver Commission of 1894. This bill provides for the eventual unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 1 to 15½, the coinage of silver to be gratuitous, that of gold to be subject to a coinage duty. The law is to become operative only “when other great states shall have adopted the free coinage of silver.”

As to the change of ratio, Mr. Stein remarks: “It is well known that the ratio of 1 to 16 is advocated by the free silver men for the sole reason that it simply implies the maintenance of the old silver dollar, and may therefore be expected to arouse less opposition. They have repeatedly declared that 1 to 15½ will be equally welcome to them. This declaration is repeated in ‘Coin’s Financial School.’ Moreover, the United States Government, by giving its adhesion to the project of a Bimetallic Union submitted to it by the French Government in 1881, expressly declared its willingness to adopt the ratio of 1 to 15½.”

VIEWS OF NOTED ECONOMISTS.

Laveleye, the great Belgian economist, is quoted to show that free coinage by the United States alone at 16 to 1 would render the co-operation of France impossible. France would lose by adopting 1 to 16, while the United States would gain by adopting 1 to 15½.

Mr. Stein publishes several letters from eminent publicists giving their views on the Kanitz bill. Professor Foxwell, of Cambridge University, England, writes: “While I would not have it understood that I advocate the ratio of 15½ to 1, I do not think there can be a question that you are right as between 15½ to 1 and 16 to 1 for the United States. Of course 16 to 1 would be perfectly inoperative in America if 15½ were in force in Europe; or rather, as you point out, it would be operative in the sense that you would be drained of silver and France of gold. The French are far too shrewd to go into any arrangement of such a kind; and the effect of your adopting 16 to 1 would be, in my opinion, to effectually stop international bimetallicism.”

Sir W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., says: “I think very well of the ‘Kanitz Silver bill,’ and the pamphlet I consider an excellent one. It expresses exactly what we English bimetallicists feel—viz., what a pity it is that the bimetallicists in the States, who are all international bimetallicists, and form the great majority of the nation, should be fighting among themselves instead of joining us here in forwarding an international agreement. If the bill you propose could be passed, it would help us immensely here, and would, I feel sure, have an effect in Europe.”

From France, M. Fougérol, vice-president of the Bimetallic League and member of the Chamber of Deputies, writes: “There is no objection whatever to the separate adoption by the respective parliaments of France, Germany, England and the United States of a law declaring, in substance, that their citizens are authorized to pay their taxes either with a fixed weight of gold or with a weight of silver 15½ times as great; with an additional clause stating that this law shall become operative only when the governments of France, Germany, England and the United States shall have agreed on a common date for its promulgation.”

“I for my part am willing to labor for this end, and I was glad to learn at a recent visit to the German Bimetallic League that several of its most prominent leaders share this view.”

Dr. Otto Arendt, member of the Prussian House of Deputies, writes: “If the bill proposed by you is introduced and passed in Washington, it will be a very great help to the endeavors of bimetallicists in Europe, and it may be hoped that it will be the way in which bimetallicism will be attained. So far as I know the attitude of the leading bimetallicists, *similar bills would promptly be introduced in the Reichstag and in the French Chamber of Deputies, and would in all probability be passed in both countries.* My friend, Herr von Kardoff, has long recommended such action. The adoption of such laws, of identical tenor, by the three great states would have a decided effect in favor of bimetallicism in England. The English voters would then finally solve the question.”

Senators Teller and Chandler (who has introduced the bill in our Congress) and President Andrews of Brown University, add their commendations to those quoted.

THE LESSONS OF THE YALU BATTLE.

SIR EDMUND R. FREMANTLE, Vice-Admiral in the British Navy, reviews in the *Forum* the “Naval Aspects of the Japan-China War,” with the view of answering the question as to whether there was anything to be learned from the last conflict at sea. From the principal naval battle, the Yalu, he draws these lessons, and other obvious ones, namely: the necessity for keeping a fleet under command, and for special protections against fire, and of removing all woodwork; the advantage of the offensive over the defensive; high speed over lower speed; quick-firing over slower-acting guns; the uselessness of thin screens or shields to guns, and the danger of having accumulations of heavy gun charges in exposed positions.

The Vice-Admiral concludes by saying that “from the naval point of view one is struck by the fact of the eternity of general principles in strategy, and even in tactics, modern appliances notwithstanding; and only shallow observers will fail to see the lessons which can be learned from the campaigns of a

Nelson, a Rodney or a Suffren, if care is taken to adapt them to the circumstances of our own times."

AN IDEAL EMPLOYER.

M. Léon Harmel, of the Val-des-Bois.

ONE of the brightest and most interesting articles this month is that which Mrs. Crawford has contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*. In the course of last year Mrs. Crawford paid a visit to M. Léon Harmel, who is probably the most conspicuous Catholic layman in Europe. In his factory near Rheims he has realized an ideal relationship between employer and employed, while his zeal on behalf of the Catholic Church brought him into close and affectionate friendship with the Pope himself. Leo XIII is said to have declared on one occasion that he approves of all that M. Harmel has done, all that he is doing, and everything that he intends to do—a comprehensive approbation which M. Harmel well deserves. Mrs. Crawford, who seems to have taken a great deal of trouble to get to the facts of the case, says that his woolen factory offers to the world an object lesson in Christian democracy: "After Comte Albert de Mun, his friend and fellow-worker, Harmel is the foremost Catholic layman of his country. He is a veritable nineteenth century apostle of the workingman."

A CATHOLIC INSTITUTION.

M. Harmel is a Catholic before everything else, and the success of his factory depends so much upon its Catholicism that it is to be feared that our people will learn less from his experience than might have been hoped. Mrs. Crawford says: "The whole establishment is as frankly and confessedly Catholic as any monastery, with the one important proviso that there is no compulsion in any form; and it is solely and entirely to their essentially Christian character that Harmel himself attributes the vast measure of social and economic success by which his various schemes have been crowned. No factory, I venture to think, can boast so complete an organization as Val-des-Bois, and nowhere is the altruistic spirit so strongly developed. The practical question is how much of it all would bear transplantation to English and Protestant soil? The mixed council, the institutions for the encouragement of thrift, the *conseillères d'atelier* could be organized without difficulty by any English manufacturer who set to work in the right way."

But although those features might be organized by the English employer, Mrs. Crawford seems to agree with M. Harmel in thinking that Protestants would find it difficult to achieve anything like M. Harmel's success: "Two ideals, the one religious, the other economic, underlie all the work that is carried on by the Harmel family. The first object is to make of the average workman a good Christian; the second to train him into an independent, self-supporting, self-respecting citizen. In Harmel's opinion it is absolutely indispensable that the religious motive should precede that which is social."

M. Harmel has drawn up a little book which may be described as a handy guide to the duties which an employer owes to the employed. The following summary of its contents would seem to us that it might be read with as much advantage by Protestants as by Catholics: "'To organize with wisdom and prudence, to govern with justice and charity,' are the words in which he sums up the duties of the 'patron.' The moral, religious and educational welfare of his workpeople fall as strictly within this sphere as their actual industrial labor. The 'patron' has only fulfilled a portion of his duty when he has paid fair wages for work done, has provided sanitary workshops, has made provision against accidents, and abolished, as far as may be, night labor. It is further his bounden duty to allow his people every reasonable facility for the fulfillment of their religious duties, to shield them from immoral influences, to disseminate wholesome and Christian literature among them, to provide them with well-built cottages, garden plots, and the means of healthy recreation, to superintend the training of his apprentices, to actively encourage thrift, and, generally speaking, to come to the practical assistance of his workpeople in all cases of illness, accident, or misfortune."

HIS CONCEPTION OF DUTY.

Should neither church nor Christian schools be situated within easy reach of his factory hands, the wealthy employer is bound to provide both the one and the other from his own resources. It is distinctly laid down that he has no right to beat down wages to the lowest market rate, for 'the labor of man is not an object of barter, but a human act,' and is consequently subject to moral laws. Among the means by which the 'patron' may hope to beneficially influence his 'hands,' Harmel specially recommends workmen's associations, which, as we shall see, play such an important rôle in the life of Val-des-Bois. But he adds the important proviso that they should be governed autonomously by the members themselves, 'otherwise it would resolve itself into a patronage without initiative of action, and, as regards the workmen themselves, without result.' By degrees these associations will serve to build up a corporation somewhat on the model of the mediæval guilds with combined economic and recreative objects, whose re-establishment in modern form it is the Utopian dream of Harmel to bring about."

Another point in which M. Harmel's example might be imitated with good results in this country is described at some length by Mrs. Crawford. M. Harmel employs two hundred girls, whose appearance is thus described: "The very marked superiority of these girls is the result quite as much of their moral as of their physical conditions. Up to the age of seventeen every girl is compelled to devote one hour a day, deducted from her working hours, to self-improvement, her time being mostly spent in the *école ménagère* attached to the convent, while one hour a week is given to religious instruction."

Inside the workshop their moral character and their general well-being are safeguarded by an organization for which M. Harmel undoubtedly deserves the greatest credit, which I should much like to see introduced into England, and which obviates the most common objections to factory labor for young women. Though the girls work apart from the men, it is obvious that with endless lengths of whirling machinery, the work must be closely supervised by male engineers and male foremen.

PROTECTION FOR EMPLOYEES.

How to protect the girls from the caprices, the possible tyranny, the familiarity, or worse, of these men, some of whom are necessarily chosen more for their mechanical skill than for their moral character, was a problem which gave *le bon père* much anxious thought. His remedy is as simple as it is effective. The girls elect from among themselves a certain number of *conseillères d'ateliers*, or monitors, three for each of the large *ateliers*. It is the duty of these *conseillères*, while attending to their own machines, to keep a friendly watch over the needs of their neighbors and to render them any little help that may be required. They are emphatically the servants and not the overseers of their companions. Each is possessed of a little metal token, and should any girl, for any reason of health, or any valid reason whatsoever, wish to leave the factory during working hours, she applies, not to the foreman, but to the nearest *conseillère*, and once provided with the token she may pass out without hindrance. It can be seen at a glance what a protection such a system affords to young and innocent girls.

CARE FOR WELFARE OF GIRLS.

In any case of attempted familiarity on the part of a foreman toward any of his hands, the *conseillère* is ready not only with a word of kindly advice to the recipient, but also of warning to the originator of the misplaced attentions. At Val-des-Bois the permission to leave the factory is mainly used by the girls who wish to go to confession, for Harmel rightly holds that to condemn men and women to spend perhaps hours on a Saturday evening, or the eve of a feast, waiting their turn at the confessional after work hours, would be a distinct discouragement to regularity in their religious duties. But apart from this point, it is obvious that a girl might rightly wish to leave her work for reasons which it would be an insult to her modesty to expect her to confide in a foreman, and Harmel assured me that he had no reason to suppose the system was ever abused. The girls always select the *conseillères* for their high moral character, and once a month these meet together to draw up a report for the central committee, incorporating any complaints their companions may wish to make, together with their own suggestions, and these, when possible, are always acted upon. The whole system is, as I have said, so simple and so effective, so educational in the highest sense, and so calculated to develop the best side of a girl's nature, that I hope

very much the idea may be taken up by some of our women workers, and adapted to English requirements.

THE SOCIAL CREED OF PROFESSOR BEMIS.

IN assuming the associate editorship of the sociological department of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, Prof. Edward W. Bemis, whose recent retirement from the faculty of the University of Chicago has occasioned widespread comment and not a little misrepresentation in the newspaper press, offers a brief statement concerning his personal point of view in relation to certain social and economic problems of the day. Many readers of newspaper articles about Professor Bemis and his alleged heresies will doubtless be surprised by the calmness and moderation which characterize his own confession of the sociological faith that is in him. He indorses unreservedly the main features of the established order as "the best for which the present generation, at least, is fitted. Private ownership of most of the capital and of other forms of property of the world is a necessity to-day, and will undoubtedly be so for a longer period than we are able to look forward to (or than the lifetime of any now on this planet)."

ABUSES TO BE REMEDIED.

Nevertheless, Professor Bemis finds many abuses which must be remedied in order to secure the best results under the existing social system, and announces his belief that true conservatism involves constant reforms. He declares that the problem of the age is very largely an ethical one. "There is room for honest difference of opinion as to whether the government should own the railroads or have free coinage of silver, but none as to the hypocrisy and criminality involved in the all too common bribery of assessors, city councils and State legislatures by those who pose as our best citizens, and, in our cities at least, by too many who are pillars of our churches."

"The insistence on the decalogue, and on a considerate treatment of employees by their employers, and on the duty of society toward the child and the dwellers in our tenement houses is dangerous radicalism only to those of perverted moral sense or to those who are directly profiting by unrighteousness.

LIMITS OF SOCIALISTIC POSSIBILITIES.

"In a country where socialism is wrongly classed with its antithesis, anarchy, and where many, though not all, professed socialists are materialistic, narrow, dogmatic and revolutionary, even a Fabian Socialist of the present English type, who looks forward to a very gradual and peaceful absorption of all machine and monopolistic industries by the state and city, would almost hesitate to be called a socialist. In neither sense can those be classed as socialists who are not at all sure as to what form will be taken a century hence by those industries now considered competitive. The writer himself has no doubt that in ordinary manufactur-

ing, agricultural and mercantile pursuits private initiative with all its defects and injustice works better to-day than would public management. With the higher ethical development of the next fifty years and with probably a marked increase of public regulation and oversight, private ownership of most forms of capital seems likely to hold very largely its own, at least for many decades, in all but monopolistic industries.

THE SOCIALIZING OF NATIONAL MONOPOLIES.

"In the latter, such as gas, water, electric light, street transportation, the telephone, the telegraph and the railroad, the trend of things and the logic of the situation point most decidedly, in my opinion, to a gradual and at least experimental trial of public ownership. Thousands of our most thoughtful people, who are far from being socialists, agree in this."

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS HAVE THEIR PLACE.

"Since organization is a necessity of the capitalist, the reformer, the philanthropist, and even the Christian Endeavorer, we must be in sympathy with labor organizations and other efforts of the toiler toward self-help. Organized labor has already secured many reductions in hours of labor and other improvements in the wage-contract. It has been the chief and, in most States, almost the sole agent in securing restriction of child labor, the inspection of factory, mine, and sweat shop, the establishment of bureaus of labor statistics, and other great and needed blessings. A large and rapidly growing proportion of our over eighty national trade unions, with their membership of about five hundred thousand, spend more every year in relief of their sick, unemployed, or otherwise needy members than on strikes and the salaries of officials. In Chicago, in the hard winter of 1893-94, public and private relief agencies were hardly ever called on to relieve a member of a labor organization.

ABUSES ENDANGER EVERY GOOD MOVEMENT.

"But the writer is by no means blind to the present corrupt leadership of some of our trade unions, and to the tendencies to violent treatment of the non-union man and to the low moral tone generally of the labor movement in some places in this country, though it must be granted that much of business ethics is no better and that the officers of our labor unions average as well as do the city councils elected by all the people in our large cities. It is not so much, however, because of greater moral development, as of greater need, that the mass of wage-workers appeals to us. A better ethical development and a greater enthusiasm for self-sacrifice in the interest of juster social conditions is the fundamental obligation upon us all. It is our bounden duty as Christians to be reformers—in a wise and conservative spirit, to be sure, and yet true reformers. 'No one,' as a prominent clergyman has said, 'can be a Christian who is not a reformer.'"

THE STATE AND SEMI-PUBLIC CORPORATIONS.

THE current number of the *American Journal of Sociology*, published by the University of Chicago, contains an article by its chief editor, Prof. Albion W. Small, on the relations of the state to quasi-public corporations. Professor Small argues that monopoly is like fire—a good servant, but a bad master. "It would be trite and commonplace to multiply illustrations of the reversal by corporation managers of the functional and ethical relation upon which society predicates corporate privileges. The morbid and extreme suspicion of corporations, and especially of trusts, as such, is the natural consequence of corporate defiance of obligation to the sanctioning and sustaining public. The popular mind is at present tending to the view that capitalistic organizations are inherently and necessarily evil. Innumerable corporations are acting on the presumption that the public is a mine, to be worked for all it is worth till the lead runs out. A change of public opinion is unlikely, therefore, until there is an evident change of front in corporate management."

PUBLIC CONTROL.

"The first lesson in political economy of which I have any distinct recollection was to the effect that no government can carry on any industrial enterprise as profitably as it can be managed by individuals. As an abstract proposition this may be true. It cannot at present be proved or disproved. It has been abundantly demonstrated, however, that governments can and do carry on some very important classes of business with financial, political and social advantages to the whole public, incomparably superior to those obtainable previously from private performance of the same service. I say nothing about the ultimate method of managing these and other kinds of business. Until we have developed and applied, much beyond present standards, the policy and practice of social agency on the part of individuals in the conduct of business, direct public control, and even public management of many kinds of business, is the dictate of reason, of prudence and of patriotism. The town which does not to-day own or control its gas, electric lights, water supply and street railway rights, is, presumably, a town of low grade both in economic intelligence and in civic virtue."

A HOPEFUL VIEW.

Professor Small concludes with these optimistic words: "The coming lot of the capable and faithful laborer will be as superior to his present condition of industrial dependence and insecurity as the political status of citizens in a Democratic republic is to that of the unprivileged class in ancient oligarchies. I calculate confidently upon progressive public absorption of corporate and monopolistic advantages as a certain incident of this glorious gain."

A PLEASANT VIEW OF SOCIAL PROGRESS.

IN the *Humanitarian* for January Mr. Sherard reports a conversation with Sir Walter Besant, in the course of which the author of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men" gives utterance to several pleasant and reassuring observations as to the progress which is being achieved among the masses in England, especially in the great cities. In reply to Mr. Sherard's question whether he thought the social condition of the poor in London had been improved of late years, Sir Walter Besant replied:

"Immensely improved. Everything is better. Wages are better, hours of work are much shorter, food is cheaper and better, clothes are cheaper and better. In a word, the improvement is immense. I can well remember the time when never, by any chance, did one see, what one can see any day in London at present, food lying in the gutter, great lumps of white bread lying about in the streets. This change for the better in social conditions is, of course, in the main due to the development of commerce and traffic, to the multiplication of railroads and steamships. Education has also done much to open people's eyes.

"Although much remains to be done in the way of housing the poor; in this respect also I have noticed the greatest improvements. Look at the many model buildings which are now to be seen in all parts of London, and especially in the South of London, where tens of thousands of workmen are now lodged in clean flats, which possess proper lavatories, and sanitary conveniences which were the exception twenty years ago.

"In another respect, also, I notice a great improvement, due to the creation everywhere of new hospitals. When I was a boy, the number of cripples, hunchbacks, and people with twisted and deformed limbs whom one saw in the streets was very much larger than it is at present."

Fortunately the Church is no longer the dead thing which it was fifty years ago. Sir Walter said:

CHURCH ACTIVITIES.

"The Church is doing an enormous amount of good. It has taken a new lease of life. One cannot overrate its services. I was asked a year or two ago to write an article for the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, describing the working of a London parish, and I investigated the matter fully, taking as my field of study a riverside parish in the East End. I found there a hundred laymen and women volunteers working for nothing under the guidance of the clergyman and his curate, visiting the poor, organizing services, forming clubs for the boys and girls, mothers' meetings, and meetings for the sale of clothing at very cheap rates to the poor, who otherwise would never have been able to buy any clothes at all. There were also a *crèche* for the babies, and a house where children were kept from after school to bedtime. Then there were the Sunday schools, excellent for keeping children out of mischief.

Libraries were organized, performances and lectures. In fact, the lives of the clergy in the East End of London are one long round of ceaseless activity. This activity of the Church has been growing for the last twenty years. Formerly the Church was indifferent to the poor. I cannot give the reason for this great change for the better. I can only testify to its existence. Much, however, might still be done to make the lives of the poor sweeter, happier, brighter. For instance, I should like their Sundays to be made gayer. I should like to see amusements of all kinds provided on Sundays, Sunday concerts, theatres, and so on. However, a great improvement has recently taken place in the English Sunday. People make it a holiday—take excursions on Sundays. The country roads are black with bicycles on Sunday afternoons. In the East End there are now a number of clubs where every Sunday afternoon are given dramatic recitals, concerts, and so on."

"Speaking on the influence of literature on the poor, Sir Walter Besant amusingly denied that the much decried 'penny dreadful' was responsible for as much harm as has been attributed to it. 'The "penny dreadful,"' he says, 'has struck me as rather moral on the whole. Jack Harkaway, for instance, is always doing something rather fine. At the same time it is obvious that it could only be to the public advantage if pennyworths of better literature could be supplied. I believe that Mr. Stead is trying something of this kind.'"

SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE.

THE laws passed in many States at the instance of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for the promotion of temperance through the study of the effects of alcohol on the human system, as a branch of physiology and hygiene, form the subject of an article by President Jordan, of the Leland Stanford Junior University, in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*. The most extreme provisions of this character are to be found in the New York law of 1895, and to this President Jordan devotes most of his article, confining his attention to the text-book requirements, which he considers unwise and even harmful in tendency. His contention is that compliance with the law, which demands that one-fifth of each text-book on physiology be given up to temperance instruction, is impossible without a surrender of true scientific method in the presentation of the subject. Such a treatise as the New York law contemplates, says President Jordan, cannot be written by a scientific man. The value of the study of physiology is weakened or destroyed by neglecting its scientific aspects and by throwing its conclusions out of perspective. "We might as well ask that our histories of the United States should devote a fifth of each chapter to the effect of the spoils system on the events described. The spoils system is to our politics what alcohol is to our bodies,

and a wonderful field would be open to reformers if their doctrines could be forced into all historical text-books. And if one class of reformers is admitted, there would be room for many others. It will not be long before we hear from the baking powder people, while the manufacturers of oleo-margarine will claim the ear of the schools for their product, which is free from the microbes of tuberculosis that infest the dairies. In so far as science yields the basis for any class of reforms, let the facts be known. But these demands should stand in clear relation to the facts on which they depend. Injunctions to temperance may be derived from scientific knowledge; but science should not be distorted for purposes of argument. Confusion and verbiage add nothing, and the teaching of positive untruths works constant injury to the cause of education."

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE FUTURE LIFE.

THE current number of the *North American Review* opens with the first of a series of articles on "The Future Life and the Condition of Man Therein," by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone takes as his text the celebrated "Analogy" of Bishop Butler. In the present article Mr. Gladstone arrives as far as the conception of immortality. The idea involved in this term he says is not single but manifold. He gives as follows six different distinctions to be kept in mind when this term is employed:

IMMORTALITY.

"1. A vitality surmounting the particular crisis of death is one thing; an existence without end is another.

"2. We may speak of an immortality of the disembodied spirit, and may combine it with or disjoin it from a survival or resurrection of the body. In the second case it is of the entire man; in the first it is of part only of the man, although of the chief part.

"3. The new life to which death is to introduce the human being, may be active, intelligent, moral, spiritual, and may be placed in an environment accordant with all these. Or it may be divested of any one of these characteristics, or of them all.

"4. The life of the unseen world may be conceived as projected into the future only, as it is presented to us by Divine Revelation; or it may be projected also into the past, and viewed there in association with a past eternity.

"5. It was when Butler saw personal identity, as he thought, in danger that he undertook to deal with the question of our existence in the unseen world. This identity is in truth the very core of the whole subject. An immortality without identity is of no concern to us; and the transmigration of souls is a virtual denial of the doctrine.

"6. We have to distinguish between a condition of deathlessness into which we grow by degrees, and

an immortality which, ingrained (so to speak) from birth, is already our absolute possession. This distinction is a vital one for those who do not accept any dogma of immortality belonging to nature, but who look upon it as a gift resulting from union with Christ and with God."

In the next article Mr. Gladstone will consider the various ideas of the tenure on which immortality is to be held.

IS THERE A NEW EDUCATION?

A VIGOROUS indictment of the methods of teaching employed in our colleges and academies appears in the *Educational Review*, from the pen of Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler.

"The relation of psychology to education is the one subject on which the teacher of to-day is supposed to be informed. Normal schools without number, and here and there a college, give definite instruction in the subject. Yet a careful inspection of the most popular text-books in use, and visits to some hundreds of classrooms, have convinced me that the results of this knowledge, if it exists, are, in the field of secondary and higher education, almost nil. In this respect the elementary teacher is far in advance of us. No secondary school or college in America can show teaching to compare, in mastery of scientific method and in technical skill, with the best teaching to be seen in many of the public elementary schools, particularly in the Western states.

In consequence of this, we may safely assume that pupils fresh from the vigorous intellectual and moral growth of a well-conducted elementary school will turn aside from the machine methods and dull, uninspiring class-exercises of our average academy with disgust. The new educational life-blood is flowing most freely and vigorously in the veins of the elementary teacher. Here and there a secondary schoolmaster, and here and there a college president or professor, takes a genuine and intelligent interest in education; but the vast majority know nothing about it and care less. They turn on and off a certain amount of educational material each day, and accumulate what they are pleased to term 'experience;' but their relation to education is just that of the motorman on a trolley-car to the science of electricity. They use it; but of its nature, principles and processes they are profoundly ignorant. The one qualification most to be feared in a teacher, and the one to be most carefully inquired into, is this same 'experience.' I am profoundly distrustful of it. The pure empiricist never can have any genuine experience, any more than an animal; because he is unable to interrogate the phenomena that present themselves to him and so to understand them. The scientific teacher, the theorist, on the contrary, asks what manner of phenomena these are that are before him, what may be their inner relations and on what principles they are based. This, of course, is the first great step taken by all scientific method toward a knowledge of

causes. It is at this point that we reach the real reason for the need of an accurate knowledge of psychology on the part of the teacher. His dealings in the schoolroom are primarily with mental processes and mental growth. Unless these are scientifically studied and understood, or—and this does not happen often—unless natural psychological insight comes to the rescue of psychological ignorance, the teaching is bound to be mechanical; and the longer it is continued, the more ‘experience’ is acquired, the more wooden and mechanical it becomes.”

EVENING SCHOOLS IN THE OPEN AIR.

ONE of the members pro tem of the Contributor's Club in the January *Atlantic* makes a strong appeal for open air schools in the summer evenings. Just as parts of Hyde Park in London are sometimes roped off on summer evenings for music, so this writer wants to gather together the unentertained and unedified folks of our cities for the purpose of giving stereopticon entertainments, perhaps illustrated with music.

The advantages of the stereopticon would be that it would allow the text, diagrams and pictures, etc., to be presented so that they could be seen at great distances; and the music would, of course, be in chorus. “By having the words which are being sung thrown conspicuously on a screen or wall by the stereopticon and synchronously with the music, both words and music will be fully apprehended by persons beyond the reach of the human voice in speech, or of a single voice in song. Such assemblages are too numerous for most buildings, but in the summer evenings in the open air such assemblages can, at no expense for rent, hear and see, as in the open air entertainments of the ancients, and later in Italy and Spain, and now in a modified form in Paris and throughout Germany.”

This writer suggests that astronomy, geology, architecture, the history of the fine arts, archæology, and music would be excellent subjects for such open air meetings. The choruses would cost nothing, from the experience of the choral societies. The idea would be to have a programme for each evening divided into portions, each portion being sufficient of itself for one subject. It need not harm the parks, for a cheap cocoa matting would not only preserve the grass, but would actually benefit it, acting in the way of a lawn roller. It is suggested that a small fee, perhaps five cents, should be charged for entrance, in order to restrict the attendance to those who really want to avail themselves of the entertainment and advantages of the school. Though this form of philanthropy may be managed by private folk, this member of the Contributor's Club thinks that the State should have it in hand, “because private folk cannot so readily get the use of portions of parks, and public places; nor certainly avoid partisan or sectarian teaching and bias; nor so inexpensively command such facilities

for gathering and presenting teaching matter; nor reach such large bodies of learners.”

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

IN the *Methodist Review* Mr. William R. Baskerville, Ph.D., Professor of English Literature in Vanderbilt University, has an appreciative sketch of Joel Chandler Harris. This sketch contains much fresh biographical information regarding Mr. Harris, who has always been very reticent as to the incidents of his life and modest as to his achievements.

Mr. Harris's birthplace was in middle Georgia; to be more exact, Eatonton, the capital of Putnam County. The date of his birth was December 9, 1848. Dr. Baskerville draws his information regarding the early life of Mr. Harris from “On the Plantation,” one of the most interesting books that Mr. Harris has written. In this volume it is not easy to tell “where confession ends and how far fiction embroiders truth,” but the biographer is able to sift a good many facts from the fiction, working over his facts into the following narrative:

HIS FIRST CHANCE.

“Our first glimpse of Mr. Harris is in the little post office of Eatonton, which is also a ‘country store,’ and much frequented for both purposes. He is sitting upon a rickety, old, faded green sofa, in a corner of which he used to curl up nearly every day, reading such stray newspapers as he could lay his hand on, and watching the people come and go. His look betrays shyness and sensitiveness, though it is full of observation. He is reading in a *Milledgeville* paper the announcement of a Mr. Turner, whose acquaintance he has recently made, that he will begin the publication the following Tuesday of a weekly newspaper, to be called the *Countryman*. It is to be modeled after Mr. Addison's little paper, the *Bee*, and Mr. Johnson's little paper, the *Rambler*. He has heard of these, for he has had a few terms in the Eatonton Academy, and read some of the best books of the eighteenth century. When the ‘*Vicar of Wakefield*’ is mentioned his eye sparkles, for since he was six years of age that wonderful story has been a stimulus to his imagination, and made him eager to read all books. He is proud of his acquaintance with a real editor, and waits with great impatience for the first issue of the *Countryman*. In the meanwhile we learn that he cannot be called a studious lad, or at any rate that he is not at all fond of the books in his desk at the Eatonton Academy. On the contrary, he is of an adventurous turn of mind, full of all sorts of pranks and capers; and plenty of people in the little town are ready to declare that he will come to some bad end if he is not more frequently dosed with what the old folks call ‘hickory oil.’ But he has a strange sympathy with animals of all kinds, especially horses and dogs, and a deeper, tenderer sympathy with all human beings. At last the first issue ar-

rives, and is read from beginning to end—advertisements and all. The most important thing in it, as it turned out, was the announcement that the editor wanted a boy to learn the printing business. The friendly postmaster furnished pen, ink and paper, and the lad applied for the place and got it."

EARLY ENVIRONMENT.

Mr. Turner lived about ten miles from Eatonton, on a plantation of some 2,000 acres, which was well supplied with slaves, horses, dogs, and game of different kinds. He was a lover of books and had a choice collection of two or three thousand volumes. On the plantation was a pack of well-trained harrriers, with which the little printer hunted rabbits, and a fine hound or two of the Birdsong breed, with which he chased the red fox. With the negroes he learned to hunt coons and 'possums, and from them he heard those stories which have since placed their narrator in the list of the immortals. At twelve years of age then, Mr. Harris found himself in this ideal situation for the richest and most healthful development of his talents. Typesetting came easy, and the lad had the dogs to himself in the late afternoon, and the books at night, and he made the most of both. Among these books he lived for several years. With the acquisition of knowledge went also hand in hand an observation of life and of nature.

"The great Elizabethans first caught his fancy, and quaint old meditative and poetical Sir Thomas Browne became one of his prime favorites, a place he yet holds. He made many friends among the standard authors that only a boy of a peculiar turn of mind would take to his bosom. But no book at any time has ever usurped the place of the inimitable 'Vicar of Wakefield,' in his affections—Goethe's, Scott's, Irving's, Thackeray's, all humanity's adorable Vicar. Mr. Harris, like Sir Walter, has read it in youth and in age, and the charm endures. In a recent paper he wrote: 'The first book that ever attracted my attention, and the one that has held it longest, was and is the "Vicar of Wakefield." The only way to describe my experience with that book is to acknowledge that I am a crank. It touches me more deeply, it gives me the "all-overs" more severely than all others. Its simplicity, its air of extreme wonderment, have touched and continue to touch me deeply.' These two favorites have since that early period found worthy rivals in the Bible and Shakespeare, and he is specially serious when he talks of them or speaks of his heroes, Lee, Jackson, and Lincoln."

AS AN EDITOR.

Mr. Harris has never had the slightest desire to become a man of letters; but the necessity of expressing himself in writing came upon him as we have seen early in life. His first efforts appeared in the *Countryman*, sent in anonymously. Kindly notices and encouragement induced the young writer to throw off disguise and to write regularly. His contributions soon took a wider range, embrac-

ing local articles, essays and poetry. But this idyllic existence was suddenly ended by Sherman's "march through Georgia," which left behind it a changed order of things, and with the old order passed away the *Countryman*. We next find him setting his "string" in the *Macon Daily Telegraph*, and then in a few months he was in New Orleans as private secretary of the editor of the *Crescent Monthly*, keeping his hand in, however, by writing bright paragraphs for the city papers. In a short while he returns to Georgia to become the editor of the *Forsyth Advertiser*, one of the most influential weekly papers in the State. In addition to the editorial work, he set the type, worked off the edition on a hand press, and wrapped and directed his papers for the mail. His bubbling humor and pungent criticism of certain abuses in the State were widely copied, and especially attracted the attention of Colonel W. T. Thompson, the editor of the *Savannah Daily News*. In 1871 he offered Mr. Harris a place on his staff, which was accepted. In 1876 the yellow fever epidemic drove Mr. Harris to Atlanta. He at once became a member of the editorial staff of the *Constitution*, and has held this connection down until the present time.

A PEN PICTURE OF MR. HARRIS.

Here is a pen picture of Mr. Harris: "He is of medium height, compact, broad of shoulder, and rather rotund around the waist; but he is supple, energetic and full of life. He is the most pronounced of blonds, with chestnut hair, a mustache of the same color, and sympathetic laughing blue eyes. Sick or well, he is always in good humor, and enjoys his work, his friends and his family. Sprung from a simple, sincere race, whose wants were few and whose tastes were easily satisfied, he is very honest and outspoken in his opinions and convictions, and the whole nature of the man tends to earnestness, simplicity and truth. In spite of the fame which has come unbidden, he still delights to luxuriate in the quiet restfulness of his suburban home in the little village of West Point, three miles distant from Atlanta; and we confess we like best to think of him, as a visitor once described him, in this typical Southern cottage nestling in a grove of sweet gum and fragrant pine, enlivened by the singing of a family of mocking birds that winter in his garden—and not a bird among them, we imagine, with whose peculiarities he is not familiar. In a distant corner of his inclosure a group of brown-eyed Jerseys graze. Hives of bees are placed near a flower garden that slopes down to the bubbling spring at the foot of the road, a few rods distant. The casual visitor, we are told, is apt to be eyed by the dignified glance of a superb English mastiff, followed by the bark of two of the finest dogs in the country—one a bulldog, the other a white English bull terrier. But he is sure to find a welcome in this hospitable home, with its spacious verandas, generous hearths, and wide, sunny win-

dows. The house is one in which bric-a-brac, trumpery, and literary litter are conspicuously absent, but evidently a home where children take the place of these inanimate objects of devotion. Here he is neighbored by loving and appreciative friends, who admire him more, perhaps, for his regular habits, patient industry and native modesty than for the fame which literary achievements have brought him. His success in the past justifies us in expecting now that he has reached the age of ripest wisdom and supremest effort on the part of genius, a work into which he will put the wealth of his mind and heart, and expand and compress into one novel the completest expression of his whole being."

HEBER THE BIBLIOPHILE.

AMONG the several excellent articles in the February *Atlantic Monthly* there is a very readable one, "The Bibliotaph," by Leon H. Vincent, in which a very picturesque portrait is drawn of an unnamed collector and secreteur of books. This burier of books accumulated them for years in the huge garret of a farmhouse standing on the outskirts of a Westchester County village. In introducing this friend to us Mr. Vincent describes that wonderful bibliophile, Richard Heber, who bought books "like a gentleman, a scholar and a madman." Heber was one of the greatest of all the bibliophiles, a friend of Sir Walter Scott and forty-five other men of distinction, according to the *Gentleman's Magazine* of January, 1834. He was rich and a bachelor, and absolutely flung himself into the joys of book collecting. Only the best were good enough for him, and acting on his theory that it was impossible to have too many good books, he accumulated them by the tens of thousands. He had eight distinct libraries and was still dissatisfied. His residence at Pimlico was filled with books from the top to the bottom; every chair, every table, every passage containing piles of them. His house in York street was crowded with books. Another of his libraries was at Oxford, one at Paris, one at Antwerp, one at Brussels and one at Ghent. It is said that he spent a half million dollars and collected 146,827 valuable volumes.

DUPLICATE COPIES.

He defended his lavish expenditures for duplicates with the following philosophy: "Why you see, sir, no man can comfortably do without three copies of a book; one he must have for his show copy, and he will probably keep it at his country house; another he will require for his own use and reference; and unless he is inclined to part with those, which is very inconvenient, or risk the injury of his best copy, he must needs have a third at the service of his friend."

Heber was a perfect sleuth hound when he heard of a book worthy of his store. As soon as the news came to him of its existence he would get into the stage coach and travel hundreds of miles to obtain

it rather than run the risk of sending for it by post. Even on his death bed he was still ordering books.

It is pleasant to hear that in this insatiable hobby it was possible to say of him that "the learned and curious, whether rich or poor, have always free access to his library."

THE ART OF LETTER-WRITING.

UNDER cover of a review of Matthew Arnold's *Letters* Mr. John Morley contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a pleasant literary essay upon letter-writing and letter-writers:

THE FIRST CANON OF THE ART.

"The first canon in the art of unsophisticated letter-writing is that, just as a speech is intended for hearers rather than for readers, so a letter is meant for the eye of a friend and not for the world. Even the lurking thought in anticipation of an audience destroys true epistolary charm. This is one reason why stories told in that form, or portions of stories so told, in spite of some famous old-fashioned examples to the contrary, have fallen out of vogue, give but inferior pleasure, and are even found thoroughly tiresome. The very essence of good letter-writing is in truth the deliberate exclusion of outsiders and the full surrender of the writer to the spirit of egotism; amiable, free, light-handed, unpretending, harmless, but still egotism. A good letter, like good talk, must always be an improvisation. The best letters are always improvisations, directly or indirectly, about yourself and your correspondent, and the personal things which you and your correspondent happen to be interested in and to care about. The public breaks the spell.

CICERO AND DE SÉVIGNÉ.

"Few will deny that the highest performance in epistolary art is to be sought in the letters of Cicero. Mommsen's criticism may or may not be true; but, true or untrue, it does not affect the delight which long generations of educated men have found in these intimate effusions of that expansive, lively and impressionable nature, in contact with great personages and stirring times, and the master of the most copious and varied style that ever was known since men first learned to write.

"Next to Cicero the critics place Madame de Sévigné. Adding to native genius good literary training and the habit of cultivated society, this great woman wrote letters of such rare quality, distinction and enduring charm that fourteen volumes of them were the first foundation of that massive and imposing structure, "Les Grands Ecrivains de la France." No other modern letters that I know of have risen to the dignity of an established classic of the first rank.

COWPER.

"No English writer of letters, as most competent judges are agreed, is comparable to Cowper. His letters fill half a score of volumes of Southey's edi-

tion, and there is surely no such delightful reading of that kind in our language. This is because they are the genuine outpourings of the writer's own feelings; of all his simplicity, purity, gayety, despondency, affectionateness, just as mood follows mood, and as this trivial daily incident, or that or the other interests or moves a refined, sensitive, gentle and pure nature. Somebody told him that one of his correspondents found his letters clever, entertaining, and so forth. It stayed his pen. 'This foolish vanity,' wrote Cowper, in explaining his silence to his friend, 'would have spoiled me quite, and would have made me as disgusting a letter-writer as Pope, who seems to have thought that, unless a sentence was well turned, and every period pointed with some conceit, it was not worth the carriage. Accordingly he is to me, except in very few instances, the most disagreeable writer of epistles that ever I met with. I was willing therefore to wait till the impression your commendation had made upon the foolish part of me was worn off, that I might scribble away as usual and write my uppermost thoughts, and those only' (iv. 15).

HORACE WALPOLE.

"The famous letters of Horace Walpole, interesting, invaluable as they are for the manners, politics, and general gossip of his age, have no more epistolary charm than a leading article; so self-conscious are they, so affected, artificial and full of smirking animation. That he had underneath his frivolity and his forced and incessant efforts at satire a firm understanding, or that he may have deserved Carlyle's praise as about the clearest-sighted man of his time, does not affect the proposition that his letters are essentially not letters, but annals composed with a view to ultimate publication, like the letters of Grimm in French, or of Howell in English.

SCOTT, LAMB AND BYRON.

"Scott's letters are like all else that came from that brave, manly, whole-hearted genius; they are sincere, unaffected, friendly, cheerful and humane. 'You know I don't care a curse about what I write!' This was the temper to make a good letter-writer. Charles Lamb, of course, has a high rank among the letter-writers of mark and genius, with his inexhaustible vein of whim and drollery, with his many strokes of pathos and tender humor, with the flashes of serious and admirable criticism in the midst of all his quips and jestings. Byron's are undoubtedly the best letters after Cowper, and some may possibly choose to put Byron first; their happy carelessness, their wit, their flash, their boldness, their something dæmonic, all give them a place among the pleasantest and liveliest reading for idle hours to be found in any library, whether English or foreign.

MILL, G. ELIOT, CARLYLE AND OTHERS.

"In our own day Mill wrote generous replies to all comers; but they deal with serious subjects, and

answer grave riddles propounded to the most patient of oracles. George Eliot's letters have a suspicion of the episcopal charge about them. Emerson to Carlyle is adequate and sufficient, but without much color or feature. Carlyle to Emerson, and to every other correspondent, has color and feature enough for a dozen men, and nowhere does the more genial, friendly and fraternal aspect of him come into pleasanter light. Dickens is observant, graphic, bright and full of high spirits. The letters and journals of Miss Caroline Fox admit the reader to an enchanting circle of intellectual refinement and spiritual delicacy.

"Macaulay's letters and journals are so stamped with the love of literature and the glory of it as the best companionship for a man's life; that, just as Heine said, whenever he read Plutarch he immediately resolved to take the next mail-post and become a great man, so Macaulay stirs a reader to take a pen on the instant and immediately write something which the world will never willingly let die

FITZGERALD.

"On the whole, of volumes of letters very recently given to the world those of Edward Fitzgerald, the translator of Omar Khayyam, seem to have most of the genuine epistolary spirit in them, in association with a true feeling for good books and the things that good books bring into the mind. . . . One who was an expert connoisseur in good music, who could seriously master strange and hard tongues, could enjoy and judge the weightiest books and the lightest, who was never so happy as in his herring lugger, with a Montaigne on board, or 'smoking a pipe every night with a delightful chap who is to be captain,' or sailing for hours, days and weeks on the River Deben, 'looking at the crops as they grow green, yellow, russet, and are finally carried away in the red and blue wagons with the sorrel horse'—here was the man who should write and did write to the friends that he loved letters that, without his ever meaning or designing it, are not only letters but agreeable and diverting literature.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

"What place in this catalogue will ultimately be taken by the two new volumes of the 'Letters of Matthew Arnold' nobody can now decide. Those who looked for a grand literary correspondence, rich in new instruction, fresh inspiration, profound social observation, will be disappointed; and they deserve to be, for Arnold was one of the most occupied men of his time. Those, on the other hand, who had the happiness to count him among faithful and affectionate friends, and to whom his disappearance leaves a truly painful void in familiar haunts and meditative hours—and those others who know his books only, and would wish to know something of his personality—will not be disappointed at all, but will be grateful to the relatives who have consented to give to the world these memorials of a fine genius and a high and most attractive character."

WOMAN'S GOSSIP ABOUT THE QUEEN.

IN the *Woman at Home*, the writer of the "Glass of Fashion" gives us a great deal of gossip about the Queen, some of which we have not seen before:

"The Queen has during recent months been busily reading the works of various poets, beginning with those of Mr. Henley. The great lady positively delights in the earlier novels of William Black. 'The Princess of Thule' was at one time her favorite book, and she is devoted to the works of George Eliot. She much likes Mr. William Watson's poems, and has read and re-read his 'Lachrymæ Musarum.' Every one is aware of her love for the works of Marie Corelli.

"The rumor that her Majesty intends visiting Ireland this year, should her health permit, is gaining ground. Should she carry out so happy an intention, the Queen is sure of an enthusiastic welcome.

AVERSE TO ADOPTING NEW FASHIONS.

"The Queen is always averse to adopting new fashions. It has frequently been asserted that she is disinclined to spend much upon her dress, but this is far from the case. She is rather lavish than otherwise in ordering new clothes, albeit fashioned in a bygone mode. Black silks and brocades of an exquisite quality are specially woven for her. One weaver, who has made her black silk stockings, I cannot say for how many years, is told off to do nothing else. The stockings are fine as gossamer, and can be drawn through a ring. At a certain boot shop in Bond Street you may see displayed in glass cases a variety of letters from the royal dressers, in which orders are given for boots and shoes on behalf of her Majesty. The old-fashioned "prunella" and black satin slippers are preferred, and the Queen still wears elastic-side boots. Not so very long ago, when her Majesty was paying a visit to Florence, a friend of mine who conducted her round the picture galleries noticed that she had not relinquished the practical, though entirely out-of-date fashion, of having cords and rings attached to her gown, by which the skirt might be lifted from the ground when walking over damp grass or muddy roads.

"The Queen is seldom seen without a pocket-handkerchief daintily held between her pretty ring-covered fingers—handkerchiefs which are marvels of cobweb-like cambric and old lace.

"The Queen usually begins her day with a cup of cocoa. Tea and coffee are likewise brought to her bedside by a maid, but her choice seldom varies. A thin German rusk is eaten with the beverage. At about 11.30 her Majesty partakes of either soup or an egg beaten up in wine. The morning is occupied with official matters; papers are brought for signature, and state affairs generally discussed. The *Times* is read to the Queen by one of her ladies, and in summer time all business is transacted out of doors. Luncheon at two o'clock is always the

meal of the day with her Majesty. The dishes are many and elaborate. During the afternoon she drives or walks, and is occupied in divers ways until tea-time (another elaborate meal, as teas go), and then again until dinner at a quarter to nine o'clock. This meal, like luncheon, is exquisitely prepared, and the Queen drinks during the repast claret and water or dry champagne."

A STUDY OF CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS.

IN the *Forum* Rev. William Bayard Hale presents "A Study of Church Entertainments," which affords lively reading. He writes to condemn certain modern methods employed by churches of almost every denomination of "raising money," basing his article on reports of church fairs, raffles, chocolate drills, wax work shows, cake walks and bazaar performances in general, which recently appeared in the daily press. Here, for instance, is his account of a Poverty Sociable recently given in New Jersey:

"The First Baptist Church—it may be presumed under a profound conviction of the sinfulness of the pride of the flesh and the vain pomp of the world—invited its young people to a social gathering to be distinguished by plainness of dress. The wearing of various specified articles of costly apparel was punishable by fines ranging from two cents to ten dollars. At about nine o'clock the reverend pastor of the church entered, and the judges promptly fined him five cents for wearing a linen collar. The pastor, however, turned the collar up, and there, written in ink, were the words, 'Borrowed from Mr. C——.' The fine had to be remitted, but the pastor was then fined in the sum of two cents for his linen cuffs, whereupon he turned the cuffs, and the legend appeared, 'Borrowed from Mr. K——.' The reverend gentleman was not permitted to go, however, without paying ten cents as a penalty for false pretenses. The judges fined one visitor ten cents for wearing a linen shirt, but upon investigation the supposed shirt was found to be nothing more than a pasteboard bosom, and then the judges fined him fifty cents for deception. While another guest was being examined by the judges as a suspect, he bolted to the garret, and was captured only after a threatened levy of an increased fine. Money was exacted from two young men for the privilege of flirting, and the wearing of varnished shoes was a source of considerable income. Altogether the fines netted seventy-five dollars. We get here one of those tender and beautiful scenes which do so much to impress the world with the consecration and earnestness of the modern church. The timid Christian flees to the garret; the pastor turns his collar and his cuffs. How inspiring and sweet and Christ-like!

"The same evening," Mr. Hale tells us, "the enterprising Baptist church of a small town in Massachusetts, delighted the public with a Living Picture Show. Before the uncurling of the tableaux

vivants, a soprano sang 'Heart of My Heart,' and that dainty love song 'Celeste;' and an elocutionist rendered humorous selections—he did it well, the town paper adds, with a touch of local color, in spite of a bad cold. 'Over the Garden Wall' and 'Rock of Ages' were appropriately sung during the presentation of those scenes in the living pictures."

Mr. Hale's summing up is severe. He says:

"I charge, then, that, besides its hundred other sins, the division of the Church—most absurd and inexcusable of economic errors—has desecrated holy places and holy days; has assaulted all reverence; has given thousands who might have been won to the higher life an utterly ignoble conception of religion; has reduced Christian congregations to the level of fakirs and poor actors; has turned the clergy into scrambling mountebanks, and has dishonored Christian womanhood.

"The world does not need the Church as a purveyor of vaudeville; the Church does not deserve perpetuation even for the glory with which it may crown itself as the producer of light operatic diversion. The world does need and is piteously crying out for the Church to do that for which—divided—it is hopelessly inefficient. Let the vision of the Catholic Church take possession of the souls of men, and in place of the pauperized sects which, rivaling each other in vulgarity, contend for the miserable dollar of the public, the world will see an institution consecrated again to the service of humanity, to the proclamation of the Gospel, to the spreading of the story of the tragedy and sacrifice of Calvary, generously maintained by a charity eager to witness to the constraining power of the love of our Saviour."

THE MYSTERIES OF THE LOST PROPERTY OFFICE.

IN the *Strand Magazine* Mr. W. Fitzgerald discusses concerning the mysteries of the Lost Property Office in London. He visited Scotland Yard, and the lost property rooms of most of the railway companies. He began with the Euston, where about 30,000 articles are received every year. About three-fourths of the larger ones are restored to their owners, but there are more than twenty inquiries every day about articles which have been lost and not found. Four thousand unclaimed umbrellas are sold every year. One of the great causes of the loss of luggage is the practice of leaving old labels to remain on portmanteaus. Some notable achievements in the way of finding lost property are recorded; as, for instance, a first-class passenger from Liverpool to Euston had thrown his artificial teeth out of the window with some plum stones. The line was searched, and the teeth were found, and duly restored to their owner. At King's Cross it takes six weeks to sort up the articles for the annual sale. The Great Northern sells two tons of newspapers every twelve months. Umbrellas are

sold in lots from six to thirty-six, and fetch from \$10 a lot downward. All the lost property found in the Great Northern last year unclaimed was sold for \$850. As 1,000 walking sticks and 1,800 umbrellas were included, the articles must have been sold dirt cheap.

The Great Eastern Railway Company last year sold the following articles among the unclaimed lost property: "One hundred and forty handbags turned up, and there were five huge cases of books; 459 pairs of boots and shoes; 614 collars, cuffs and fronts; 252 caps; 505 deerstalker hats; 2,000 single gloves; 230 ladies hats and bonnets; 94 brushes and combs; 285 pipes; 110 purses; 100 tobacco pouches; 1,006 walking sticks; 800 socks and stockings; 108 towels; 172 handkerchiefs; 2,801 umbrellas and 7 big cases and 128 separate articles of wearing apparel."

There are any number of gloves which are sold very cheap. At the last sale 2,000 gloves went for about 2 cents a pair. At the London and South-Western line last year, the lost property included 103 mackintoshes and 340 hats and caps. The purses found in the trains at the South-Western yield on an average \$500 a year.

THE MYTH OF UNCLAIMED ESTATES.

THERE is an excellent article in the February *Atlantic* by Mr. H. S. Everett, in which he exposes the unscrupulous dealings of those so-called "claim agents" who, from the safe distance of London or Paris, fleece the credulous folks of the new world that imagine themselves heirs to certain supposed unsettled estates of the old country. Very often these heirs are only put up to the supposed fact of their heirship for the first time by the advertisements and catalogues or circulars of these fraudulent attorneys. The general method of the agents is as follows: They compile a list of names purporting to be those of persons who have been advertised for in proceedings in the Court of Chancery and otherwise to claim money and property; also the names of testators in cases in which the heirs are not known, and persons advertised for in respect to unclaimed dividends. The enterprising individual states that on receipt of one guinea he will examine the records and documents relating to any name on the list, which, in one publication, consists of over 228 pages, containing four columns of 67 names each, making a grand total of over 60,000, after allowing over 1,000 for repetitions, which seemed to be numerous.

This idea of being a hitherto unsuspected heir to some great fortune is founded on such a sure psychological weakness that the plan mentioned above is sure to fetch in a great many thousands of would-be inheritors. In one case, that of the famous Jennings estate, the applications to the Department of State by claimants became so numerous that a Jennings Claims Association was formed, and it was necessary

for the United States Minister in London to investigate the merits of the matter.

THE "JENNINGS," "TOWNLEY," AND OTHER FRAUDS.

Almost every one who reads this will have known of one or more persons in his immediate family or acquaintanceship who were firmly fixed in the idea that they were legitimate claimants to some such unsettled estate; and it is surprising enough to hear Mr. Everett's conclusive testimony to the effect that there are absolutely no estates in the old country of any magnitude still unsettled. He gives the history of such famous traditions as the Jennings, the Hedges, the Lawrence Townley and other estates, and shows that in not a single instance is there a particle of legitimate hope for any of the self-styled claimants. In certain cases, notably that of the Townley estate, which led to the conviction and sentence of at least one adventurer for obtaining money under false pretenses,—there were actually bonds to the face value of \$100,000 purchased by one individual, these bonds purporting to be issued by claimants against their equity, for the purpose of raising money to prosecute their rights. This Townley estate was represented to consist of \$800,000,000 lying in the Bank of England, awaiting distribution. Mr. Everett says that as a matter of fact there is no money in that bank belonging to any Townley, Lawrence Townley or Chase estate. "It may be serviceable," says Mr. Everett, "to those claiming or planning to claim estates in England, to know on the authority of the American Embassy in London that under recent statutes any attempt to recover real estate from the crown or individuals after a lapse of twelve years, which may be extended to thirty under certain circumstances, and personal property after a lapse of twenty years after the time at which the right to bring an action or suit for the recovery thereof shall have first accrued to the person making the claim, however valid the claim to the property may have been originally, is certain to end in failure."

IN HOLLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Holland, too, possesses in the imaginations of many Americans vast estates of the value of from \$12,000,000 down, that have been lying unclaimed for centuries, and for that the rightful heirs need only prove their identity at a probate office. In this country, too, Mr. Everett shows that there are absolutely no such sums of money awaiting recovery.

In France, too, the legislation is such as to dispose effectually, and without appeal, of the claims, even if inherently just, and founded on an actual and known heritage, which are not presented and proved within the period subscribed under the French statute of limitations. A statute of limitations also obtains in Germany, and the American Embassy there cannot find any evidence of the existence of a single unclaimed estate. So that it is absolutely safe to say that if any American citizen is led into paying attorneys or agents fees for the prosecution of some

supposed claim to an ancient and unsettled estate, the money so expended is irretrievably thrown away.

Mr. Everett gives very interesting recountals of the elaborate proceedings of some of the more picturesque and important agent thieves. In establishing the identity of one of these, certain postmen of New York testified that they delivered letters to him in this city at an average rate of 200 a day, which is quite a testimonial to the prosperous condition of the business.

THE FASTEST RAILROAD RUN.

"MCCLURE'S MAGAZINE" for February contains a graphic account of "The Fastest Railroad Run Ever Made," written by Harry Perry Robinson, one of the official time keepers on the occasion when the train made its great record over the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern from Chicago to Buffalo, and from Buffalo to New York over the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. The ambition on that occasion was to beat the English record just made on the West Coast Railroad by a train which ran 540 miles at an average speed of 68.98 miles an hour. The attempt to lower this record in America was coupled with the disadvantages which came from carrying extra weight; for the total weight of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern cars was 304,500 pounds, as against 147,400 pounds in the English train. Moreover, the American run was to be interrupted by four stops, and although the actual time of rest was, of course, allowed for, still there is a great deal of time lost just before and after the stop, owing to the slower average rate of speed in slowing up and starting off. As a matter of fact there were five stops in the American run, one of which was unanticipated.

A NEW TYPE OF LOCOMOTIVE.

Each of the several divisions of the thousand-mile course, the machinery of the various engines and all the arrangements for recording the trip are described by Mr. Robinson in the story of this wonderful railroad run. The last engine was of a different type from the rest, and made the most magnificent showing of speed. It was a 56½-ton ten-wheeler, with driving wheels of only 68 inches in diameter, and very unlike the machines specially devised for fast speeds. This driving wheel is, indeed, ten inches less in diameter than the Caledonian locomotive which did the best work in the English races. "For those who had misgivings as to the possibilities of this type of engine, there was a surprise as soon as she picked up the train. She must have reached a speed of a mile a minute within the five miles from the first movement of the wheels. The first eight miles were finished in eight minutes and forty-nine seconds; from there on there was never an instant of slackening speed.

From sixty miles an hour the velocity rose to 70 ; from 70 to 80 ; from 80 past the previous high water marks to 85 and 90, and at last to over 92. Trains have been timed for individual miles at speeds of over 90 miles before ; there is even said to be on record an instance of a single run of 112 miles an hour. But never before has an engine done what the ten wheeler did that day, when it reached 80 miles an hour and held the speed for half an hour ; reached 85 miles an hour and held that for nearly ten minutes ; reached 90 miles and held that for three or four consecutive miles. The speed of 75 miles an hour was maintained for a whole hour, and the 75 miles were actually covered in the 60 minutes. To word it otherwise, the American train covered seven miles more in its fastest hour than did the English train.

As a result of the whole trial, the world's record of 65.07 miles an hour for a distance of 510 miles was established, a decided increase of speed over the English racer. A remarkable fact was that, owing to many unforeseen circumstances, the enterprise seemed doomed to failure up to the very last twenty miles of the run, and there was no certainty of success until the run was actually finished and the watches stopped. The gentlemen who left Chicago at half past three in the morning were watching Mr. John Drew on the stage of a New York theatre in the evening of that day.

THE MODERN JEW.

IN the *New World* appears an article on "Tendencies of Thought in Modern Judaism," which would seem to indicate that in the grand reunion of the churches there will be Jews as well as Gentiles. The writer of the article, Mr. David Philipson, of the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, is exceedingly liberal upon all the points which distinguish Judaism from Christianity, and in this article fairly voices, no doubt, the belief of the Reform element among the Jews in America.

A RELIGION, NOT A RACE.

Mr. Philipson defines Judaism as a religion and not a race. "The Jews are a religious community. Racial Judaism is a fiction. There is no such thing as a pure Jewish race. Many streams of blood have commingled through the long course of time in producing what is spoken of as the Jewish race." Moreover, he says that modern Judaism preaches, in season and out of season, that religion is a matter of conviction and not of birth. Physical Judaism he considers to be the greatest stumbling block in the path of the lofty aspirations of the Reform movement, and discountenances the fashion of heralding as Jews men and women who have gained distinction in any of the walks of life, but have turned their back upon the faith and been converted to another religion.

NO LONGER A NATION.

In a line with the position of modern Judaism upon the racial question is its teaching in reference to the so-called Jewish national hopes. In the modern teaching, says Mr. Philipson, the re-establishment of the Jewish nation in Palestine is repudiated on the ground that the Jews are no longer a nation. The Jewish nation disappeared on the day that the Temple of Jerusalem fell a prey to the flames and the city was destroyed by the Roman soldiery. The nation's work was finished. The existence in the land of Palestine was a time of preparation.

This change of view in regard to the return to Palestine has involved a corresponding fact regarding the dispersion of the Jews among the nations of the world. Looking at the subject from Mr. Philipson's point of view, the Jews may no longer consider themselves in a state of exile. Their great hope for a long time lay in the repossession of the Holy Land of old, and the treatment to which they were subjected but strengthened them in this hope. While this hope lasted they could not but look upon the dispersion as an evil, as a punishment for the past misdeeds of the people; but now it is looked upon not as a misfortune but as a blessing.

THE MESSIANIC HOPE.

We are told that even the hope of the coming of a Messiah, one of the peculiar characteristics of Judaism, has been relaxed or modified or rather rejected, so far as the belief of the coming of a personal Messiah is concerned. The Messianic hope, says Mr. Philipson, was born of misfortune. In their tribulations the people looked for the coming of a descendant of the house of David who would deliver them from the power of their enemies and restore them to their own. As the evil days multiplied and the life of Israel everywhere assumed the monotonous sameness of repression and oppression, the confidence in the appearance of the deliverer abated none of its keenness. . . . This hope of a personal Messiah was, after all, but the passing accommodation to accidents of the people's life. In the larger and broader interpretation of the faith, aside from temporal conditions, the Messianic hope resolves itself into the prophetic outlook for the gradual approach of the day of universal peace. This is the interpretation which modern Judaism gives the thought. The belief in the coming of a personal Messiah has been rejected, as a necessary consequence of relinquishing the expectation of a return to Palestine.

ATTITUDE TOWARD CHRISTIANITY.

Mr. Philipson next discusses the attitude of Judaism toward Christianity. He says: "Perhaps in no respect are the effects of the newer time and thought more apparent than in the attitude of different religions toward one another. Comparative studies have brought to light many facts which go to prove that in their beginnings the religions of various peoples had many points of similarity, and

that only as they developed did divergencies take place. Research into religious systems, past and present, has also brought out the noble thought that somewhat of truth lies in the efforts of man everywhere to satisfy the cravings of his higher nature. The advance of civilization and the better acquaintance of man with his brother man have been the great agents of peace that have succeeded in effecting a truce between religious factions. We are living in the light of a better day. The bitter persecutions and the cruel tortures, the wars and the inquisitions in religion's name that blacken the records of the past, have given way to parliaments of religions, where men are learning what their neighbors think, and learning, too, that their neighbors are not entirely benighted, even though they attend not the same church and subscribe not to the same articles of belief."

"The reason for the persecution of the Jews lay, without doubt, in the fact that the very existence and continuance of Judaism were a standing reproach to the claims of Christianity. Only with the coming of this century were the Jews accorded the rights of men. The attitude of the two faiths toward each other was naturally one of antagonism, sufficiently expressed by overt acts on the one side and implied on the other. At present, in the lands wherein persecution has ceased, the question becomes a pertinent one as to what the position now is. As for Judaism, it freely and cheerfully recognizes the fact that Christianity has been one of the world's great civilizing agencies. It believes, too, that it can work hand in hand with all other faiths and systems for the benefit of mankind. Its professors are ever found ready to join with their brother men in good works; any onward and forward movement in philanthropy finds no more enthusiastic advocates and supporters. Indeed, the Jews are at one with the Christians and all others; in creed, the modern Jew of the Reform school is as far from the tenets of Christianity as the Jew has ever been."

POSITION IN REFERENCE TO JESUS.

The position of modern Judaism in reference to Jesus is thus set forth by Mr. Philipson: "We look upon him as a Jewish teacher, a Jewish reformer in his day. There is no backwardness or hesitancy on the part of modern Jewish teaching in acknowledging the merits of the teacher of Nazareth, the sweetness of his character, the purity of his life. But, as a matter of course, we accord him no exceptional position as the flower of humanity, the special incarnation of the divinity. Judaism holds that every man is the son of God. We believe that Jesus was a man of his time, and that there were other Jewish teachers whose precepts were as lofty and whose lives as pure. It was the death rather than the life of Jesus whereon the peculiarities of Christian theology were founded. We believe that he was limited by the thought of his age, and that numerous sentences attributed to him evince the tendencies of belief and thought in his time. As the founder of a

religion, we mention him along with Zoroaster, Confucius, Buddha and Mohammed. He was a Jew of the Jews. The orthodox Christianity of to-day he would scarcely recognize, as its chief doctrines were unknown to him.

"CHRISTIANITY'S MILLSTONE."

PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH writes in the December *North American* under the title, "Christianity's Millstone." The millstone he conceives of is embodied in the Old Testament. He writes reverently and respectfully, but without hesitation. He declares that we have been led by our traditional belief in the inspiration of the Old Testament to play fast and loose with our understandings and with our moral sense. The following paragraph illustrates Professor Smith's position:

"The writer heard the other day a very beautiful Christian sermon on the purity of heart in virtue of which good men see God. But the lesson of the day, read before that sermon, was the history of Jehu. Jehu, a usurper, begins by murdering Joram the son of his master, Ahab, King of Israel, and Ahaziah, the King of Judah, neither of whom had done him any wrong. He then has Jezebel, Ahab's widow, killed by her own servants. Next he suborns the guardians and tutors of Ahab's seventy sons in Samaria to murder the children committed to their care and send the seventy heads to him in baskets, to be piled at the gate of the city. Then he butchers the brethren of Ahaziah, King of Judah, with whom he falls in on the road, two-and-forty in number, for no specified or apparent crime. On his arrival at Samaria there is more butchery. Finally he entraps all the worshipers of Baal, by an invitation to a solemn assembly, and massacres them to a man. At the end of this series of atrocities the Lord is made to say to him, 'Because thou hast done well in executing that which is right in mine eyes and hast done unto the house of Ahab all that was in my heart, thy children unto the fourth generation shall sit on the throne of Israel.'"

THE OLD TESTAMENT NOT INSPIRED.

Professor Smith declares that the books of the Old Testament do not put forward any claim to inspiration. They are, for the most part, by unknown authors and of unknown dates. Where they cite elder authorities, such as the book of Jasher, they in effect declare themselves indebted to human records, and therefore uninspired. "What is the Old Testament? It is the entire body of Hebrew literature, theology, philosophy, history, fiction and poetry, including the poetry of love as well as that of religion. We have bound it all up together as a single book, and bound up that book with the New Testament, as though the religion of the two were the same and the slaughter of the Canaanites or the massacre of the day of Purim were a step toward Christian brotherhood and the Sermon on the Mount. We

have forcibly turned Hebrew literature into a sort of cryptogram of Christianity. The love-song called The Song of Solomon has been turned into a cryptographic description of the union of Christ with his Church. A certain divine, when his advice was asked about the method of reading the Scriptures, used to say that his method was to begin at the beginning and read to the end; so that he would spend three hours at least on the Old Testament for one that he spent on the New, and would read the list of the Dukes of Edom as often as he read the Sermon on the Mount. The first step toward a rational appreciation of the Old Testament is to break up the volume, separate the acts of Joshua or Jehu from the teachings of Jesus, and the different books of the Old Testament from each other."

THE GREAT BICYCLE YEAR.

IN the Editor's Study of the January *Harper's* Mr. Charles Dudley Warner dubs the twelve months we are just completing "the great bicycle year," and maintains that it will be a landmark in the "progress" of woman, "and consequently in the evolution of society."

"It is true that women heretofore, here and there, have been trying the machines in an apologetic, shamefaced sort of way, but in this year they have boldly come to the front as riders, challenging male competition, and making a fashion of that which before was an eccentricity. Since the Queen of Italy took to the wheel there has been no doubt of the propriety of doing so; and although the queen who is more widely respected and loved than any other ruler in her generation has, for reasons of weight and state, refrained from this pastime, lesser royalties and nobilities and leaders of fashion have taken it up enthusiastically, and there has been a sudden and general wheel movement of the sex, almost simultaneous all round the globe—a mounting in hot haste in England, on the Continent, and in the United States. It has not been done in a corner and in private, but has taken the character of a public exhibition. During the late London season there was every morning a display of equipoise, skill and agility in Battersea Park which thousands of both sexes assembled to witness."

MR. WARNER'S VIEW OF THE SKIRT.

Mr. Warner is careful not to commit himself to any constructive programme of bicycle attire for women, but he is certain of some portions of the problem:

"Bicycling is not a graceful performance for man or woman, neither in trousers nor skirts, nor in any hybrid costume which has been devised. But women are more graceful in it than men, because they sit more erect and have a regard for appearance, and do not hump the back and imitate the cunning attitude of the monkey on the ring pony. The treading

action cannot be made graceful, however prettily and skillfully it may be done. It is doubtful whether the skirt, which gives the rider the appearance of 'wallowing' along, is any addition to the attractiveness of the wheel. Women may ride in tights, but it is certain that men never will adopt the skirt. It is too dangerous. Man has not courage to risk the complications of an overthrow in a skirt. But whatever costume women may finally settle on for this arena, it is certain that they will not be driven from the wheel. They have joined the increasing army of those who are to roll about the world, and who are now numerous enough and powerful enough to assert their rights to the utmost limit. England is practically owned by the bicyclists. They have the right of way; roads are kept in order for them; inns advertise and cater for their patronage as they used to for the commercial traveler. The warning bell makes teams turn out to let them pass; when at speed everybody must get out of their way; even in crowded London they nonchalantly assert their rights in the press of vehicles, and on the country highways their safety is so considered that signs are conspicuously posted on the brow of a steep declivity: 'Notice to Bicyclists. This road is Dangerous.' And this dominating army woman has now joined."

THE ALL-IMPORTANT MATTER OF HEALTH.

The doctors are generally looking with disapproval on what they consider the excessive indulgence by women in cycling, though most of them theoretically commend the exercise from a hygienic standpoint. Mr. Warner says:

"I heard one doctor say that he was attending a dozen ladies for injuries caused by the bicycle. This may be no argument against the practice, and will not be so long as it is the fashion. It may be argued that women ought to be in a physical condition to ride the wheel with as little liability to derangement of the nervous system and the vital organs as men. Perhaps bicycling will bring about a more vigorous and enduring physical condition, and the serious maladies which the physicians say afflict ten women out of every twelve may disappear in the next generation. This is very doubtful; but, at any rate, the Study is inclined to defend the bicycle as against the laced corset and the narrow pointed shoes. It is a singular delusion that a woman's appearance is improved by destroying her natural shape, by compressing the waist so that all the vital organs are displaced, and by cramping the feet so that walking is a torture. Ladies who revolt against the latter cruelty say that it is impossible to get a shoemaker to make a boot in anything like the natural size and shape of the foot. If this is true, there ought to be a Parliamentary commission on the subject, for such wrong to woman ought not to go unredressed. The shoemaker gains no right to pinch because the corset-makers pinch. They both ought to be indicted for wanton cruelty to one of the fairest beings ever created. They might have tolera-

tion if they had the excuse of adding to the beauty of daily life. But they do not."

THE PALMERSTON IDEAL IN DIPLOMACY.

EDWARD M. CHAPMAN begins his brief paper in the February *Century*, "The Palmerston Ideal in Diplomacy," with an assurance of the basal similitude of the American public to the British, and he thinks that like psychological tendencies in the two countries are leading Americans at present to an ideal of diplomacy which was represented by Palmerston and which is not desirable. His estimate of that statesman makes Palmerston a shrewd student of human nature, who knew what the galleries liked and played to them with assiduity and success. He possessed administrative ability and also positive convictions. But "he made what he called patriotism a fetish—a blind, despotic, tyrannous thing whose ignorant and imperious demands must be satisfied at once, regardless of all large rules of right and wrong."

Now this, Mr. Chapman thinks, has done the English nation a great deal of harm, by exciting a sort of reflex action of repulsion and suspicion in the other nations of the world. The phrase "British aggression" grew out of Palmerston diplomacy, as did that antagonism to British policy which leads the German, the Frenchman, the Russian and the American to assume on a *priori* grounds that England is bullying as soon as they hear she is in a controversy. It would have been impossible, Mr. Chapman says, for England to have invaded Madagascar as the French have with the practical acquiescence of the world, notwithstanding the fact that it would have been much better for Madagascar and the rest of the world if it were England and not France who established her dominion there.

Mr. Chapman is afraid that this Palmerstonian ideal of foreign policy is growing on this side of the Atlantic. "Its devotees are marvelously noisy. They depend largely upon watchwords and badges. They are chary of definition, and chrier still of all appeal to the sober second thought of men. Indeed, the man of sober second thought is the one man they cannot away with. The self-restraint and dignity which the world has a right to expect of a great nation are scandalous in their eyes. True, they have much to say of 'dignity,' but they persistently use the word in its Palmerstonian sense of overbearing truculence." Mr. Chapman calls to witness the prophetic speeches of Washington and the no less prophetic firmness of Lincoln in holding down Secretary Seward, to show that the fathers of our country at any rate had none of Palmerston's diplomatic ideals.

The editor of the *Century* appends a short note to this article explaining that it was written before the appearance of President Cleveland's special message on the Venezuelan question.

HAS IMMIGRATION INCREASED POPULATION?

A STUDY of the statistics of our national growth in population by Sydney G. Fisher, in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, seems to indicate that the rate of increase among native-born Americans has fallen off concurrently with the influx of the foreign element. Mr. Fisher's calculations, following closely those of Jarvis and Walker, are made in this manner: Subtracting from the total of whites at the end of each decade the number of foreigners shown by the same census, the difference between these results for two successive decades will be the natural increase of the native population, from which the percentage can easily be ascertained. These calculations show that from a native increase of nearly 35 per cent. between 1800 and 1810, there has been a steady decline of the rate until the last completed decade, when the percentage of native increase was only 24½, as shown by the census of 1890. The first serious falling off was coincident with the first pronounced increase of immigration. New England's increase in population was phenomenal before the arrival of the foreigner, but since that event it has steadily declined. It may be said, of course, that this correspondence is not necessarily a relation of cause and effect, and indeed some have tried to account for it by the general theory that civilization itself tends to restrict the increase of population; but Mr. Fisher argues that the very opposite is true, and cites the example of the English people, who never doubled themselves in any hundred years until 1780-1880, when they almost quadrupled.

OUR RATE OF GROWTH HAS FALLEN.

But Mr. Fisher shows that not only has the rate of the native whites fallen off, but the rate of the whole population, with immigration added, has steadily fallen.

"If the native population had kept up an increase per decade of only 34 per cent., which was less than it had in the twenty years 1790 to 1810, and immigration had ceased, the white population would now be more numerous than it has become with the assistance of immigration.

"If we take the native white population of 5,745,348 in the year 1810 and give it an increase each succeeding decade of 34 per cent., with 28 per cent. for the decade that included the civil war, we have for the year 1890 57,048,753, which is 8,064,863 in excess of the 54,983,890 total whites as given by the census of that year.

"From the year 1750 to 1830 the native population without the assistance of immigration never increased less than 33.17 per cent. each decade except during the Revolution, when it went down to 28.81 per cent. But now, with a larger immigration than was ever known, the increase of our aggregate population is only 24.85—almost 4 per cent. lower than the rate of increase of the native whites during the Revolution."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

CENTURY.

FROM the February *Century* we have selected "The Story of the Development of Africa," by Henry M. Stanley, and "The Palmerston Ideal in Diplomacy," by E. M. Chapman to review among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

AN OLD ARTIST WITH A YOUNG HEART.

The magnificent copies of the most famous pictures of Puvis de Chavannes make the sketch of that artist's work by Kenyon Cox rather the most striking paper on art subjects that we have seen in the magazines of this month. Puvis de Chavannes was born in 1824 at Lyons, and had already begun his career as a great decorator in 1861, in which year his large canvases, "War" and "Peace" gave evidence of his present broad and classic style. He is now more than 70 years of age, and has attained almost every honor a painter may work for, and yet he is one of the leaders of the young school to-day, "one of the most living and vital influences of contemporary art, one of the most discussed and criticised of artists." The mere volume of work which this great artist has achieved throughout this long lifetime is astonishing, and one of the most remarkable things in his career is the constant development of his artistic ideals of expression. His most striking quality Mr. Cox tells us is his individuality. "I for one believe that the day of mere fact and of mere research is nearly ended, and the day of the isolated easel picture, too. We are already taking the first steps even here in America; and before very long we shall have come back to the old true notion that the highest use of art is to make some useful thing beautiful."

A MARYLAND COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

The number begins with a pleasant article by John Williamson Palmer, which he calls "Certain Worthies and Dames of Old Maryland," embellished with pictures of these same worthies and dames. There has never been a more picturesque time and place than Maryland in the eighteenth century. Governor Lloyd was one of the typical old Maryland country gentlemen. "He kept hounds and hunters, and took pride in the deer park that his father had set up on Wyetown farm. In his youth he delighted in a spirited cocking-main, and was a fancier of the finest strains of game fowls; and when he reluctantly abandoned the sport, it was from no affectation of scruple on the score of humanity, but simply as an expression of his dislike of the coarse company the pit attracted. Along the Wye and Chester rivers he was an ardent fowler: swans, wild geese, and ducks innumerable fell to his restless gun; and many and merry were the fishing parties that danced on the bay in his pungies and canoes. So, too, was he 'conspicuous as a member of jockey clubs and breeder of racing stock; entries from the Governor's stables were hailed on every course in the country.' It was his habit to return at noon from the circuit of his farms, first to a mint-julep and a nap, and then to his family and his guests, who may be said to have formed a necessary part of the equipment of Wye House, so continual was the 'company' which often included personages of the first distinction in the public life of the State and nation. The table, bountifully spread with the products of the fields and waters that might be seen from the windows of the dining-room, was richly appointed, and garnished with services of massive plate, acquired and transmitted by the generations of the Lloyds; while the guests were served by old and trained domestics proud of their office and of the

company, and accustomed to consideration and kindness."

MR. MARION CRAWFORD ON THE POPE.

In the course of F. Marion Crawford's sketch of Pope Leo XIII., he describes the Pope's early life as an Italian country gentleman near Carpineto. "Early hours, constant exercise, plain food and farm interests made a strong man of him, with plenty of simple common sense. As a boy he was a great walker and climber, and it is said that he was excessively fond of birding, the only form of sport offered by that part of Italy, and was practiced there in those times as it is now not only with guns but by means of nets." Mr. Crawford characterizes Leo XIII. as "straightminded, honest and simple, yet keen, sensitive, and nobly cautious."

HARPER'S.

MR. STEPHEN BONSAI'S description of "The New Baltimore" begins the February *Harper's* very pleasantly. Besides the picturesqueness of the Southern life, a surprising showing of lively commerce is proved by Mr. Bonsai's figures.

In the "Editor's Study," Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is led by the mention of trolleys to comment on the effect of city noises on the unhappy nervous system of the modern man, and especially of New York's unrivaled medley of street sounds. Mr. Warner maintains that this horrible jangle which New Yorkers are subjected to is not at all necessary. London, with a much greater congestion of population cannot for a moment vie with New York in the matter of noises, and if business in New York is at a higher pressure, and more excited, it is all the more reason why there should be no nerve-jarring attacks on the ear-drums. "Going at the pace we do go in our cities, our nerves need to be cushioned against shocks instead of being laid bare. There is no doubt that in New York, for example, business and professional men would do their work with less impairment of force if the superfluous noise were removed, and the quality of the professional work, and probably of the business transactions, are distinctly affected by the thunder and rattle in which they are performed."

Henry Loomis Nelson records "The Passing of the Fur-Seal." He reviews the rather stirring history of sealing legislation during the past ten years, and decides that the phoca is absolutely doomed unless Great Britain and Russia "can be persuaded to defend the interests of their citizens against the determination of the Canadians to kill off the seals as rapidly as possible." The Paris Award has been simply disastrous to the sealing industry. Russia's indifference and Great Britain's apparent willingness to yield to the influences of the Dominion make Mr. Nelson skeptical as to the preservation of the seals that are left. He thinks all sealing ought to be stopped for at least three years, and that after that the close season ought to be extended, an impossibility under the Paris Award.

In Mr. Caspar W. Whitney's chapter of the history of his journey to the Barren Grounds, he tells about a wood bison hunt. The fact that, after his splendid long hard hunt, the chances for a kill of these rare buffaloes were spoiled by the stupidity of his Indians does not detract from the graphic account. Mr. Whitney's Indians, by the way, were not great Nimrods by any means. Not only did they spoil the *dénouement* of this chase; he says they could not in any case shoot even passably well with a rifle.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE February *Scribner's* opens with a handsomely illustrated paper by L. M. Iddings on "The Colorado Health Plateau," which describes that favored region from the point of view of its value for invalids. Mr. Iddings takes occasion to compare this region with the celebrated "altitude" resorts of Switzerland. He thinks that Colorado Springs is vastly superior to Davos and St. Moritz on account of the greater amount of sunshine to be obtained in the American resort, and on account of the bad months that come to the Swiss regions when the snow melts. The Rocky Mountains plateau offers an all-the-year-round refuge for invalids. Another point in favor of the American resort is the vast extent of the plateau, which renders it possible to get a distinct change of locality and atmosphere without ever leaving the highland west of the Mississippi. Eastern standards of life and manners prevail in Denver and Colorado to a much greater extent than other Western places, on account of their newness and their very recent settlement by wealthy folks from the Atlantic coast. The English, too, are numerous; they appreciate the Rocky Mountain plateau considerably more than Americans do.

THE LAST ASCENT OF MOUNT ARARAT.

A graphic account of the fifteenth ascent of Mount Ararat is given by the leader of the latest attack on that great height, M. H. F. D. Lynch, who scaled Ararat in September, 1893. The hill which bore up Father Noah's vessel is 17,916 feet high, and although certain peaks of the Caucasus to the north and others in the east are considerably higher, yet Ararat appears quite as lofty as the very greatest mountains of the world, because it rises directly from a low plain, which is very unusual with the most altitudinous peaks. The top is covered with perpetual snow, and its dome-like shape crowns an oval figure drawn from the northwest to southeast. The first ascent of Ararat was made in 1829, by a Russian traveler, Parrot. Mr. Lynch took with him several Kurds, a Swiss guide, and a young Londoner from the Polytechnic, whose duty it was to develop photographs. He says that when they passed the night at an elevation of 12,194 feet, it was impossible to sleep, probably on account of the rarity of the atmosphere. The ascent was made with each climber moving separately until nearly noon of the last day, when the snow sloped at an angle of 85 degrees, and the Swiss guide linked the party together with his rope.

STRENUOUSNESS VS. SIMPLIFICATION.

In the department, "The Point of View," there is an argument for hard work and plenty of it, in answer to the notes of warning which one hears nowadays as to overwork, nervous strains and "simplification," and the duty of taking "a little more care not to kill ourselves for the sake of a living." The "Point of View" writer thinks there is a great deal of cant in this strain, and that if a man have sympathies in the universally strenuous conditions of life, it is a good thing for him to be strenuous. "The man who uses up his life in doing the best in him to increase the well-being and the opportunities of his family; or who, having accomplished this to a reasonable extent, keeps on using himself hard in the conduct of a great business because hundreds of others are dependent upon it; or even because he has come to love the machinery to which he has put his hand, fulfills a better ideal than the individual wanting less or being content. If he has set the pace harder for other men, he has contributed to their strength

to bear it. If the best work is now done on the keen jump, it at least is not done by men who are always measuring the leap."

This same writer gives a paragraph to George Augustus Sala, whose thirty years of newspaper work on the *Daily Telegraph*, made him such a picturesque figure among the journalists of the generation. Of the *Telegraph*, Mr. Sala once said that it gave him "the pay of an ambassador and the treatment of a gentleman." He wrote for it from every locality and in every capacity. He knew all the people worth knowing in Europe and America. "He went to missions and coronations, world's fairs and battles, dinners and balls. He was thought to be the best story-teller in Europe; he knew a vast deal, particularly about people, and his society was prized."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE two most prominent features of the February *Cosmopolitan* are Mr. T. A. De Weese's contribution to the literature of horseless carriages, and Professor L. L. Dyche's description of "Walrus Hunting in the Arctic Regions."

THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE.

Mr. De Weese thinks that the fact that so large an area of the United States is devoted to stock raising will, perhaps, retard the progress of the horseless carriage industry a little in this country. He calls to mind, however, that no less than 1,000,000 bicycles were in use last summer, and that 200,000 more will be added during 1896, which shows that we are not by any means absolutely wedded to the idea of horse-flesh. He thinks that the horse will retain his prestige with the many who have a sentiment for him. "But, in practical business, there are innumerable uses for the motorcycle. It will find greatest favor as a vehicle for spinning over the well-paved boulevards but in fields of mere usefulness it will, without doubt, ultimately displace the horse. The perfected motorcycle will be more manageable than the express wagon; it can be guided among crowded vehicles with fewer chances of accidents, and will so simplify the problem of street cleaning that there will be a heavy reduction of municipal budgets. It is undeniable that the absence of the horse from the residence streets would contribute very materially to improve the sanitary conditions of the contiguous districts." Though the experiments so far would seem to bring steam and naphtha to the front in obtaining motive power, Mr. De Weese thinks that electricity, which, of course, is the subject of numberless experiments in this direction, promises to prove finally successful. The *Cosmopolitan* heads this article with an offer of several thousand dollars in prizes to be awarded to the winning motor-carriages in a race from New York to Irvington next Decoration Day.

HUNTING THE WALRUS.

One of the chief attractions of Professor Dyche's article on walrus hunting are the wonderfully fine photographs which are reproduced, showing the giant walruses in all of the situations of freedom and of capture, of death and of life. Professor Dyche was on Lieutenant Peary's ship when he had this experience in walrus hunting, which he describes very graphically, but in a style which savors so much of the *abbattoir* that one has to remember the scientific uses of his hunting to be appeased. The beasts which he killed and shows pictures of weighed anything up to a ton and a half or more, and he secured the most excellent specimens for the various museums he was gunning for.

MCCLURE'S.

THE February *McClure's* contains an article by Mr. H. P. Robinson describing "The Fastest Railroad Run Ever Made," which we review at greater length elsewhere.

Murat Halstead writes on "The Tragedy of Garfield's Administration," a paper which contains many conversations and personal reminiscences of Garfield. He tells us that the President was, as a soldier, "a big, brave boy, powerful, ardent, amiable, rejoicing in his strength." Mr. Halstead says that some time before the tragedy he had said to President Garfield, on seeing him seated under a strong light in the White House: "General, I would not sit with my back to an open window late at night under a light like this if I were you; some fool will come along with a bulldog pistol and the idea that death loves a shining mark."

"Who?" said the old soldier; "nobody is interested in killing me. They will let me well alone with their bulldog pistols." It was but a little while after this that Guiteau fired that memorable shot.

Mr. Will H. Low's chapter in his series on "A Century of Painting," treats of the art events and customs of the past quarter of a century, of John Crome, Constable and their contemporaries. The Lincoln life has brought Abraham to the age of 26, and is reciting his love tales and his experiences as a shop and tavern keeper. Ian MacLaren contributes "A Government Official," and another Zenda story appears from Anthony Hope's pen. Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward reaches that interesting point in her biography when she was 16 years of age, and reading "Aurora Leigh."

MUNSEY'S.

IT seems that Leschetizsky is to be known forever as "Paderewski's teacher;" to be sure, one could scarcely conceive of a less offensive loss of individuality. *Munsey's* for February says the teacher is so well advertised by his greatest pupil's success, that he is literally overrun with aspiring pianists clamorous for his instruction. But he will only take three or four pupils a day, and will only charge four dollars a lesson—which is as likely as not to last two hours. He will not teach any but such as have already some mastery of technique and some possibilities for poetry in their fingers. The anecdotes go to show that Leschetizsky is quite as gruffly impolite as the traditions of his profession would lead one to anticipate.

George Holme gives little paragraphic sketches of each of the present Forty (or, rather, thirty-six) Immortals, with a portrait for each Immortal. Mr. Holme says it is a good deal like getting into any other club, to enter the Academy, only a little harder; that is, "congeniality" in one phase is taken into account along with genius. "Before a candidate can be elected, it is an unwritten law that he must make a call of state upon every member in Paris. A clever man who knows the little peculiarities of his host has an opportunity of softly shaping his ways to them, if he is very anxious for the vacant fauteuil. It is said that Renan won the vote of Victor Hugo, when it was promised to another candidate, by listening with a rapt face while he talked."

Julia F. Opp has a gossipy article describing the home life of the great opera singer Calvé, and Kathryn Staley writes on "Photography as a Fine Art," defining the distinctions between amateur and professional photographers and describing the work of the most successful amateurs.

GODEY'S.

THE February *Godey's* has a brief paper by H. E. Morrow, telling "What the Bicycle Does for the Muscles." Mr. Morrow gives the result of his carefully recorded experience. After five hours a week of wheeling for four months, he had lost one-fourth of an inch in calf measurement, five-eighths of an inch in neck measurement, the right forearm was the same, and all other muscles showed gains. The upperleg muscle showed the enormous gain of one and three-fourth inches. If the rider sits erect, Mr. Morrow promises him an excellent increase of chest measurement, and in general, he assigns to the trunk and vital organs the greatest benefits the bicycle has to give. Mr. Cleveland Moffett writes about Eugene Field and gives a number of amusing anecdotes of Field's practical jokes, for which the poet had a great passion. If Mr. Moffett's stories be entirely authentic, there was evidently no amount of trouble too great for Field in the perpetration of these jests.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE February *Atlantic Monthly* is really a charming number. We have quoted in the "Leading Articles" from Mr. Leon H. Vincent's article on "The Bibliograph," from H. S. Everett's on "Unclaimed Estates," and from the unsigned paper, "The Presidency and Mr. Reed."

Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop contributes "Some Memories of Hawthorne," which describe in anecdote and in family letters the life of our novelist in England. His daughter says: "In the early years of our stay in England his personality was most radiant. His face was sunny, his aspect that of shining elegance. There was the perpetual gleam of a glad smile on his mouth and in his eyes. His eyes were either a light gray or a violet blue, according to his mood. His hair was brown and waved loosely (I take it very hard when people ask me if it was at all red!), and his complexion was as clear and luminous as his mother's, who was the most beautiful woman some people have ever seen. He was tall, and with as little superfluous flesh and as much sturdy vigor as a young athlete; for his mode of life was always athletic, simple, and abstemious. He leaned his head a little to one side, often, in a position indicating alert rest, such as we find in many Greek statues,—so different from the straight dogged pose of a Roman emperor. He was very apt to make an assent with an upward movement of the head, a comfortable h'm-m, and a half-smile. Sympathetic he was, indeed, and warm with the fire that never goes out in great natures. He had much dignity; so much that persons in his own country sometimes thought him shy and reticent to the verge of morbidness. But it was merely the gentlemanliness of the man, who was jocund with no one but his intimate friends, and never fierce except with rascals, as I observed on one or two occasions. Those who thought him too silent were bores whom he desired not to attract."

A very able letter to the "Contributors' Club" expresses staunch disapproval of the Decameron for the use of modern readers. With all due allowance for "other times, other customs," this critic, who, of course, is writing apropos of Mr. Symonds' recent monograph, maintains that Boccaccio was a little too bad, and unnecessarily so. He scores a very good point when he calls to witness the idealistic lives and loves of Dante and Petrarch.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from Mr. Gladstone's expressions concerning the future life and from Dr. Judson's Smith's defense of "Foreign Missions in the Light of Fact."

M. Romero, the Mexican Minister to the United States, in examining "The Philosophy of the Mexican Revolutions," declares that his country is now a land of peace, and that all the causes which conspired to bring about civil war in years gone by have passed away forever. The Church party, says Minister Romero, is completely broken down as a political organization.

The conditions of modern warfare, especially on the sea, are considered in a group of four papers by recognized experts. "Speed in American War-Ships" is the subject assigned to Prof. William S. Aldrich, a mechanical engineer, who argues to show that our newest war vessels, with triple expansion engines operating triple screws and attaining the highest speed with the greatest economy, have embodied the greatest improvements of the day; that we have no more worlds to conquer, in that respect, and that more attention should now be paid to fighting policy. Admiral Colomb, of the British Navy, deprecates the modern tendency to value measured speed exclusively, since excessive speed invariably means the reduction of some other element of naval force among ships of the same class. Admiral Luce, U. S. N., selects two object-lessons in naval warfare under modern conditions—the battle of Lissa, between Italy and Austria in 1866, and the battle of the Yalu, between Japan and China in 1894. The former shows what disaster may be caused by want of discipline, inattention to drills in naval tactics and gunnery, and a disregard for the elementary principles of the science of war; the latter, on the other hand, illustrates the advantages of careful training in time of peace, including a study of the principles of naval strategy as applied in the operations of war in history. Lieut. John K. Cree, U. S. A., forecasts some of the possibilities of the air-ship (when a successful one is invented) as an element to be reckoned with the warfare of the near future.

Karl Blind, writing on "The Crisis in the East," says of the plan for the partition of Turkey: "If it were carried out, it would simply form the preface to a future general war between the powers concerned. Under these circumstances, one would vainly hope against hope that an internal reform of the Ottoman Empire—such as was begun, but unfortunately too quickly crushed, or placed into abeyance—in the days of the Parliament of 1876, were once more attempted at the eleventh hour. If this is not done, the prospects are dark indeed, and Europe may expect a continued era of an ever increasing militarism and a future universal war more terrible than any recorded in the darkest pages of history."

The British Minister to Guatemala contributes an article on "Central America and Its Resources," in the course of which he speaks enthusiastically of the possibilities of the Nicaragua Canal. The physical difficulties of the enterprise he considers insignificant compared with those of the Panama route.

The "Study in Husbands," by Marion Harland, Mrs. Burton Harrison, and Elizabeth Bisland, seems to add no tangible increment to the totality of human knowledge of the subject. All three writers are agreed on the general usefulness of the husband in the social economy, but no new suggestions are offered as to the methods by which husbands are to be made out of bachelors.

THE ARENA.

ELSEWHERE we have called attention to Robert Stein's article on "A Universal Ratio," and the accompanying letters from students of the money problem.

The government telegraph is advocated in this number by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and Prof. Frank Parsons, and opposed by Postmaster-General Wilson. The arguments advanced in favor of a postal telegraph and of government ownership are the familiar ones. The Postmaster-General makes the assertion, in reply, that in this country the cost of any business enterprise carried on by the government is greater than it would be in private hands, and that the post office itself is no exception to this rule, although much of its work is done through contracts with private persons. The ninety millions now expended, he says, would produce better results if the service could be organized and everywhere administered as our most successful railroad corporations are managed. "Nothing is more certain, were the government to undertake the control or monopoly of the telegraph, than that we should have, at any rates of service the people would expect, a heavy annual deficit, to swell the regular deficit of the post office department."

Mr. Earnest Howard Crosby offers a brief exposition of "Count Tolstol's Philosophy of Life," the simplicity of which is well set forth in these sentences: "The proper answer for me to make to the member of the Theosophical Society who wishes to convert me to his belief in the seven planets and the astral body and karma and devachan is that these things are none of my business. Granted that I am an immortal being, still this life is too short to study eternity in. But when a man comes to me laying stress on my duties here on earth and promising me the proof of the truth of his doctrines in my own consciousness, I can well afford to give him a hearing. Count Tolstol makes no claim to novelty for his teaching. It is that of Christianity—the Christianity of the Sermon on the Mount as distinguished from that of the Council of Nicaea. He virtually says to us: 'Renounce your selfish ends; love all men—all creatures—and devote your life to them. You will then be conscious of possessing eternal life and for you there will be no death.'"

THE FORUM.

ELSEWHERE in this number we have quoted from Mr. John W. Midgley's "Railroad Rate Wars," from Sir Edmund Fremantle's review of the "Naval Aspects of the Japan-China War," and from the Rev. Wm. Bayard Hale's "Study of Church Entertainments;" our January number reviewed the article by Mr. Frederick William Holls on "The 'German Vote' and the Republican Party."

Mr. Adolf Ladenburg, a member of an international banking house in New York City, offers "Some Suggestions on Currency and Banking"—among others, a plan for the establishment of "clearing-house banks," local and national, by which the centralization of our banking system, with all its attendant advantages to the currency of the country, may be secured.

Mr. James H. Penniman, who called attention in the *Forum* of May, 1895, to what he termed "The Criminal Crowding of Public Schools," presenting startling statistics from some of our large cities, now supplements his

original statement with still more damaging facts which have come to light in the interim—all this information having been furnished by "careful and conservative men, whose chief concern is for the welfare of the children in the schools, and whose personal interests would incline them to take as favorable a view as possible of the situation." The evil of overcrowding seems to be most seriously felt in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Washington and Baltimore. Chicago is laboring under exceptional difficulties: the city is growing at the rate of 65,000 yearly, and 13,000 of this number are children of school age, but the Board of Education has been empowered by the legislature to make a 5 per cent. levy on real estate, three-fifths of which may be used for building purposes, and during the year ending June, 1895, 16 new school buildings were opened, and 21 begun; for the year 1896 the sum of \$2,660,000 has been assigned for ground and buildings—enough to build 20 or 25 school-houses; all existing buildings are reported to be in good condition. Now let the Eastern cities follow Chicago's example, and the evils so bitterly complained of will soon cease to exist.

Mr. William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, writing in the development of his art in America, dwells on the importance of art-education in the public schools as a means of bringing the whole people to a state of development at which high art can be appreciated. He also insists on the highest ideals in the training of our artists. "It is a crucial time with the American people and their fine arts; and it behooves the public to demand great art of the sculptor, and not to accept that which is commonplace or meretricious. It should refuse that which is mere photographic reproduction, and that order of sculpture which belongs to the maker of plaster casts. It must demand of its artists a high order—and, above all things, a sane order—of living. There is no reason why the public should tolerate eccentric and ignoble living from the sculptor and painter, any more than from the author, or, in fact, from any man. It must compel its artists to be great."

Col. Carroll D. Wright advances several weighty reasons why prompt action should be taken by Congress regarding the Twelfth Federal Census. These are, in brief, the desirability of co-operating with other nations in the adoption of certain uniform inquiries for the world's censuses of 1900; the necessity of early preparation for our own national census, irrespective of international undertakings, and the general expectation that a permanent census office will be established by our government, which was the first to establish by law a periodical census, and has always taken the lead among the nations into the expansion of census inquiries.

GUNTON'S MAGAZINE.

THAT vigorous little monthly heretofore known as the *Social Economist* begins its tenth volume as *Gunton's Magazine of American Economics and Political Science*. Its management is unchanged, as indeed may be inferred from its new title. It has been edited from the first by Prof. George Gunton. Among other interesting articles, the January number presents a careful study of the negro community at Carlisle, Pa., by Guy Carleton Lee, of the Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Lee promises to supplement this paper with one giving the conclusions he has formed from his observations.

We have quoted elsewhere from the first article of this number—"Philosophy of the Monroe Doctrine."

THE OUTLOOK.

IN the February magazine number of the *Outlook*, there is a paper on "The Higher Life of New York City," by Dr. Albert Shaw. Other prominent features of this number of the *Outlook* are M. W. Barton's paper on Clara Barton and the Red Cross movement, Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie's critical sketch of Alfred Austin, and second chapter of Ian Maclaren's novel, "Kate Carnegie." Professor Charles A. Bennett of the Teacher's College, of New York, answers the question, "How Shall a Boy Be Introduced to Tools?" and Mr. Willis J. Abbot, the Chicago journalist, contributes the first three illustrated papers called "From Atlanta to the Sea," which follow General Sherman's ride, but in the light of the conditions now obtaining in that country.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

THE second number of our new historical quarterly is quite as varied and interesting in its contents as was the first. Mr. Henry C. Lea gives the results of a study in Spanish history—the massacres of the Jews in 1391; Mr. Henry C. Campbell discusses certain problems in early Western history connected with the explorations of Radisson and Groseilliers; Prof. Charles H. Levermore describes the *personnel* of Whig leadership in colonial New York; Prof. F. J. Turner concludes his instructive papers on "Western State-Making, in the Revolutionary Era;" Gaillard Hunt brings to light some curious and important information regarding office-seeking in Washington's day, and Harry A. Cushing reviews an important pamphlet on "The People the Best Governors," printed in 1776, and preserved in the Library of the Connecticut Historical Society. The most important original document printed in this number of the *Review* is the diary of Richard Smith, of New Jersey, in the Continental Congress.

THE POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

THE excellent periodical edited by the Columbia College faculty of political science has completed, with the current number, the tenth year of its existence. The *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* has been glad to quote frequently from the *Quarterly's* exceptionally able articles dealing with current problems and events in the world of politics. As is fitting, the editors at the close of this first decennial period indulge in a brief retrospect. Of the general province of the *Quarterly* in periodical literature, they say: "The field which the *Quarterly* undertook to cover was a wide one, as was fully realized at the inception of the enterprise. The work to be done, moreover, was, from the point of view of periodical literature, that of the pioneer, at least in the English language. It was a most convincing evidence of sound judgment in thus entering the field that our example was quickly followed by others. The end of the decade shows a considerable number of periodicals under university auspices, exploiting the scientific ground where at the beginning the *Political Science Quarterly* worked alone. These later ventures have been devoted, however, less to political science in general than to various special branches which are grouped under this term."

The total number of leading articles in the ten volumes is about two hundred and fifty, of which more than one hundred have treated of economics (including topics of public and private finance, statistics and sociology), eighty of law, and about sixty of politics.

As regards the *personnel* of the contributors, the edi-

tors recognize the presumption that most of the writers would naturally be university and college instructors, and in the department of book reviews it seems that this presumption has held good, but of the leading articles fully one-half have been contributed by writers outside the ranks of educators. About 15 per cent. of the articles have been contributed by foreigners—Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, Belgians, and Swiss. Useful matter has always been welcomed from the widest possible range of sources; thus far no number of the *Quarterly* has failed to present at least one leading article by a writer new to its pages.

In this number of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* we have quoted from the article by Mr. A. D. Noyes in the current *Quarterly* on "The Late Bond-Syndicate Contract."

CENTENARY OF TRADE JOURNALISM.

THE centennial anniversary of the *Shipping and Commercial List* and *New York Price Current* is coincident with that of Jay's commercial treaty. The oldest commercial journal in the United States celebrates this important anniversary with an elaborately illustrated edition in which are described all the important business organizations of New York City. The speeches at the "American Commerce" banquet at Delmonico's on December 19 are fully reported. Col. Fred. Grant contributes an account of the Jay treaty, and William H. Webb gives interesting reminiscences of the Port of New York. Several hundred excellent half-tone portraits of prominent New Yorkers are presented.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for January begins well. We notice elsewhere Mrs. Crawford's "Object Lesson in Christian Democracy," and the paper on "The Transvaal Question."

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Mr. John Bailey contributes a literary paper on "Matthew Arnold." He remarks, somewhat grimly, that Matthew Arnold does not shine as a letter-writer, and, therefore, passes on to consider him as a poet and a critic. He says: "It may be that, in the end, Matthew Arnold, though not the greatest, may yet be found to be the most representative poetic force of his time. But we are, as yet, too near that time to be able to read its ultimate tendencies."

Whatever may be thought of Matthew Arnold's poetry, Mr. Bailey thinks that, as a critic, "his was unquestionably the first force of his time. No contemporary critic of literature has exercised anything approaching his influence. And there is no direction in which his influence was so searching, so complete, or, one may add, so entirely and absolutely salutary."

"THE LAW'S DELAY."

Mr. J. S. Rubenstein passes in review the present state of the English judicial system, and makes the following suggestions: "1. That all judicial offices should be filled by persons selected for their judicial qualifications, wholly irrespective of political or other outside considerations. 2. That the framing of rules regulating legal procedure should, subject to the control of the Lord Chancellor, be intrusted to the Incorporated Law Society. If these suggestions should be carried into effect a serious step will have been taken toward putting our house in order, and of making justice for the people a living reality, and not merely what it too often is now, a by-word of reproach."

KIMBERLEY AS A CURE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Dr. Robinson Roose, who has recently been in South Africa, strongly approves of the proposal to establish a hospital for the cure of consumptives at Kimberley. Mr. Rhodes has subscribed some \$50,000, directly or indirectly for the establishment of this sanatorium which is specially recommended for the treatment of persons suffering from pulmonary complaints in incipient stages: "The fees for admission will be such as to secure a fair remuneration to the resident custodians. Large profits will not be aimed at, but the tariff will probably be a little higher than at ordinary hotels—with which the institution will compare favorably as regards comforts and necessities for invalids. Admission will be granted only to those patients whose condition promises a fair chance of recovery. A sum of \$40,000 has been set aside for the building, and plans have been invited by advertisement."

FREETHINKING DERVISHES.

Mr. Richard Davey, in an interesting paper on "The Sultan and His Priests," enters into considerable detail as to the various orders which exist in Constantinople. One of these orders—that of the Bektachi—has revolutionary tendencies, and was reformed on valetudinarian lines at the close of the last century. Mr. Davey says: "While recognizing the existence of the Supreme Being, the Bektachi say no prayers whatever, and the speeches made at their meetings are purely of a philosophic, literary, political, and scientific character. It is even said that they are affiliated to some of the French Masonic Lodges. One thing is certain: the order consists almost exclusively of gentlemen of education belonging to the liberal or Young Turkey party. Hence, as may be imagined, the Bektachi are not smiled upon by the Sultan, but he has never been able to suppress them. They have survived the Janissaries, of which order they at one time formed a part. At the present moment they are not numerous, but they are undoubtedly very influential, on account of the high character and education of their principal members. They have no Tekié in Constantinople proper, and the one at Rumeli Hisar is constantly watched by the police and by palace spies."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

NONE of the articles in the current number of the *National* calls for special remark. Mr. Frederick Greenwood's latest rendering of his gloomy speculations as to the future are published under the title "The Squeeze." They are cast in a somewhat original form, being put this time into the mouth of the august shade of Lord Beaconsfield, who walks backward and forward with Mr. Greenwood in front of Hughenden Manor, and after discoursing at length concerning the disastrous blunder which was committed when he was forbidden to go to war with Russia twenty years ago, disappears muttering, "Arm! Arm! Arm!" The Dean of Norwich discusses the possibility of founding a National Church Sustentation Fund. He has no difficulty in making out from the statistics of clerical poverty that there is very great need for some such national effort.

Mr. Sidney Low writes on "The Armed Peace—New Style," the practical application of which is to increase the navy. Mrs. Francis Darwin seeks to answer her own question, "Is British Housekeeping a Success?" Her opinion is that it is not much of a success at present, and that it will have to become more co-operative in the future. An editor, writing upon advertisement as a gentle art, chafes Sir Walter Bessant on his praise of the literary

agent. Mr. Hartley Withers publishes a plea for variety in taxation. His idea is that it would be well to tax cycles, cats, novels, including serials in the daily papers, betting men, the instruments of gambling on the Stock Exchange, and a few other unconsidered trifles of a like nature. James Hooper has a paper on George Borrow, and Captain Maxse continues his paper on "Our Military Problem—for Civilian Readers."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice in the preceding department the article on the Anglo-American dispute.

MUTUAL AID AMONG MODERN MEN.

Prince Kropotkin, under this head, contributes one of his interesting and suggestive papers full of little known facts, illustrating the extent to which mutual help prevails in many countries, notably Switzerland, Southern France, and Russia. The principle of brotherly co-operation is the salvation of society. "When we admire the Swiss *châlet*, the mountain road, the peasants' cattle, the terraces of vineyards, or the schoolhouse in Switzerland, we must keep in mind that without the timber for the *châlet* being taken from the communal woods and the stone from the communal quarries, without the cows being kept on the communal meadows, and the roads being made and the schoolhouses built by communal work, there would be little to admire."

The Russian peasants have been developing fraternal co-operation in all kinds of ways. Prince Kropotkin says: "The sudden extension lately taken in Russia by the little model farms, orchards, kitchen gardens, and silkworm-culture grounds—which are started at the village schoolhouses, under the conduct of the schoolmaster, or of a village volunteer—is also due to the support they found with the village communities."

Even in savage Africa, he thinks, the mutual support institutions of the village communities constitute the saving element which prevents the native African from degenerating to the level of the ourang-outang.

A NONCONFORMIST RETROSPECT.

The Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, in a paper entitled "A Septuagenarian's Retrospect," surveys the changes which have been wrought in his lifetime. Recalling the condition of things that existed when he came into the world, he says that we are living to-day in a condition of things considerably in advance of any Utopia which his father's fancy would have pictured. The only exception is that the State Church continues to exist. Even in relation to Church establishment, however, he admits that the Nonconformist grievances are greatly reduced in number, and most of them are hardly such as legislation could be expected to remedy. His own strong conviction is that the relations of religious sects and parties in this country have been very materially improved. This he regards as one of the most hopeful signs of the time.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mrs. Archibald Little describes a visit which she and her husband paid to an out-of-the-way district in the wild west of China. Mr. Gennadius writes on "Erasmus and the Pronunciation of Greek." Mr. Leslie Stephen criticises Mr. Gladstone's recent paper on Bishop Butler, and Professor Salmond asks if the Sultan of Turkey is really the true Caliph. He thinks that although the Caliph of Islam to-day is the Sultan of Turkey, the Ottomans are by no means regarded as the chosen leaders by all the Moslem world.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

IN the *Contemporary* for January the leading place is given to Dr. Dillon's appeal on behalf of Armenia, extracts from which appear in another page. Also we have reviewed elsewhere Hon. H. Howard's article on Cuba.

OF THE WORTH OF GREAT MEN.

Mr. W. H. Mallock continues his study of sociology, emphasizing the importance of studying the individuals who, count rather than the unimportant nonentities who make up the multitude: "The primary cause is the struggle which causes the survival, not of the largest number of men of average capacity, but of the largest number of men of exceptional capacity—the largest number of great men. In any study, therefore, of sociology, of social evolution, of social progress, the first step to be taken is to study the part played by great men. It is idle to speak of what *man* does, or of what social aggregates do, unless we use such language as a sort of convenient shorthand. To give this shorthand any intelligible meaning, we must first inquire carefully what is done by the parts of which social aggregates are composed—different classes of men, different grades of men, and in certain cases different individuals."

SHAKESPEARE IN DENMARK.

Shakespearean students will be very much interested in the paper by Jan Stefansson, who writes on Shakespeare at Elsinore. He maintains that Shakespeare must have visited Elsinore on account of his extraordinarily accurate knowledge of the Royal Castle, which he could not have derived from books, and also from his acquaintance with Danish customs not generally possessed by Englishmen of his time. Mr. Stefansson thinks that he went with his fellow-actors to Elsinore in 1586. At any rate, Mr. Stefansson thinks that this hypothesis may be safely located in the region that lies between probability and certainty.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* contains a very interesting paper by Mr. H. G. Wells, entitled "Under the Knife," describing his experiences under anaesthetics. It may be purely imaginary, but if so it is extremely well done. The article which is prepared with a most careful eye for purposes of sensation is that entitled "Made in Germany." The writer takes a pessimist's view of the prospect of British manufacturers. His paper will be useful as calling attention to the dangers with which British industrial supremacy is threatened. There is the usual contribution to the records of criminals from Mr. Whibley.

The most interesting literary article is that in which Mr. Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage" is praised to the skies. The reviewer declares that Mr. Crane "is a great artist, with something new to say, and consequently with a new way of saying it. His theme, indeed, is an old one, but old themes rehandled anew in the light of novel experience are the stuff out of which masterpieces are made, and in 'The Red Badge of Courage' Mr. Crane has surely contrived a masterpiece. He, as an artist, achieves by his singleness of purpose a truer and completer picture of war than either Tolstoi bent also upon proving the insignificance of heroes, or Zola, bent also upon prophesying the regeneration of France."

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE first article in the December *Revue des Deux Mondes* is a continuation of those on "The Mechanism of Modern Life," by Vicomte d'Avenel, and deals exhaustively with the subject of paper. Passing rapidly over the earliest known manuscripts on Egyptian papyrus, wax tablets, and carefully-prepared sheepskins or parchment, we come at length to the first paper made of rags about the period of the reign of Saint Louis. Rag paper came from China, and had travelled across Asia by very slow steps, about three miles each century. From Samarcand it got to Bagdad, reaching Cairo in the year 1100. Travelling across the coast of Africa, paper at last crossed the Mediterranean, and for a long time was not to be found further north than Languedoc. The oldest French manufactory, that of Essonnes, founded in 1340, is still the largest in France. M. Blanchet, the French commissioner at the Chicago Exhibition, thought it worth while to write a special report concerning American paper, which is made by the most elaborate machinery, and though sold at the same price as in France, the workmen engaged in its manufacture receive three times as much wages as do French paper-makers.

RENDUEL, THE FRENCH PUBLISHER.

Not the least instructive article to those interested in French literature is the account, given by M. Julien, of the remarkable publisher Renduel, the man who brought out sixty years ago the books of so many famous writers of the romantic school, including Victor Hugo, Theophile Gautier, Lamennais, and Henri Heine, the publication of whose totally unknown work argued in 1833 a very special courage and confidence.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

The first article in the second December *Revue des Deux Mondes* deals with the organization of universal suffrage, and discusses what we are accustomed to call the representation of minorities. M. Benoist is very well up in his subjects; he refers to a practical experiment made in Denmark forty years ago by the Danish Minister Andria, and to the theory so clearly and eloquently expounded a short time afterward, with the entire approbation of John Stuart Mill, by Mr. Thomas Hare, an English writer, recently deceased, and whose remarkable intellect has perhaps hardly obtained full and due measure of recognition.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AS A YOUNG MAN.

M. Ollivier contributes a somewhat singular account of Louis Napoleon as a young man. He considers that no historical personage has been so vilified and blackened by calumny as Napoleon the Third. It was said that he was not the son of his father, that when he arrived at supreme power he was a madman, and afterward a bandit, that in later years he was a dreamer and an enthusiast, that he was sterile for good and fertile for evil. His apologist sets himself to work to tear away the disfiguring veils which, according to him, have hidden the veritable man. Napoleon III. was born in Paris in what is now La Rue Lafitte, and Josephine announcing his birth to her son-in-law, then in Holland, wrote: "The baby is a prince, he is handsome, he is charming, he will be a great man like his uncle. Let us hope he will not be sulky like his papa." "I hope," added Napoleon, "that the child will be worthy of his name

and his destinies." He was baptized at Fontainebleau in 1810, his godfather being the Emperor and his god-mother being Marie Louise.

AGAINST WORLD'S FAIRS.

M. Mirbeau asks what is the good of great exhibitions, and answers his question much to the disadvantage of world's fairs; the motive of the paper is the defeat of the project lately elaborated with a view to 1900. The writer believes that for industrial purposes exhibitions are completely useless; that they help to swell the reputation of Paris at the expense of the provinces; that a whole world of financial agents are set in motion, and that to the more serious objects of the show are added numerous resorts of amusements and even of debauchery; in this connection M. Mirbeau specifies the Turkish quarter of the Exhibition of 1889, which was the occasion of much scandal. He hopes that the Chamber will refuse the grant demanded for the erection of a 1900 exhibition.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

M. LÉON SAY, who is rather a politician than a writer, contributes the text of a speech lately made by him at the Academy of Moral Sciences, of which institution he is president. The discourse consists of a temperate attack on socialism and socialists. He recalls the dying words of Malon, the socialist philosopher and historian: "I die in the pantheist, evolutionist, and socialist faith." He considers modern socialism essentially a product of German thought, and agrees with Engel, who once declared that without German philosophy and, above all, without Hegel, the German form—that is, the only rational form of socialism—would never have existed. M. Say declares that socialism has in one sense been always with us, and he quotes the communism and collectivism now practiced in certain African and Eastern tribes to bear out his theory. The well-known economist evidently takes a keen interest in the subject, and is familiar with the works of those who have in the past and present advocated socialism, for he discusses with some acuteness the position adopted in turn by such men as James Stuart Mill, Bentham and Ricardo, down to those expressed by Henry George.

MILITARY FALLACIES.

General Dragomirov contributes to the second number of the *Revue* an article dealing with what he considers certain military fallacies; the greatest now current is, according to him, the importance attached to modern armaments. He evidently regrets the old days when men fought hand to hand, and points out the evil moral effect of long-distance firing. According to the General no soldier, however brilliant, can foresee the issue of a battle, or prevent the occurrence of some trifle which may turn the tide of defeat or victory. To prove this point he quoted the events which decided the battles of Friedlingen, Arcola and Rivoli, and he declares that the great object in modern warfare should be to avoid any kind of surprise.

THE EVOLUTION OF COSMETICS.

The evolution of cosmetics and dyes has inspired M. Bardoux with an amusing article. In it he attempts to prove that at no period of the world's history has the art of beauty been neglected by men and women; and he calls into question, among others, the angel Azael, Job,

Jezebel, Jeremiah, Homer, and Saint Cyprian. Both the Greek and the Roman ladies tried to improve their complexions. Under Augustus the use of white lead was only permitted to women of patrician birth; the writings of the Roman satirists and moralists, from Martial to St. Jerome, constantly alluded to the use of cosmetics, rouge, and hair dyes. Ovid's poem concerning cosmetics has been unfortunately lost, but the work written by Crito, the apothecary of the Empress Plotina, was apparently the first of innumerable volumes written concerning these matters. In the Middle Ages scarce a woman in any condition of life, from the nun to the blue-stocking, but painted and powdered her face, both on great and small occasions, and even corpses were rouged in order to make them look life-like. During the Revolution rouge went out of fashion, and an artificial pallor was produced by means of cold cream and pearl powder. The art of dyeing the hair seems as old as the world, and there is little doubt that during the Renaissance most Italian women appeared in the red and yellow *chevelures* immortalized by Titian and his fellow artists. The author remarks that when cosmetics went out, washing came in; more than one holy man was canonized on account of his lack of personal cleanliness, and soap was an unknown luxury in 1700.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE December numbers of the *Nouvelle Revue*, though lacking in any article calling for lengthy extract, are full of interesting matter; and Madame Adam boasts among her contributors Edmond de Goncourt, Pierre Loti, and Maurice Maeterlinck, who are each represented by very characteristic pieces of work, while M. Vachon's critical account of Puvis de Chavannes is illustrated by a fine *gravure hors texte*, somewhat a new departure, and one worthy of commendation.

IN OPPOSITION TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900.

A spirit of growing opposition to the proposed International Exhibition of 1900 is now being felt in Paris, and the views of those who dislike the idea of seeing the town turned once more into a huge world's fair are ably summed up by M. Maclair. He begins by admitting that both the Exhibition of 1889 and its predecessors were a genuine outcome of a universally expressed desire on the part of the French people; but, he says, what is called a "national fête" is really an industrial and business undertaking of vast proportions. And in view of this fact, he points out that such a project as an international exhibition could only be decided on after much careful thought and lengthy consideration; and he severely blames the Chamber for its rapid acceptance of the project, followed, it will be remembered, by a vote of 150,000,000 francs. From both the Parisian and provincial commercial point of view the writer confidently asserts that another exhibition following so closely upon that held in 1889, would be disastrous rather than beneficial. Provincial centers, notably watering-places, seaside resorts, and so on, are almost deserted when "l'exposition" is in full swing, and though Parisian trade benefits to a certain extent from the huge influx of strangers into the city, the years preceding and following that in which an exhibition is held cannot fail to be bad.

Lastly, and this is a very serious consideration to the small *rentiers* who compose the bulk of French rate payers, the price of everything affecting alimentation not only rises at the time, but remains permanently higher

after a world's fair. As to the value of a great exhibition from a national point of view, M. Maclair points out significantly that in the "Exposition" of 1867 the chief German exhibit consisted of a Krupp cannon!

In the first number is concluded P. J. Prudhon's extremely curious attack on Napoleon I. An account of this celebrated pamphleteer's life and work will be found in the first December number of the *Correspondent* and might be read with advantage in conjunction with the articles lately published in the *Nouvelle Revue*.

A DUMAS LETTER.

The second number of the *Nouvelle Revue* opens with a fine letter written by Dumas fils to Madame Adam shortly after the death of her mother. In these few lines the author of "La Dame aux Camelias" asserts clearly his belief in immortality, "when we lose those whom we love we no longer feel them to be where they were, and yet where we are there they are, and when dangers and sorrows encompass us they come to help, to console, and to warn."

OTHER ARTICLES.

M. de Goncourt, the historian-novelist, who has long been an authority on Eastern art, is the author of a valuable study on Hokusai, the famous Japanese artist, who, born in 1760, remains as not only the greatest artist, but also one of the greatest writers of his time, and who signed his work indifferently "Tokitaro," "Tokitaro Kako," "Shuro," and "Sori." His French biographer describes every stage of his artistic career, and gives many glimpses of Japanese life, past and present.

The only other article which can be said to touch on modern politics is Moustafa Kamel's violent attack on the English occupation of Egypt; in particular he criticises with the uttermost bitterness the action of Great Britain as regards native education. The article, which is written by an Egyptian, is chiefly interesting as showing the feeling with which the British occupation is regarded by a certain section of the educated native population.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

OPPOSITION to the Ministerial policy in Abyssinia seems to be spreading in Italy. In the latest (December 15) number of the *Nuova Antologia* Signor A. di San Giuliano writes in a very opportunist vein to point out all the blunders that the government has been guilty of in its colonial policy—blunders both diplomatic and military. Not that the author objects to a colonial policy for Italy on general grounds, nor to the choice of Erythria for her present colonial venture, but he protests simply and solely because the condition of Italian finance will not permit of these expensive experiments. Italy, he maintains, should have been content for some years to come with holding Massowah; having once ventured on to the mainland, he now sees no help for it but to vigorously prosecute the war against King Menelik and break up the confederation of tribes which have been united, thanks entirely to Italian blundering. He deprecates, however, any further annexation of territory beyond the Mareb.

The *Civiltà Cattolica* continues month by month its bitter diatribes against Signor Crispi and its virulent abuse of all the political enemies of the Pope. No doubt there is much in the condition of Italy to excite the indignation of the pious Catholic, but it might be worth while for the Jesuit organ to consider whether a less aggressively hostile style of writing might not be adopted with advantage.

THE NEW BOOKS.

I. PROGRESS IN BIBLIOGRAPHY.

THE number of papers relating to bibliography read at the congresses of the present year affords remarkable evidence of the growing interest in this all-important question. On every hand it has been felt that the old haphazard way of chronicling the progress in knowledge is sadly inadequate to present needs. Every one who has had occasion to search for information on any topic in which he may be interested knows how difficult, how almost impossible, it is to discover what has already been written concerning it. How to stay this trouble, henceforward at least, is therefore no new problem, but during the past congress season it has been reconsidered from various interesting points of view.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The most ambitious to take up the matter was the International Conference of Bibliography which met at Brussels early in September. Here the question of universal bibliography was the order of the day, and it was decided that though it would be extremely desirable to have complete bibliographies of all existing works, it would not be possible to achieve that end now, at any rate not without the governmental aid of all countries. The Belgian government, however, seems to have taken the initiative, for there has been founded at Brussels an International Office of Bibliography.

This name does not imply that other governments are co-operating, but that the Belgian Office is making an attempt to deal with international literature. According to present arrangements the new office is compiling special bibliographies only—that is to say, topics which are considered important are selected, and everything that has been printed in relation to them, no matter in what language, is to be collected and classified. But here are dangers ahead, surely. Would it not be more satisfactory for each country to attend to its own literature? The language difficulty is no small matter, since it is generally admitted that titles must not be translated. A more serious drawback is the uncertainty which must attend the plan of wading through all matter issued from the press to pick out what has appeared on the particular subject under treatment, whatever it may happen to be.

SPECIAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

While all studious persons must admit that special bibliographies are in many ways admirable, a scheme which limits itself to the compilation of them at once prompts one to ask, When will every topic have been reached? Will there not ever remain a multitude of subjects whose turn may never come at all? Moreover, while a special bibliography is passing through the press is there not accumulating a mass of new literature in connection with the subject? And how are the old bibliographies to be kept up to date while new subjects are in hand? A cursory examination of some special bibliographies which have been published lately will perhaps show more clearly the difficulties of such a mode of procedure. But while we can appreciate some of these difficulties, we freely acknowledge our indebtedness to those who are toiling in the field of special bibliographical

research, and we are glad to be able to say that some of the most useful and meritorious of this work has been and is being done in our own country.

SOCIOLOGY.

In the department of sociology the most generally used bibliography, in the United States, is Bowker and Iles' *Readers' Guide*. This is a popular work, and makes no pretensions to completeness. It brings the subject down to 1891.

Under the auspices of the new office at Brussels there has just been issued a bulky bibliography of sociology and law. It is compiled by Messieurs La Fontaine and Otlet, and contains over four thousand references. It is not indicated what period the volume covers, nor is there a list of the publications whose contents the volume purports to represent. Judging by the references, it is chiefly review articles which are included, and the period is the end of 1894 and the beginning of 1895. Many of the articles referred to are in French, and as the French economic reviews are excellent, it is well that their contents are to be duly recorded. The classification is made on Mr. Melvil Dewey's decimal system, and thus no items are placed under more than one heading. Agricultural Statistics, for instance, may go under agriculture or under statistics, according to the cataloguer's pleasure. The only industrial questions referred to are agriculture, mining, pisciculture, and a few odd manufactures.

Since the bibliography is in no sense alphabetical it is difficult to see why the author's name should always precede the title of the article as if he were the chief subject. In this way some English names have suffered by transposition. Justin McCarthy, for instance, is Carthy, J., and Canon McColl is Coll, Mac. Many writers have no Christian names or initials accorded them at all. But sociology and law are unwieldy subjects, and there can have been no pretense at completeness. Nevertheless the book represents much labor, and those who are interested in sociology will be grateful to the Belgian government and the International Office of Bibliography for their heroic effort to grapple with the social question. Bibliographies of astronomy and philology are in preparation, so that instead of a complete bibliography of Belgian literature, these subjects are to be singled out and taken in hand on a universal plan, and meanwhile there will in all probability be considerable duplication of work.

A RAILROAD BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Several years ago there was included in the published catalogue of the Library of the Prussian Department of Public Works an extended list of railway books. So far as we are aware, this was the first important attempt at anything like a segregated bibliography of railways. Very recently the Leland Stanford Junior University has published a catalogue of the Hopkins Railway Library, a collection of literature begun by Mr. Timothy Hopkins, of San Francisco, while treasurer of the Southern Pacific, presented by him to the University in 1892, and since that time greatly augmented. The scope of

the collection is intended to embrace all subjects touching upon railway interests, and this systematic classed catalogue, now published in order that the collection may be made immediately useful to all interested, although making no pretensions to the title, really deserves to be regarded as the first railway bibliography in the English language. It occupies more than 200 double-columned octavo pages.

CANADIAN HISTORY.

A remarkable instance of private enterprise and industry in book-collecting has recently borne fruit in the publication of a bibliography of works relating to Canadian history.* The printed books and pamphlets described by M. Gagnon in this catalogue number 3,747 titles; the autograph letters and other manuscripts, 659. The compiler reckons as Canadian *incunabula* all those books printed before 1820.

PSYCHOLOGY.

A striking instance of duplication is afforded by two books on psychology. A few months ago a bibliography of psychology and cognate subjects for 1894 was published in this country. It contains over thirteen hundred references, and is classified under a number of headings and sub-headings. It includes books and review articles, and is probably a fairly complete bibliography of the subject for the year. But when a solitary subject is selected there is danger of omitting many items, while the difficulty of deciding between psychology and philosophy must often cause articles to be passed over altogether, or some to be included as psychology which might be classified with equal appropriateness as philosophy.

About the same time "*L'Année Psychologique*" was published in Paris. It is said to contain competent expositions of twelve hundred and seventeen publications of 1894, and has been described "as a book of absolutely German completeness and thoroughness." The Institut Philosophique of Louvain has just compiled a bibliography of philosophy. But with philosophy there is the additional difficulty of deciding between philosophy and ethics and even religion, and it will not be safe to presume that psychology and philosophy have even now received all their due.

SCIENCE.

The largest order of all is science, and it is the question of science bibliographies that has been most debated. Probably the science world stands in greatest need of the assistance to be derived from catalogues and indexes, but the task of satisfying the various demands of scientists is no light one. When the French Association for the Promotion of Science sat in congress at Bordeaux in August, the general question of science bibliographies was considered. Dr. Field propounded his scheme for a Zoological Record to the British Association, and an International Congress of Physiology, which met at Berne, discussed the question of a bibliography of physiology. Dr. Field, too, is anxious that a Bureau of physiology should be added to the Bureau of Zoology, admitting thereby that subjects have a great tendency to overlap, and that it is scarcely possible to do justice to one without getting involved in another. The *Revue Scientifique*, the American weekly called *Science*, and other scientific publications have continued the discus-

sion, but no feasible scheme has yet been evolved. The only practical outcome of it all so far seems to be a few general rules for making references of medical subjects, which Mr. James Blake Bailey, Librarian to the Royal College of Surgeons, drew up a few months ago in the *British Medical Journal*.

The World's Index Medicus.

The recent appointment of Dr. John S. Billings as superintending librarian of the consolidated New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, has drawn public attention to the fact that last year saw the completion of what had come to be regarded as this eminent bibliographer's life work—the well-known Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, United States Army.

Writing in the *Library Journal*, Dr. G. E. Wire, of the Newberry Library, Chicago, says of this great catalogue :

"It is rarely that a man is given to see the completion of so marvelous a bibliographical work as Dr. Billings has carried on for so many years. According to the postscript work was begun on this in 1873, and a specimen fasciculus was issued in 1876. But it was not until 1880 that the first volume was issued, and it has followed at the rate of one volume a year. The appropriation for this is \$10,000 a volume, and this makes the cost of publishing this catalogue \$160,000. This, as we understand, does not include the cost of preparing the manuscript. The name, Index Catalogue, is that given to it when it was in manuscript, and this name was adopted in printing.

"It is an index of articles in periodicals and translations as well as a catalogue of books and pamphlets, and in this particular follows the plan of both the Boston Athenæum and the Peabody Institute catalogues. As indicated in the preface, this form was that preferred by the majority of American physicians, who are accustomed to work from the subject, while European scientists work largely, if not wholly, from the author."

"The work, according to the postscript, was begun by several medical men from the army, and has since been continued by cataloguers or 'clerks,' as they are termed in the office of the Surgeon-General. The postscript gives the statistics of entries of the entire catalogue, from which it appears that the library contains 116,847 books and 191,598 pamphlets. The entire number of book subject entries is 168,557, and of periodical article entries is 511,112, nearly three times the book entries."

"This library has the best collection of medical periodicals and transactions in the world, and receives at least 1,000 current periodicals."

"This catalogue modestly does not profess to be a bibliography, but the catalogue of the largest medical library in the world; but as a matter of fact it is a most exhaustive bibliography of medical subjects. It is true that not every edition is represented, but it is safe to say there are few important editions which are not represented in this collection. The indexing of serial transactions, theses, and pamphlets more than makes up for any lack of editions."

In the postscript to the sixteenth volume of the catalogue, Dr. Billings states that sufficient material has accumulated to fill five additional volumes. The appropriation for the first of these supplements has been made, the matter is ready for the press, and there will be no interruption in the publication.

* Philéas Gagnon. *Essai de Bibliographie Canadienne : inventaire d'une bibliothèque, comprenant imprimés, manuscrits, estampes, etc., relatifs à l'histoire du Canada et des pays adjacents, avec des notes bibliographiques.* Québec : imprimé pour l'auteur. 1896.

II. RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

ECONOMICS, POLITICS, HISTORY, AND DESCRIPTION.

Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, Historical and Juridical. By Roger Foster. Vol. I. Octavo, pp. 721. Boston: Boston Book Company. \$4.50.

This work is noteworthy for its minute and exhaustive analytical review of constitutional provisions. The task which the author has set for himself includes an examination of the ordinary provisions of state constitutions, and a comparison with the constitutions of other countries. Mr. Foster devotes more than two hundred pages of his first volume to the subject of impeachment, presenting a detailed account of colonial and state impeachment trials. He is a well-known member of the New York bar, who has for years held a lectureship on constitutional law in the Yale University Law School, and whose preparation for the great task begun with this volume is exceptionally complete.

A History of Money and Prices: Being an Inquiry into Their Relations from the Thirteenth Century to the Present Time. By J. Schoenhof. 12mo, pp. 369. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

In this treatise, Mr. Schoenhof attacks the prevailing theory of the relation of the quantity of money in circulation to the prices of commodities, his own thesis being that prices rise and fall from causes which he terms "natural and inherent, independent of circulating money quantities." The elements which he considers as combining to determine prices are, wages, profit rates, expense of distribution of products, taxation and tariffs, interest and capital, transportation, monopolies and currency. He supports his contention by an elaborate historical argument.

Congressional Currency: An Outline of the Federal Money System. By Armistead C. Gordon. 12mo, pp. 234. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

A brief and convenient manual of a somewhat threadbare subject. "Congressional currency," as Mr. Gordon uses the phrase, means nothing more nor less than our national money in its several forms. It is assuredly difficult to say anything new on the currency question, and perhaps it may be regarded as a merit in Mr. Gordon's book that so little is attempted in it by way of original disquisition. The author tells what our money system is, and how it has been evolved. We should infer that he is opposed to any kind of government banking.

Giving and Getting Credit. A Book for Business Men. By Frederick B. Goddard. 12mo, pp. 217. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.

This little manual, prepared by the author of "The Art of Selling," is full of practical and timely suggestions to people in business. Mr. Goddard gives not only advice, but fresh and reliable information, on such topics as "Failures and Changes in Business Conditions," "Corporations," "The Mercantile Agency System," "Credit Guarantee or Indemnity System," "A Uniform Bankrupt Law," and "Panics." An appendix contains abstracts of the assignment, insolvency, and exemption laws of all the states and territories.

Politics and Patriotism. By Frederick W. Schultz. 12mo, pp. 496. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. \$1.25.

A business man's view of American political conditions, and particularly of the causes and results of modern municipal misgovernment. "The writer believes that this subject [corruption in city government] is one upon which he can speak authoritatively, because, during the greater part

of his life, he has mingled more or less with the element which creates and supports this evil."

Governments of the World To-day: An Outline for the Use of Newspaper Readers. By Hamblen Sears. 12mo, pp. 418. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. \$1.75.

In view of the accurate and annually revised information about governments furnished by such publications as the Statesman's Year Book, Mr. Sears' compilation seems almost a work of supererogation. However, through the medium of the Chautauqua-Century Press, the book will doubtless reach a large class of readers in this country who do not ordinarily see the political annuals. The equipment of maps might have been bettered.

Railways and Their Employees. By Ossian D. Ashley. 16mo, pp. 213. Chicago: Railway Age. \$1.

This series of papers, written by a railroad president for publication in the *Railway Age*, is particularly valuable for the information it presents concerning the practical success of railway relief and insurance funds, and other experiments in limited co-operation and profit-sharing. These facts deserve the most careful consideration on the part of railway employees and managers everywhere.

History of the Jews. By Professor H. Graetz. Vol. V. Octavo, pp. 774. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America. \$3.

This volume completes the English translation and condensation of Professor Graetz's standard work, covering the period 1648-1870. The Jewish Publication Society, however, announces a supplementary volume to contain a memoir of the author, a chronological analysis of Jewish history, an index of the five volumes, and a series of maps illustrative of the history at different periods. This additional volume will greatly facilitate the use of the history proper, to the successive installments of which the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* has called attention on the occasion of the appearance of each.

Stories from English History, from Richard II. to Charles I. By Rev. A. J. Church, M.A. 16mo, pp. 210. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

The second volume of Mr. Church's admirable "Stories from English History" covers that most interesting period beginning with Wat Tyler's rebellion and ending with the execution of Charles. "Hotspur and Glendower," "Jack Cade," "The Two Roses," "Bosworth Field," "Flodden Field," "The Great Cardinal," "The Great Chancellor," "The Great Armada," and "Sir Walter Raleigh" are among the chapter headings which indicate the topics chosen by Mr. Church for this popular mode of treatment.

The Minute Man on the Frontier. By W. G. Puddefoot. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

As Field Secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society, the Rev. Mr. Puddefoot has had peculiar opportunities for observing certain interesting phases of American frontier life which, with the frontier itself, are rapidly passing away. As may readily be guessed, "the minute man" of this book is the home missionary preacher, a type that has been known to our frontier for half a century and more. It may surprise some readers to find that several of Mr. Puddefoot's chapters are devoted to experiences in a state as old as Michigan, where it is still possible, by getting away from the railroads, to come upon primitive conditions. From the middle West Mr. Puddefoot takes us to Oklahoma and the other newer settlements in which the home missionary must be counted among the pioneers. It is the life of these devoted frontier preachers which Mr. Pud-

defoot describes in his book. The volume is appropriately illustrated.

The Hill-Caves of Yucatan. By Henry C. Mercer. Octavo, pp. 183. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.

Prof. Henry C. Mercer, Curator of the Museum of American and Prehistoric Archaeology at the University of Pennsylvania, who was in charge of the Corwith expedition, under the auspices of that institution, to search for evidence of man's antiquity in the caverns of Central America, has prepared an account of the expedition. Although the area covered by these explorations did not exceed one hundred miles in length by ten in breadth, twenty-nine caves were visited in sixty days, of which ten had been excavated. Thirteen had archaeological significance; six yielded valuable and three decisive results. The explorations were conducted during the first three months of 1895. The volume is fully illustrated from photographs made by members of the expedition.

The Gold Diggings of Cape Horn : A Study of Life in Tierra del Fuego and Patagonia. By John R. Spears. Octavo, pp. 329. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

This book is made up of notes taken by Mr. Spears while acting as reporter for the *New York Sun*, but newspaper reporting of so good a quality as this needs no apology when it appears in book form. Its style is easy, natural and never dull; the matter is fresh, interesting and important. The book has ample justification in the popular ignorance concerning the lands and the people of which it treats. It is much more than a description of gold diggings; it is really a social study. What Mr. Spears tells us about the results of missionary efforts among the Patagonian aborigines is disheartening, but the facts of the situation, however unpalatable, should no longer be concealed.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

Ruling Ideas of the Present Age. By Washington Gladden. 12mo, pp. 303. Boston and New York : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

This essay obtained the Fletcher prize for 1894 (Dartmouth College.) The general purpose of the foundation of



DR. WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

this prize was to set forth the merits of the Christian religion, and the particular subject assigned in 1894 was the question, "In what ways ought the conception of personal life and duty to be modified?" The "ruling ideas" of the age, Dr. Gladden finds to be comprehended in the modern doctrines of the immanence of Christ and the Kingdom of God. His discussion of such topics as "The Sacred and the Secular," "The Law of Property," "Religion and Politics,"

"Public Opinion," etc., is characteristic and suggestive. The wholesome, catholic spirit which pervades all of Dr. Gladden's writings is especially welcome in the handling of these controverted questions.

Heredity and Christian Problems. By Amory H. Bradford. 12mo, pp. 295. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

The Rev. Dr. Bradford's main purpose in this book of essays is not the presentation of newly discovered truth; the author takes facts which, as he says, have become the com-



DR. AMORY H. BRADFORD.

monplaces of science, and seeks to apply them to modern problems of life, with the hope that these scientific truths may be found to have a distinct value in the solution of such problems. Especially to be commended are the author's chapters on education, pauperism, and crime, in which the bearing of the great law of heredity on the progress of the race is clearly and profitably set forth.

The Christ of To-day. By George A. Gordon. 12mo, pp. 322. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Gordon's point of view is that of the present day preacher keenly alive to many of the pressing problems of our modern civilization and convinced of the adequacy of the Christian religion to cope with those problems when the teachings of its founder are fully and fairly presented and interpreted. Dr. Gordon declares that "every nation must work out its own theology," and his book is a masterly attempt to apply the great truths of Christianity to the American life of our time. "Christocentric" (a word more often used a few years ago than now) is the term which perhaps best characterizes Dr. Gordon's theological system. Due recognition is given to the noble foundation work of that prince among American theologians, Jonathan Edwards.

Practical Christian Sociology. By Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts. With an Introduction by Joseph Cook. 12mo, pp. 524. New York : Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Crafts offers no apologies for the title of his book, which seems to assume not only that Christian sociology has a definite place in the field of human knowledge, but that it is an "applied science." Leaving the debatable ground of systematic definition, on which Dr. Crafts makes no claims to speak with the authority of an expert, it suffices to say that the present volume consists of a series of lectures delivered at Princeton Theological Seminary and Marietta College on the questions of Sabbath reform, labor and capital, temperance, the ballot, civil service, Christian politics, im-

migration, municipal government, law and order, divorce, gambling, woman suffrage, and other social problems considered in their relations to one another, from the points of view of the church, the family, the employer and the employed, and the citizen. Half the book is occupied with appendices, which contain interesting records of reform progress, brought well up to date, and a wealth of citations and quotations of expert opinion on the topics treated.

A Study of Death. By Henry Mills Alden. 8vo, pp. 327. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

Mr. Alden is known to a comparatively large public as the poet, philosopher and man who gave it the book called "God in His World." A few are also aware that he is the keen, true and very kindly critic who invests the editorial management of *Harper's Magazine* with the fine atmosphere always breathed unconsciously from a man of great character. This new volume is worthy of its predecessor and of Mr.



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HENRY MILLS ALDEN.

Alden. It is a significant and reassuring thought that there is a writer among us who can, with such a title and such a subject, hold the attention and admiration of all people who have the capacity of thinking, and even latent responsiveness to poetry and religion—whether they be impatient young men, their worn fathers or mothers frightened into conventional formula.

The first book of Mr. Alden's "study" is devoted to two different views of death. First comes a physical view, "The Body of Death," in which he shows how the physical senses, with all their incapability of receiving the idea of finality, are merely dully astonished by the sight and can grasp no hint of the real mystery, which, as is reiterated again and again, is apparent only to closed eyes. Then comes a remarkable chapter, entitled "The Mystical Vision," which contains the keynote to the whole book.

"The Angel of Death is the invisible Angel of Life. . . . If we think of life apart from death our thought is partial, as if we would give flight to the arrow without bending the bow. No living movement either begins or is completed save through death. If the shuttle return not there is no web; and the texture of life is woven through this tropic movement."

This nobly poetic conception of the interdependence of life and death as being merely turning points in the human pulsation is very thoroughly worked out in a series of creative analogies. "In the nebular hypothesis science has presented us a view of the development of the universe from a nebulous expanse, to which, in its final dissolution, it must return. This immense pulsation is the grand cycle, the tropics of which evade human calculation."

Having endeavored in the next book to present the absolutely naïf attitude of primitive man toward death, Mr. Alden proceeds, in a parable of the prodigal son, which is applied to the planetary system, to further develop this inevitable pulsation from and back toward God in the lights of history and natural phenomena. This leads to the final book, *Death Unmasked*, where the historical view is narrowed to a scrutiny of the Hebrew race and the revelation of Jesus Christ as shown by St. Paul, and finally by the tendencies and development of Christianity. The deductions from history are of necessity in a very different key from the mystical abstractions in the beginning, which continually astonish one by the subtle assimilation and application of scientific facts, which assume an undreamt of significance from mere position. But Mr. Alden never loses the poetry, which breaks out in the earlier ground work of his structure in such charming and inspiring interludes as this:

"Death thus seen as essential is lifted above its temporary and visible accidents. . . . Sweeter than the honey which Samson found in the lion's carcass is the everlasting sweetness of Death; and it is a mystery deeper than the strong man's riddle.

"So is Death pure and clean, as is the dew that comes with the cool night when the sun has set; clean and white as the snowflakes that betoken the abscolution which winter gives, shriving the earth of all her summer wantonness and excess, when only the trees that yield balsam and an aromatic fragrance remain green, breaking the box of precious ointment for burial."

There is, moreover, an exultant note throughout, gained from the wider vision which comprehends all the bitterness of life as but part of one grand plan—"So does our faith comprehend our travail and sorrow, finding in these the true way of life and that there is no other way."

The Elements of Higher Criticism. By Andrew C. Zenos. 12mo, pp. 268. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.

This little book, by the professor of Biblical theology in McCormick Theological Seminary, is the first attempt to give a plain and straightforward exposition of the principles and methods of the so-called Higher Criticism as applied to the Old and New Testaments. Although brief, this manual of the subject by no means lacks in thoroughness. Professor Zenos has gone into the various questions involved most searchingly. While the results of the new criticism have been debated with much vigor in recent years, comparatively little has been known by the general reader about its methods. To describe these in a rational, non-controversial manner is the aim of this book. The author's point of view, if not that of the higher critics themselves, at least offers no bar to a fair and impartial consideration of their work.

Metaphors, Similes, and Other Characteristic Sayings of Henry Ward Beecher. Compiled from Discourses Reported by T. J. Ellinwood. 16mo, pp. 217. New York: Andrew J. Graham & Co. \$1.

Mr. T. J. Ellinwood, the well-known stenographic reporter of Beecher's sermons and other addresses, is entitled to much credit for this excellent selection of aphorisms from the utterances of the greatest of American pulpit orators. A series of such compilations is promised. The frontispiece of the initial volume is a rare likeness of Mr. Beecher never before published.

The Diary of a Japanese Convert. By Kanzo Uchimura. 16mo, pp. 212. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

This book contains, apparently, the frank and undisguised record of the thoughts and experiences of a self-

styled "heathen" in seeking a satisfactory basis of faith in the Christian religion. Quite apart from the theological bearings of this young convert's meditations, there is a certain charm in the candor and *naïveté* with which they are expressed. The indictment of some inconsistencies in our so-called Christian civilization, while not cynical, after the manner of the typical educated heathen, is not less effective.

The Proverbial Philosophy of Confucius. Compiled by Forster H. Jennings. With Preface by Hon. Pom Kwang Soh. 16mo, pp. 126. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

This volume is composed of brief quotations from the sacred books of China for each day in the year (no provision being made, however, for the occasional 29th of February). The philosopher "Mencius" is represented quite fully in this compilation, but merely, it would seem, as the mouth-piece of Confucianism. The book forms a convenient and useful contribution to popular Occidental knowledge of the greatest of Chinese classics.

History of Dogma. By Dr. Adolph Harnack. Translated from the German by Neil Buchanan. Vol. I. Octavo, pp. 886. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

American students of theology who do not read German with facility will now rejoice in the long-awaited English translation of Harnack's monumental work, the first volume of which has just appeared. These earlier chapters of the work are regarded by the author as the most important of all. They have given rise to much controversy among scholars, and they contain some of the principal changes made by the author in revising for the second and third editions. The reader of the English translation has the benefit, therefore, of the very latest results of contemporary investigation.

The Shepherd Psalm. By F. B. Meyer, B. A. 12mo, pp. 193. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.25.

The Rev. F. B. Meyer, of London, who has endeared himself to hosts of Americans, through his books and especially through his summer lectures at Northfield, is the author of a well-known commentary on the Twenty-third Psalm, which has been brought out this season in a beautiful "Northfield edition," daintily illustrated.

The Historical Deluge in its Relation to Scientific Discovery and to Present Questions. By Sir J. William Dawson, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 56. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 25 cents.

Sir William Dawson, the world-famed Canadian geologist, is perhaps the most competent of all living writers to discuss the parallelism between the Biblical account and nature's testimony, touching the experiences through which this planet of ours has passed. Dr. Dawson is a scientist whose knowledge has never shaken his faith.

Christianity and Our Times. By R. P. Brorup. Paper, 12mo, pp. 228. Chicago: International Book Company. 25 cents.

This is a somewhat dogmatic and controversial little book, but is both able and strong; and some of its chapters are particularly useful and timely. Its theology is that of evangelical orthodoxy.

An Outline of Systematic Theology. By E. H. Johnson, D.D.; and of Ecclesiology, by Henry G. Weston, D.D. Octavo, pp. 401. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$2.50.

The Rev. Dr. Johnson's work on Systematic Theology is already well known to theological students, and its appearance in a revised and enlarged second edition is evidence of its practical acceptability. Dr. Johnson is a professor in the Crozier Theological Seminary. The Rev. Dr. Weston, President of the Seminary, adds to this volume an outline of Ecclesiology.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Outline of the Philosophy of English Literature. By Greenough White, A.M. Part I.—The Middle Ages. 12mo, pp. 286. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Mr. White begins his discussion with the twelfth century giving cogent reasons for omitting, in this connection, an extended treatment of the early, or Anglo-Saxon, period. He traces the literary development of the race with great thoroughness, devoting to the personal lives of writers rather less attention than is customary in treatises of this character. He has made an effort to grasp the significance, for his purposes, of many historical facts which are commonly neglected by the student of literature. The book is full of extremely suggestive collateral reading for a course in English history.

André Chénier: A Memorial. By Louis R. Heller. 12mo, pp. 165. New York: Home Book Company. \$1.25.

A sympathetic tribute to the genius and character of the poet-martyr of the French Revolution, who was guillotined at Paris in 1794, at the age of 32. Chénier's mother was a beautiful and cultivated Greek woman. The poet's own early life was passed in the Orient, and both French and Greek characteristics are strikingly revealed in his work. In the present volume the introductory sketch of Chénier is followed by selections from his prose and poetry, and the American reading public is offered access to the writings of one of the remarkable literary spirits of those troubled times.

The Laureates of England from Ben Jonson to Alfred Tennyson. By Kenyon West. 12mo, pp. 479. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.

The poets laureate are represented in this volume by selections from their works, prefaced by brief biographical sketches and critical notes. Considerably more space is given to Tennyson and Wordsworth than to any of their predecessors. Mr. West's introductory essay (reproduced from the *Century Magazine*) treats of the origin and significance of the laureateship. The claims in behalf of Chaucer, Spenser, and others, are carefully examined in this paper, and the historical reasons given for regarding Ben Jonson as the first poet to hold the laureateship as it now exists. The book is beautifully illustrated by Frederick C. Gordon.

Daniel Defoe's Journal of the Plague Year. Edited, with notes and introduction, by George Rice Carpenter. 12mo, pp. 253. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

The house of Longmans, Green & Co. has begun the publication of a series of "English Classics," under the editorship of Prof. George Rice Carpenter, of Columbia College. Daniel Defoe's "Journal of the Plague Year" very properly has a place in this series. Besides useful notes on the text, the editor supplies an introduction containing a good brief account of Defoe's life and literary labors, and helpful suggestions to teachers and students. This excellent reprint of the "Journal" offers a good medium through which to make the acquaintance of the author of "Robinson Crusoe," and there are few more interesting personalities in the annals of English literature.

Four Years of Novel Reading. Edited by Richard G. Moulton, M.A. 12mo, pp. 100. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 50 cents.

Professor Moulton represents that small class of novel-readers who read for a serious purpose—for a "study." This little book records the experiences of a club formed in a mining village of Northumberland, England, as an experiment in novel-reading calisthenics. The plan consisted in having read by all the members of the club the same novel at the same time, while the suggestions of literary experts were to be followed in noting points for study. The four years' experience of this club is given, together with certain definite results in the form of essays by members. The work of this English club of novel-readers is full of suggestion to university extension centres and similar organizations engaged in the systematic study of fiction.

Daniel Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration. Edited, with notes and an introduction, by Fred Newton Scott, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 200. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

We are glad to note that Webster's most famous oration has a place among the "English Classics." Three other great speeches by Webster—"The Completion of the Bunker Hill Monument," "Adams and Jefferson," and "The Character of Washington"—are appended, and all have been edited with painstaking care. Dr. Scott furnishes useful biographical and critical notes, suggestions to teachers of English, historical details related to the delivery of each of the addresses included in the volume, and an elaborate bibliography.

FICTION.

Tommy Atkins of the Ramchunders. By Robert Blatchford. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Edward Arnold. \$1.25.

The author of "Merrie England," that remarkable exposition of socialism, which appeared somewhat more than a year ago in England and has already reached a sale of a million copies, now essays a new rôle. His story of English barracks life is a strong and telling piece of realistic writing. It is by no means free from coarseness, for the life which it describes is coarse; but one who seeks to know thoroughly English life of to-day in the social strata from which the British Army is recruited will find in Mr. Blatchford's novel a graphic and vivid portraiture.

London Idylls. By J. W. Dawson. 12mo, pp. 327. Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. J. W. Dawson's stories of life in London are full of dramatic intensity and as far as possible, from the commonplace. They are more powerful than pleasant, and show powers of observation and expression of high order.

The American in Paris. By Eugene Coleman Savidge. 12mo, pp. 273. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

The sub-title of this book, as it appears on the title page, informs us that it is "a biographical novel of the Franco-Prussian war, and the siege and commune of Paris, from an American standpoint." We are informed in the preface that Bismarck, Moltke, William I., Napoleon III., Eugénie, Thiers, Favre, Labouchère, MacMahon, Bazaine, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Washburne and Zola, are the authors of the words they speak in this volume. Dr. Savidge has woven a large amount of authentic material into the form of a readable story.

A Daughter of Eve. By Honoré de Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo, pp. 332. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

Ascanio. By Alexandre Dumas. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 311-337. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50, \$3.

The War of Women. By Alexandre Dumas. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 334-315. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50, \$3.

Black: The Story of a Dog. By Alexandre Dumas. 12mo, pp. 411. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25, \$1.50.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

University of the State of New York. Extension Bulletin No. 10. Extension of University Teaching in England and America. By James E. Russell. Paper, 8vo, pp. 107. Albany. 15 cents.

In July, 1893, the Regents of the University of the State of New York appointed Prof. James E. Russell, then of New York, but now of the University of Colorado, a special commissioner to visit European educational institutions and report on whatever he might find of most importance to New York educationists. He selected as the subject of his report the University Extension movement, and the com-



BISHOP SPALDING, OF PEORIA.

pleted document, as now presented, is full of material of great value of those interested in that movement. An annotated German translation of this bulletin under the title *Die Volks-Hochschulen in England und Amerika* has been published at Leipsic.

University of the State of New York. Extension Bulletin No. 11. Study Clubs. Paper, 8vo, pp. 230. Albany. 25 cents.

The University Extension Department at Albany has issued a bulletin on the subject of study clubs, giving forms of constitutions suitable for such clubs, brief accounts of organizations for aiding study clubs, a list of the registered New York clubs, programmes of study used by such clubs, and statistics of many study clubs and reading circles in New York and elsewhere. Like most of the University publications, this bulletin covers its topic exhaustively.

A History of Greece for Colleges and High Schools. By Philip Van Ness Myers, L.H.D. 12mo, pp. 577. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.40.

This is practically a new book and should not be confused with Professor Myers' "Eastern Nations and Greece," an earlier work designed for more elementary students; the present volume is adapted to college, as well as high school use. Professor Myers has been unusually successful as a writer of historical text-books, his "History of Rome," "Mediæval and Modern History" and "General History" having come into very general use within the past few years, and having received the heartiest commendations of school and college instructors. The "Greece" contains eight colored maps, eleven sketch maps, and some eighty illustrations. The typography is excellent.

Means and Ends of Education. By J. L. Spalding. 16mo, pp. 233. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.

Bishop Spalding's helpful writings on educational topics have attracted more than common attention of late, partly

because of their author's relation to the founding of the Catholic University at Washington, but largely because of the really valuable truths which they emphasize and which deserve all the currency that can be given them. The present collection includes the Bishop's Notre Dame jubilee address on "The Making of One's Self," a paper on "Woman and Education," and discussions of "The Scope of Public School Education" and "The Religious Element in Education," together with the Baltimore Plenary Council discourse on "The Higher Education," which led to the founding of the Catholic University, and two stimulating addresses on "Truth and Love."

A Working Manual of American History for Teachers and Students. By William H. Mace. 12mo, pp. 297. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. \$1.

This Manual is full of helpful suggestions to students and teachers, references to authorities, and extracts from original documents. In arrangement of materials, conventional divisions are ignored, and the author adheres to his purpose of making the book illustrate the development and persistence of ideas and institutions in American history.

A School History of the United States. By Susan Pendleton Lee. Octavo, pp. 612. Richmond, Va.: B. F. Johnson Publishing Co. \$1.50.

This school history has been written from the Southern point of view, and is intended to meet the demand which has arisen in the South for a history of our country which shall give a full and fair statement of the South's side in the long controversy which ended with the Civil War.

The Principles of Argumentation. By George Pierce Baker. 12mo, pp. 424. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.25.

Professor Baker has devoted an entire text-book to a subject which, notwithstanding its importance, is frequently dismissed with a chapter or two in a school or college manual of rhetoric. It goes without saying that lawyers and parliamentarians would profit from a study of such a work as this quite as much as the Harvard students for whom it was chiefly intended; but if editors, preachers, and all people who write or speak with a view to producing conviction in the minds of their fellow men, would master the principles of the book and apply them in public discourse, the proportion of error now abroad in the land would be reduced, and the proportion of truth and sense correspondingly increased.

The Psychology of Number and its Applications to Methods of Teaching Arithmetic. By James A. McLellan, A.M., LL.D., and John Dewey, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

The latest volume to appear in Appletons' "International Education Series" is devoted to that very imperfectly understood subject, the psychology of number. This discussion derives special importance from its bearings on the practical question of method in teaching arithmetic—a "vexed question" with school teachers the country over.

Responsive Readings Selected from the Bible and Arranged under Subjects for Common Worship. By Henry Van Dyke. 12mo, pp. 337. Boston: Ginn & Co. 85 cents.

An arrangement of Scriptural selections well adapted for use in exercises of worship in colleges and schools. (It was originally prepared for the Chapel of Harvard University.) The imprecatory Psalms have been omitted, and each selection is complete in itself, with a central thought.

The Academy Song-Book; for Use in Schools and Colleges. By Charles H. Levermore, Ph.D., assisted by Frederic Reddall. Quarto, pp. 378. Boston: Ginn & Co.

This Song-Book, the preface states, is intended to furnish music for all occasions in the daily life of schools and colleges. The introductory portion, for which Mr. Frederic Reddall is solely responsible, contains the outlines of a scheme of instruction in vocal music adapted to graded

school needs. The second part consists of national and patriotic songs, the third of school and college songs, the fourth of familiar, long-lived songs, and the fifth part of devotional songs and hymns. The selection of these songs is chiefly the work of Dr. Levermore, who has exercised rare discrimination in the task. The general result is a book which seems likely to become the most popular and widely used of its class.

Elements of Pedagogics. By J. N. Patrick, A.M. 12mo, pp. 224. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 85 cents.

This little work is intended for those who have not already studied the science of pedagogy, and its treatment of the subject is necessarily elementary. The first part of the book is devoted to a presentation of the ground principles of educational psychology, and the second to special topics in the field of practical pedagogics.

The Philosophy of School Management. By Arnold Tompkins. 12mo, pp. 236. Boston: Ginn & Co. 85 cents.

Public school teachers and others who are familiar with "The Philosophy of Teaching," by Arnold Tompkins, will be interested in a complementary volume by the same author dealing with the more practical problems of pedagogics suggested in the former work.

Froebel's Gifts. By Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. 16mo, pp. 209. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

Of the three volumes forming a series devoted to the "Republic of Childhood" (the Kindergarten), this is the first and in many respects, perhaps, the most fundamental



KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN (MRS. RIGGS).

and important. It is based on an experience of fifteen years in kindergarten work. It is addressed to the rapidly increasing number of teachers and mothers who are seeking more light on the teachings of Froebel. The writers have produced a singularly attractive book. They have not fallen into the ruts of pedagogical literature, and their style is free from pedantry in a refreshing degree. No happier introduction to Froebel's mysteries than this little handbook affords could be desired.

Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women. Autobiographical Sketches by Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell. 12mo, pp. 265. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Blackwell has drawn freely upon old journals and correspondence in compiling this interesting record of her early medical studies and subsequent experiences in America and Europe. She was the first woman to receive a medical degree; this was given her in 1849 by the University of Geneva, in western New York, as no city college would open its doors to a woman. In after years Dr. Blackwell, with her sister Emily, was active as a pioneer of the movement for the medical education of women in the United States.

Die Monate. By Heinrich Seidel; **Das Heidedorf**, by Adalbert Stifter; **Der Lindenbaum**, and Other Stories, by Heinrich Seidel. Edited for school use. 12mo. New York: American Book Company. 25 cents each.

It is enough to say of these three attractively made little volumes that they are excellent editions of good pieces of German literature, and ought to prompt the American study of the German language and letters.

Der Praktische Deutsch. By U. Jos. Bailey. 16mo, pp. 251. New York: William R. Jenkins. \$1.

This is not a school book but a practical manual to help the grown-up learner to get a ready and correct knowledge of German for everyday conversational purposes. It is a good book, arranged after the plan of Paul Bercy's *Le Français Pratique*.

Longman's "Ship" Literary Readers. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Longman's series of readers is certainly worthy the attention of primary teachers.

The Youth's Plutarch's Lives for Boys and Girls. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Edward S. Ellis, A.M. 16mo, pp. 237. New York: The Woolfall Company. 50 cents.

The Vicar of Wakefield. By Oliver Goldsmith. Eclectic English Classics. 12mo, pp. 207. New York: American Book Company. 35 cents.

The Comedy of "As You Like It." By William Shakespeare. Eclectic English Classics. 12mo, pp. 102. New York: American Book Company. 20 cents.

Selected Lives from Cornelius Nepos. Edited for the use of schools, with notes and vocabulary, by Arthur W. Roberts, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 150. Boston: Ginn & Co. 85 cents.

The Youth's Classical Dictionary for Boys and Girls. Edited by Edward S. Ellis, M.A. 16mo, pp. 208. New York: The Woolfall Company. 50 cents.

Outline Studies in the History of the United States. By Francis H. White, A.M. Octavo, pp. 107. New York: American Book Company. 30 cents.

Outlines of Psychology. By Henry G. Williams, A.M. 12mo, pp. 151. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 75 cents.

Elementary Greek Education. By Frederick H. Lane. 12mo, pp. 85. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

The Sentence Method of Teaching Reading, Writing and Spelling. By George L. Farnham, M.A. 12mo, pp. 55. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.

Four Years in Number: An Inductive Arithmetic for Children. By Mary A. Bacon. 12mo, pp. 283. Boston: Ginn & Co. 50 cents.

The Teacher and the Parent: A Treatise upon Common-School Education. By Charles Northend, A.M. 12mo, pp. 320. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. \$1.

Ekkehard: The Love and Adventures of a German Poet-Monk in the Tenth Century. By Joseph Viktor von Scheffel. With an introduction and notes by W. H. Carruth, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 530. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.25.

Märchen und Erzählungen für Ansänger. Edited, with vocabulary and questions in German on the text, by H. A. Guerber. 12mo, pp. 161. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 60 cents.

German Historical Prose. Selected and edited with notes by Hermann Schoenfeld, Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 218. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 80 cents.

Selections for French Composition. By C. H. Grandgent. 12mo, pp. 147. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 50 cents.

Lectures Courantes. Par C. Fontaine, B.L., L.D. 12mo, pp. 238. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. \$1.

Moliere's Les Precieuses Ridicules. Edited, with introduction, notes and vocabulary, by Marshall W. Davis, A.B. 12mo, pp. 238. Boston: Ginn & Co. 85 cents.

Cornelle's Le Cid. Edited, with introduction and notes, by F. M. Warren. 12mo, pp. 163. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 80 cents.

French Idioms and Proverbs. By Victor F. Bernard. 12mo, pp. 111. New York: William R. Jenkins. 25 cents.

La Fille de Roland. A Drama in Four Acts. By Henri de Bornier. Paper, 12mo, pp. 129. New York: William R. Jenkins. 25 cents.

Athalie. By Racine. With a biography and notes by C. Fontaine, B.L., L.D. New York: William R. Jenkins. 50 cents.

Places and Peoples. Edited and annotated by Jules Luquens, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 213. Boston: Ginn & Co. 85 cents.

The Letter of James the Just. In eight forms. Arranged for college classes by M. Woolsey Stryker, D.D., LL.D. 12mo, pp. 22. Boston: Ginn & Co. 85 cents.

Old Greek Stories. By James Baldwin. Eclectic School Readings, Third Reader Grade. 12mo, pp. 208. New York: American Book Company.

Fairy Stories and Fables. Retold by James Baldwin. Eclectic School Readings, Second Reader Grade. 12mo, pp. 176. New York: American Book Company. 35 cents.

Stories for Children. By Mrs. Charles A. Lane. Eclectic School Readings, First Reader Grade. 12mo, pp. 104. New York: American Book Company. 25 cents.

The Sixth Book of Homer's Odyssey. Edited for the use of schools, by Charles W. Bain. 16mo, pp. 108. Boston: Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

Mental Arithmetic. By G. A. Wentworth, A.M. 16mo, pp. 190. Boston: Ginn & Co.

Exercises in Old English. By Albert S. Cook. 12mo, pp. 68. Boston: Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

SCIENCE.

Darwin, and After Darwin. By the late George John Romanes, M.A. Part II. Post-Darwinian Questions, Heredity and Utility. 12mo, pp. 354. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. \$1.50.

The second volume in the series by Professor Romanes entitled "Darwin, and After Darwin" is given up to the discussion of heredity and utility. These chapters were in type before the author's death, but had not been finally corrected. In them Romanes avows his dissent, on certain points, from the writings of Wallace and other modern biologists. An

excellent photogravure portrait of Professor Romanes forms the frontispiece of the present volume.

Life and Love. By Margaret Warner Morley. Octavo, pp. 314. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

The purpose of this new work by the author of "A Song of Life" is clearly implied in the following sentence which we quote from the introduction: "To understand the universality of the reproductive instinct in all the life of the earth, to understand the meaning and power of the sex-instinct, the grandeur of the sex-idea and the immense beauty of its manifestations,—is necessary to the understanding of human love, and is the immediate duty of our day." Miss Morley has attempted a brief exposition of this subject, and her task has been performed with the greatest delicacy and tact. The examples taken from animal and plant life are all instructive and helpful in the elucidation of the main theme. The illustrations of the book which are skillfully and effectively done, are all the work of the author herself.

Elementary Physical Geography. By Ralph S. Tarr, B.S. 12mo, pp. 519. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.40.

Professor Tarr, of Cornell University, has succeeded in producing an altogether attractive as well as reliable manual of physical geography. A mass of new material by way of illustration has been introduced. Photographs of American scenery have been utilized to an extent wholly unprecedented in works of this class, and every picture illustrates some important point in the text. The physiographic side of the subject is emphasized throughout the book. A more interesting text-book for the use of American students can hardly be imagined.

Lakes of North America: A Reading Lesson for Students of Geography and Geology. By Israel C. Russell. Octavo, pp. 135. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.65.

The intimacy of the relation sustained by geology to its sister science of geography is well brought out in this little volume by Professor Russell, who modestly entitles his study "A Reading Lesson for Students of Geography and Geology." Many of the facts presented in this book were gathered by the author during thirteen years' work on the U. S. Geological Survey. The facilities for travel and observation enjoyed by Professor Russell have been unusual, and he has also availed himself of the records of explorations made by others in this interesting field.

The Soil: Its Nature, Relations, and Fundamental Principles of Management. By F. H. King. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The "Rural Science Series," representing the truly scientific spirit which now pervades our leading schools of agriculture, is an attempt to popularize fundamental agricultural laws and at the same time to inculcate practical lessons in the art of tilling the soil. The initial volume, which treats of the nature and management of the soil itself, is a real contribution to the literature of the subject, not so much in the presentation of newly-discovered truths as in the compact and interesting method which it employs of stating principles already known and understood, but only partially applied by the farmer and the horticulturist. The book contains suggestive chapters on farm drainage, irrigation and the use of fertilizers.

Elements of Plant Anatomy. By Emily L. Gregory, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 148. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.85.

The appearance of a manual of plant anatomy is an indication of the progress of botanical science among us. Heretofore, the subject has been merely suggested in text-books of botany, but it is now deemed essential as a preliminary to the study of plant physiology proper. Professor Gregory's little book is designed "to furnish a brief outline of the elementary principles of anatomy in a form available to all students of botany who wish to use this science in any direction." Dr. Gregory is professor of botany in Barnard Col-

lege, and this book contains the substance of lectures given in that institution.

Alternating Electric Currents. By Edwin J. Houston, Ph.D., and A. E. Kennelly, Sc.D. 16mo, pp. 225. New York: The W. J. Johnston Co. \$1.

The "Elementary Electro-Technical Series," of which this little book is the opening volume, represents a praiseworthy effort on the part of the publishers to provide the general public with accurate and intelligible information concerning such branches of electrical science as have a popular interest. Besides the subject of alternating currents, which receives able expert treatment in this first volume, the series will deal with electric heating, electro-magnetism, electro-therapeutics, arc and incandescent lighting, electric motors and street railways, telephony and telegraphy. It will thus be seen that a great range of practical interests has been considered by the publishers, and if future volumes succeed as well as the present in eliminating ultra-technical terminology, the series will be of interest and profit to the great body of general readers with limited technical training for whom it was primarily intended.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Wonders of Modern Mechanism: A Résumé of Recent Progress in Mechanical, Physical and Engineering Science. By Charles Henry Cochrane. Octavo, pp. 402. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.

Among the new topics exploited by Mr. Cochrane (who is a mechanical engineer) in this volume, we note, the modern construction of business blocks, the kineto-phonograph, electric pleasure boats, the ocean "greyhounds," horseless vehicles, bicycle manufacture, the chaining of Niagara Falls, electric locomotives, the making of aluminum, and progress in printing; but this list of headings by no means exhausts the catalogue of subjects covered by Mr. Cochrane's book, which is quite an encyclopædia of mechanical lore. Both text and illustrations are brought up to date in all essential particulars.

The American Annual of Photography and Photographic Times Almanac for 1896. Edited by Walter E. Woodbury. Paper, 12mo, pp. 371. New York: The Scrivener & Adams Company. 75 cents.

The "Annual" for 1896 contains more than fifty contributed articles of value to amateur photographers, besides the usual amount of condensed and tabulated information for ready reference, and over two hundred illustrations, most of which are reproductions of the finest work produced by the leading artist photographers of this and other countries. This is the tenth volume in the series, and the publication seems to have become indispensable to the photographers' fraternity.

The Blue Book for Amateur Photographers. American edition, 1895. By Walter Sprange. 16mo, pp. 337. Beach Bluff, Mass.: Published by the Author. 75 cents.

This invaluable handbook for photographers contains a calendar of important camera exhibitions extended through April, 1896, full revised lists of photographic societies at home and abroad, a list of professional photographers and dealers in supplies in all parts of the world, and much other useful information. Interspersed through the volume are various specimens of the work of amateurs in the art. Photographers of all sorts and conditions find use for the "Blue Book."

Six Months at the World's Fair. By Mrs. Mark Stevens. Octavo, pp. 382. Detroit: Free Press Printing Co.

This belated piece of World's Fair literature will be of special interest to the people of Michigan, giving as it does the impressions of a visitor from that state. The volume is made up, as the sub-title states, of "a little here and a little there of the great white city."

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. February.

Some Memories of Hawthorne. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.
Some Tennessee Bird Notes. Bradford Torrey.
The Biblioph. Leon H. Vincent.
Unclaimed Estates. H. Sidney Everett.
The Presidency and Mr. Reed.
Don Quixote. Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. February.

Modern Shipbuilding Tools. J. A. Gray.
A Steam Plant for a Small Electric Light and Power Station.
Saving Steam in an Oil Refinery. Charles E. Emery.
Long Distance Electric Power Transmission in the United States.
Water Power. Samuel Webber.
Carborundum: What It Is and How It Is Made. F. A. J. Fitzgerald.
Origin and Evolution of the Drop Hammer. F. C. Billings.

Century Magazine.—New York. February.

Certain Worthies and Dames of Old Maryland. J. W. Palmer.
Story of the Development of Africa. Henry M. Stanley.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—XVI. W. M. Sloane.
The Palmerston Ideal in Diplomacy. Edward M. Chapman.
Three Letters from James Russell Lowell. Mary A. Clarke.
The Convent Under Arms. J. G. Vibert.
The Night School. J. G. Vibert.
Puis de Chavannes. Kenyon Cox.
Pope Leo XIII. and His Household. F. Marion Crawford.
Nelson at Cape St. Vincent. A. T. Mahan.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. February.

Walrus Hunting in the Arctic Regions. Lewis L. Dyche.
Mesmer, Animal Magnetism and Hypnotism. Joseph Jastrow.
American Artists' Association of Paris. E. H. Wuerpel.
Some Notes About Venezuela. Thomas E. Dawley, Jr.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. February.

Grand Opera in New York. Joseph Herbert.
Manxland; or, the Isle of Man.
Winter in New York.

Engineering Magazine. New York. February.

Jingoism; or, the War Upon Domestic Industry. Edward Atkinson.
The Trade and Industry of South America. Emilio M. Amorós.
Gold Mining in the Southern States. H. B. C. Nitze.
The Commercial Exploitation of Electricity. B. E. Greene.

Limits and Possibilities of the Gas Engine. G. Richmond.
The Railroad Accident and Emergency Service. W. L. Derr.
Architectural Sculpture in the United States. R. Sturgia.
Locating a Public Water Supply. D. W. Mead.
The Free Port of Copenhagen. P. Vedel.
The Stubborn Opposition to Inventions. W. C. Dodge.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. February.

The Ancestors of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Mrs. Roger A. Pryor.
Garibaldi in London. Howard Paul.
Art Students in Paris.
The Social Settlement in America. Rufus R. Wilson.
West Point Sketches. Carl J. Becker.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. February.

Studio Life in Paris. L. Jerrold and A. Hornblow.
O Rare 'Gene Field. Cleveland Moffett.
What the Bicycle Does for the Muscles. H. E. Morrow.
Music in America.—X. G. W. Chadwick.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. February.

The New Baltimore. Stephen Bonsal.
On Snow Shoes to the Barren Ground.—III. C. W. Whitney.
St. Clair's Defeat. Theodore Roosevelt.
Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.—XI. L. de Conte.
The German Struggle for Liberty.—XXVII. Poultney Bigelow.
The Passing of the Fur-Seal. Henry L. Nelson.
Precognitions of Insanity. Forbes Winslow.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. February.

Abraham Lincoln. Ida M. Tarbell.
The Fastest Railroad Run Ever Made. H. P. Robinson.
A Century of Painting. Will H. Low.
The Tragedy of Garfield's Administration. Murat Halstead.
Chapters from a Life. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. February.

The Cradle of the Washingtons. Arthur Branscombe.
Photography as a Fine Art. Kathryn Staley.
The Forty Immortals. George Holme.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. February.

Life in the Altitudes: The Colorado Health Plateau. L. M. Iddings.
History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States.—XI. E. B. Andrews.
Design in Bookbinding. S. T. Pridaux.
The Ascent of Mount Ararat. H. F. B. Lynch.
Hunting Musk Ox with the Dog Riba. Frank Russell.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. December.

Modern Photographic Processes of Illustration. Max Madder.
Beginner's Column.—XXV: Lenses. John Clarke.
When are Silver Prints Liable to Fade? L. Baekeland.

American Historical Review.—New York. (Quarterly.) January.

Ferrand Martinez and the Massacres of 1301. H. C. Lea.
Radisson and Groscheillers. Henry C. Campbell.
The Whigs of Colonial New York. C. H. Levermore.
Western State-Making in the Revolutionary Era.—II. F. J. Turner.
Office Seeking During Washington's Administration. G. Hunt.
The People the Best Governors." Harry A. Cushing.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) January.

Business Men and Social Theorists. C. R. Henderson.
The State and Semi-Public Corporations. A. W. Small.
Anti-Monopoly Legislation in the United States. J. D. Forrester.
Sociology and Anthropology. Lester F. Ward.
Scope and Method of Folk-Psychology. W. I. Thomas.
Recent Sociological Tendencies in France. J. H. Tufts.
Christian Sociology.—III. The Family. S. Mathews.
The Province of Sociology. George E. Vincent.

The American Magazine of Civics.—New York. January.

The Obligations of Christian Citizenship. C. A. L. Richards.
The United States Government: A Dual Organization. H. H. Perry.
Scientific Temperance Instruction. Albert F. Newton.
The Law of Demand in Work. William B. Chisholm.
Reality vs. Romance in Economics. T. E. Willson.
The Monroe Doctrine and Its History. W. F. Burroughs.
The Ethics of Commerce. Allen R. Foote.
A Workingman's Plea for American Homes. John B. Hammond.
Practical Bimetallism and Ideal Protection. Frank Rosewater.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. January.

The Smithsonian Institution.—I. H. C. Bolton.
Principles of Taxation. D. A. Wells.
A Student's Recollections of Huxley. Angelo Hellprin.
The Botanical Garden of Buitenzorg, Java. A. Tisserandier.
Helium, Its Identification and Properties. C. A. Young.
Scientific Temperance. David Starr Jordan.
The Geological Work of the Air. Stanislaus Mennier.
New Outlooks in the Science and Art of Medicine. T. M. Prudden.
Suggestibility, Automatism and Kindred Phenomena.—II. W. R. Newbold.
Studies of Childhood.—XIV. The Child as an Artist. J. Sully.
The Fifth International Prison Congress. Samuel J. Barrows.

Both Sides of Profit-Sharing. Frederic G. Mather.
Professional Institutions.—IX. Architect. Herbert Spencer.
The Electric Furnace in Chemistry. M. H. Moissan.

The Arena.—Boston. January.

America's Seven Great Poets.—II.
An Inspired Preacher. R. E. Bisbee.
Representative Women on the Single Tax.
A Universal Ratio—A Silver Bill to Suit Both Parties
Postal Telegraphy. Lyman Abbott.
Government Control of the Telegraph. W. L. Wilson.
The Telegraph Monopoly. Frank Parsons.
The Bond and the Dollar. John Clark Ridpath.
Count Tolstoi's Philosophy of Life. E. H. Crosby.
Spiritualization of Education in America. Lillian Whiting
The Utopia of Sir Thomas More. B. O. Flower.

Art Amateur.—New York. January.

A Reaction from Realism. David Malcolm.
Marine Painting in Water Colors.—IV. R. Jarvis
The Study of Human Expression.—III.
Teaching the Child to Draw.—III. S. Nourse.
Elementary Drawing.—IV. E. M. Hallowell.

Art Interchange.—New York. January.

Some Recollections of Corot. A. Hallard.
Artistry in Iron.—II. N. E. Greenlaw.
Wedgwood and Wedgwood Ware.—II. Mrs. N. R. Monach.
Industrial Art Education in the United States.—II.
Pen and Ink Drawing.—I. George Wharton Edwards.

Bachelor of Arts.—New York. January.

An English Athlete in America. F. S. Horan.
Concerning Humor. James L. Ford.
Instead of Fraternities at Princeton. Jesse L. Williams.
Debate in American Colleges. Marion M. Miller.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio (Quarterly.) January.

The Fourth Gospel and the Critics. W. L. Ferguson.
William Wordsworth. Theodore W. Hunt.
The Hebrew Cosmogony. Charles B. Warring.
Christianity and the Evolution of Rational Life. J. T. Gu-lick.
Abraham at Bonn. Owen H. Gates.
"The Gospel of St. Paul." Frank H. Foster.
An Appeal from a Verdict of History. W. E. Barton.
Greek Elements in Modern Religious Thought. E. S. Carr.
Classification of Social Phenomena. Arthur Fairbanks.
A Point of View. Edward W. Bemis.
Monopoly by Patents. Z. S. Holbrook.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. January.

Recollections of Thomas Carlyle.
Recent French Novels.
Sir W. Fraser's Book of Annandale. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Chateau-Hunting in France. Mrs. Courtenay Bodley.
How American History is Written.
The Big Game of South Africa.
The Anti-Marriage League. Mrs. Oliphant.
The Lesson of Lost Opportunities in Politics.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. December 15.

Coffee Planting in the Hawaiian Islands.
Sheep Farming in Australia.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. January.

Winchester Cathedral. Thomas E. Champion.
Ajax and Hamlet. W. B. L. Howell.
Fall of Prices and the Effect on Canada. James B. Peat.
Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada. J. L. Payne.
The Honorable Wilfrid Laurier. J. A. Barron.
Hockey in the Canadian Northwest. H. J. Woodside.
The Alaska Boundary Question. R. E. Gosnell.
Canada's Call to the Empire. Howard Vincent.
Castle St. Louis Under the Roses.—II. J. M. LeMoine.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. January.

Hawarden Castle. F. Dolman.
A Night With the Thames Police. F. M. Holmes.
Yachting in the Mediterranean. Earl of Desart.

Catholic World.—New York. January.

A Century of Catholicity. B. Morgan.
A Study in Shakespearean Chronology. Appleton Morgan.
Old-Time Temperance Societies. Patrick F. McSweeney.
The Nicaragua Canal Project. Patrick S. Cassidy.
The Simian Anthropoid. A. F. Hewitt.
Catholicism in Madagascar. Thomas Gilleran.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. January.

"The Lyon in Mourning;" or Reminiscences of the '45.
The Gold Mania.
Pastime and Business.
A Century of Burns' Biography. W. Wallace.
Lourougo Marques; The Water-Gate of the Transvaal.
Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. December.

Unbalanced People. F. H. Wines.
Some Facts About the Defective Classes. A. O. Wright.
Custodial Care of the Adult Feeble-Minded. E. P. Bicknell.
Children of the State in Massachusetts. F. B. Sanborn.
Colored Children in the District of Columbia. H. W. Lewis.
Small Savings and How to Collect Them. Elizabeth Tapley.
Conference on Agricultural Depression. Vida M. Clark.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. January.

American Sculpture and Sculptors. Lorado Taft.
The Constitution of the United States.—III. J. W. Burgess.
The Air We Breathe.—I. S. A. Dunham.
Money in Legislation. Sidney Sherwood.
Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn." Albert S. Cook.
Pessimism in the Russian Novel. E. G. Boner.
Francis Schlatler, "The Healer." A. B. Hyde.
The Study of American English. George Hemphill.
The Evolution of an Electric Motor. Edward B. Rosa.
A School of Oratory. John H. Vincent.
Korea: Past, Present and Future. William E. Griffis.
The Women of Iceland. Ruth Shaffner.
Near and Far Sightedness. Otto Dornblüth.

Contemporary Review.—London. January.

Armenia: an Appeal. E. J. Dillon.
Shakespeare at Elsinore. Jan Stefansson.
Five Weeks with the Cuban Insurgents. H. Howard.
Religious Teaching in the Elementary Schools. T. J. Macnamara.
Physics and Sociology. Continued. W. H. Mallock.
Lord de Tabley: a Portrait. Edmund Gosse.
Architects. Herbert Spencer.
Titullas at his Farm. Countess Martinengo Cesaresco.
The Case for the Curates. A. G. B. Atkinson.
Relation of the Christian Revelation to Experience. Emma Caillard.
The Liberal New Year. Sir Edward Russell.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. January.

Female Life in Morocco. James Johnston.
Stephen R. Riggs, D.D. R. F. Sample.
A New Year's Horoscope of Missions in the Far East. B. C. Henry.

The Dial.—Chicago. December 16.

The American High School.
The Bull of Divorce Between Henry VIII and Katharine.
January 1.

A Plea for Sanity
The British Authors' Appeal.
Bibliography of World's Congress Publications. C. C. Bonney.

Economic Journal.—(Quarterly.) London. December.

The Probability of a Cessation of the Growth of Population in England and Wales During the Next Century. Edwin Cannon.
Agricultural Progress in the Argentine Republic. W. E. Bear.
A Progressive Income Tax. G. H. Blunden.
The Agio on Gold and International Trade. Prof. W. Lexis.
Competition and Combination. Prof. G. Cohn.

Education.—Boston. January.

Present Aspects of Education in the South. A. D. Mayo.
Legitimate Work of a State Normal School. A. W. Edson.
The University of Chicago. Harry P. Judson.
Song of Hiawatha—A Study. F. B. Sawvel.

Educational Review.—New York. January.

The Royal Commission on Secondary Education. J. G. Fitch.
Language and Literature. Thomas R. Price.
Higher Education in the South. Edwin A. Alderman.
Significance of Herbart for Secondary and Higher Education. C. de Garmo.
Is There a New Education? Nicholas Murray Butler.

Educational Review.—London. January.

The Pronunciation of Greek. Miss Elizabeth Dawes.
Lacrosse as a School Game for the Easter Term. C. M. Stuart.
George Snell and Right Teaching. Professor Foster Watson.
The Aesthetic Training of the Child. Mrs. Albinia Wherry.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. January.

Some Memorable Shipwrecks. W. Gordon Smythies.
The House of Cecil; A Family of Statesmen. J. M. Bulloch.
Casa di Vetiti; the New House at Pompeii. H. P. F. Marriott.

Fortnightly Review.—London. January.

The Sultan and His Priests. Richard Davey.
Mr. Lecky and Irish Affairs. J. G. Swift MacNeill.
Mr. Healy and the Incapables.
The Blessedness of Egoism. Russell B. Jacobus.
The Papal Encyclical, 1891, on the Condition of the Working Classes.
The Educational Outlook for 1893. Joseph R. Diggle.
Our Educational Finance. J. Dundas White.
Alexandre Dumas Fils and His Plays. Madame Van de Velde.
The Climate of South Africa. Dr. Robson Roosa.
Boer, Briton and Afriander in the Transvaal. Continued.
The Law's Delay. J. S. Rubenstein.
The Schoolboy's Feast. A. F. Leach.
Socialism at Home and Abroad. H. G. Keene.
Matthew Arnold. John Bailey.
In Defense of Islam. Rafiuddin Ahmad.

The Forum.—New York. January.

Some Suggestions on Currency and Banking. A. Ladenburg.
Railroad Rate Wars: Their Cause and Cure. J. W. Midgley.
Naval Aspects of the Japan-China War. E. R. Freemantle.
Criminal Crowding of Public Schools. J. H. Penniman.
Development of Sculpture in America. W. O. Partridge.
A Study of Church Entertainments. W. B. Hale.
Woman and the Bicycle. H. J. Garrigues.
The "German Vote" and the Republican Party. F. W. Holla.
The Federal Census. Carroll D. Wright.
Matthew Arnold's Letters. H. W. Paul.
Reminiscences of an Editor.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. January.

Great Ship Canals. A. V. Abbott.
A Day With the Tunny Fishers. Charles Edwardes.
Chamois Hunting in the High Alps. H. E. M. Stutfield.
January Days in Morocco. A. B. de Guerville.
A Bygone Bohemia. A. L. Rawson.
Naval Cadet Days. Joseph C. Groff.
English Christmas and Scottish New Year. M. E. Leicester Addis.

Free Review.—London. January.

W. H. Smith and Sons; Smith the Censor. B. Powell.
The Revival of Phrenology. J. M. Robertson.
Wanted: A New Adam. A. Wilson.
Mr. Hardy's "Jude the Obscure." G. Mortimer.
The Morality of Nature. A. W. Barneveld.
Buckle and Sociology. J. M. Wheeler.
Financial Hypocrisy; the Balfour Frauds. R. Saunders.
Vanishing Authority; the Church of England. H. J. Lloyd.
Provincialism of London.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. January.

Mr. Gladstone's Phrases. Alfred F. Robbins.
"Chimney Pot Hate." James Cassidy.
Thomas Hickathrift: the Norfolk Giant Killer. James Hooper.
Atmospheric Heat. Rev. Samuel Charlesworth.
Middle Class Surnames. G. Walford.
The Juvenile Lead on the Stage. H. Schütz Wilson.
Furness Abbey, and Its Story. William Connor Sydney.
William Webbe. Arthur Christopher Benson.

The Green Bag.—Boston. January.

The New Supreme Court Justice, Rufus W. Peckham. A. Oakley Hall.
The Indian Wife. R. Vashon Rogers.
The Supreme Court of Maine.—IV. Charles Hamlin.

Homiletic Review.—New York. January.

Influence of False Philosophies Upon Character and Conduct.
Defective Logic of the Rationalistic Critics. A. J. F. Behrends.
Revision of Scientific Judgment Concerning Bible Statements.
The Church and the College. T. W. Hunt.
History, Prophecy and Monuments. James F. McCurdy.
International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) January.

The Hegemony of Science and Philosophy. A. Fouillée.
Social Evolution. David G. Ritchie.
Ethical Life and Conceptions of the Japanese. Tokiwo Yokoi.
The Social Question in the Catholic Congresses. John G. Brooks.
National Prejudices. John C. Bayly.

Irrigation Age.—Chicago. January

Irrigation Necessary in the Most Fertile States.
Water Supplies for Irrigation. F. C. Finkle.
The Art of Irrigation.—VIII. T. S. Van Dyke.
The Mineral Wealth of Wyoming. Arthur W. Phillips.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. November.

Reconstruction of Car Ferry Transfer Aprons at Port Costa.
Stream Measurements and Water Power in Virginia.
Progress of the American Portland Cement Industry. R. W. Leasley.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-Quarterly.) November-December.

The Greenland Expedition of 1895. R. D. Salisbury.
A Circum-Insular Paleozoic Fauna. Stuart Weller. E. C. Case.
Abearokite-Shoshonite-Banakitite Series. J. P. Iddings.
Distribution of Gold Deposits in Alaska. G. F. Becker.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) January.

The Campaign Against the Sioux in 1876. Col. Robert P. Hughes.
The Art of Supplying Armies in the Field. Capt. H. G. Sharpe.
Carbines for Foot Artillery. Capt. H. W. Hubbell.
The Squad Formation. P. Borger.
Light Artillery Target Practice. Lieut. H. C. Davis.
Terrain in Relation to Military Operations. Capt. J. C. Gresham.
Military Japan after the War. Lieut.-Col. E. G. Barrow.
Inspection of Food for Troops. Capt. J. J. Miller.
Bicyclists at French Manœuvres.
The Evolution of Smokeless Powder. R. C. Schupphaus.
Artillery Targets.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) December.

State Bank of Indiana. William F. Harding.
Income Taxation in France. H. F. Willis.
Short Route to Europe and Canadian Ports. O. P. Shannon.
Hedonistic Interpretation of Subjective Value. W. W. Stuart.
Use and Value of Census Statistics. H. L. Bliss.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. January.

The Atlanta Educational Exhibit.
The Child in Literature. Andrea Hofer.
Kindergarten Discipline. Edna R. Prather.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. January.

My Early Days on the Stage.—II. Mary Anderson de Navarro.
This Country of Ours.—I. Benjamin Harrison.
My Early Literary Influences. Edna Lyall.
Memories of our Childhood Homes. C. H. Parkhurst.
Some of the Social Graces. Ruth Ashmore.
The Touchstone of Good Manners. Mrs. Burton Kingdland.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. December.

Prison Labor. Eugene Smith.
New Constitution of New York in Relation to Prison Labor.
Employments for Women. Bookbinding. Evelyn H. Nordhoff.
Progress vs. Pugilism. Clarence Greeley.
The Kindergarten in Japan. Luther W. Mason.

January.

Social Science in the Theological Seminaries.
State Supervision of Child-Caring Agencies. Homer Folke.
The Indeterminate Sentence for Penitentiaries. W. F. Spalding.
The Economic Bearing of Charity. Alice J. Mott.

Longman's Magazine.—London. January.

P. J. Grosley's "Londres." Austin Dobson.
Fushee the Aardvark. E. Trimen.
The "Donna" in 1895. Miss Trench and C. J. Longman.

Lucifer.—London. December 15.

Dreams. Continued. C. W. Leadbeat.
Early Christianity and Its Teachings. Continued. A. M. Glass.
Orphens. Continued. G. B. S. Mead.
Man's Place and Function in Nature. Mrs. Annie Besant.
Theosophy Among the Quietists. Continued. O. Cuffe.
Unpublished Letters of Eliphas Lévi. Continued.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. January.

The Christian Pulpit. W. M. Baum.
Millennialism. John F. Pollock.
Apperceptive Christianity. M. H. Richards.
The Washing of Regeneration. George U. Wenner.
God Immanent, and the Incarnate Word. W. H. Wynn.
Washington : Christianity the Moulding Power of His Character.
Harnack on the Apostles' Creed. G. W. Fritsch.
Sabbath Day or Sunday, Which? M. G. Boyer.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. January.

Legends of Old St. Malo.
Some Riding Recollections.
Architecture ; A Great English Chronicle.
Mademoiselle Daquin.
Sir John Hawkwood.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. January.

Is Ours a Christian Government? Louis Marshall.
The Jew as a Humorist. Emanuel Elzas.
Archduke Charles of Austria in Switzerland in 1797.
Jews in Politics. G. Taubenhans.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. January.

The Sub-Conscious Mentality. Henry Wood.
Hypnotic Suggestion and Crime. G. S. Wines.
Early Greek Philosophy on "Being."—XII. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
A Perfect Man. W. R. Callendar.
Belief in the Miraculous. W. J. Colville.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bimonthly.) January-February.

Edgar A. Poe's Addenda to his "Eureka."
An Inspiring Chapter in Methodist History. J. Mudge.
The Forces Which Determine Character. H. H. Fairall.
Doctrine of the Divine Immanence. Henry Graham.
Doctrine of Future Life in the Book of Job. S. Plantz.
The Moral Influence of Balzac. A. H. Tuttle.
The Return to Faith. A. C. Armstrong.
The Philosophy of Prayer. William Jones.
That Pseudo-Judicial Declaration of 1888. W. F. Warren.
The Real Judicial Declaration of 1888. G. G. Reynolds.
Reason and Sentiment as Factors in Social Progress. C. W. Super.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. January.

A Glimpse of Acadia. Virginia H. Reichard.
Boston's Old Burying Grounds. Sadette Harrington.
The Women's Clubs of Minnesota. Fanny K. Earl.
Across England and into Scotland.
Current Movements in Elementary Education. F. B. Cooper.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. January.

Why Foreign Missions Should be Central in the Week of Prayer.
Tabular Views of Missions of the A. B. C. F. M. for 1894-5.
Missionary Review of the World.—New York. January.
The Outlook : Some Signs of the Times. A. T. Pierson.
The Motive Force of Missions. F. B. Meyer.
A Missionary Romance.—I. George Smith.
Foreign Missionary Work of the Salvation Army. R. E. Speer.
New Forces for Mission Work. E. B. Gordon.

Month.—London. January.

Bishop Perowne on Deification of the Pope. Rev. Sydney F. Smith.
Fin de Siècle.
The Law Relating to Patents and Similar Rights. W. C. Maude.
Protestant Fiction. Continued. Priests. James Britten.
Wild Fowl and Wild Fowlers. "A Son of the Marshes."

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) January.

The Part Played by Accident in Invention and Discovery. E. Mach.
Pathological Pleasures and Pains. Th. Ribot.
Chinese Philosophy. Paul Carus.
Germinal Selection. August Weismann.
The Nature of Mathematical Knowledge. H. Schubert.

Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York. January.

Recollections of Henry Ward Beecher. H. C. King.
Duty of Government to Unfortunate Children. Ruth Everett.
Robert Burns : The Poet of Humanity. Henry Mann.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. January.

Prominent American Families.—I. The Harrisons.
The Dukes of Marlborough. R. H. Titherington.
In the Footsteps of Byron. E. L. Didier.
A Sculptor of American History. Anna Leach.

Music.—Chicago. January.

Queens of Song. Past and Present.
The Transition to Modern Singing. F. H. Tubbs.
Musical Creative Work Among Women.—I. Mrs. Crosby Adams.
Vowels. Karleton Hackett.
History of the Polka. Josef Jiri Kral.

New Review.—London. January.

Made in Germany.
L'Art de la Biographie. In French. Marcel Schwob.
"The Monroe Doctrine."
Ralph Briscoe : Newgate Clerk. Charles Whibley.
Lancashire vs. The Empire.
Mæcenas Agrippa Augustus : Three Cameos. G. W. Stevens.
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AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NW.	New World.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NAR.	North American Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	F.	Forum.	OD.	Our Day.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	FreeR.	Free Review.	O.	Outing.
A.	Arena.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
AA.	Art Amateur.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	PMM.	Pail Mall Magazine.
AI.	Art Interchange.	G.	Godey's.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
Ata.	Atlanta.	GBag.	Green Bag.	PA.	Photo-American.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PL.	Poet-Lore.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	K.	Knowledge.	QJ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	R.	Rosary.
CasM.	Cassell's Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	San.	Sanitarian.
CW.	Catholic World.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CR.	Charities Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
C.	Cornhill.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	US.	United Service.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	Mon.	Monist.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	M.	Month.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EdRA.	Educational Review. (New York).	Mus.	Music.		
		NatR.	National Review.		
		NEM.	New England Magazine.		
		NewR.	New Review.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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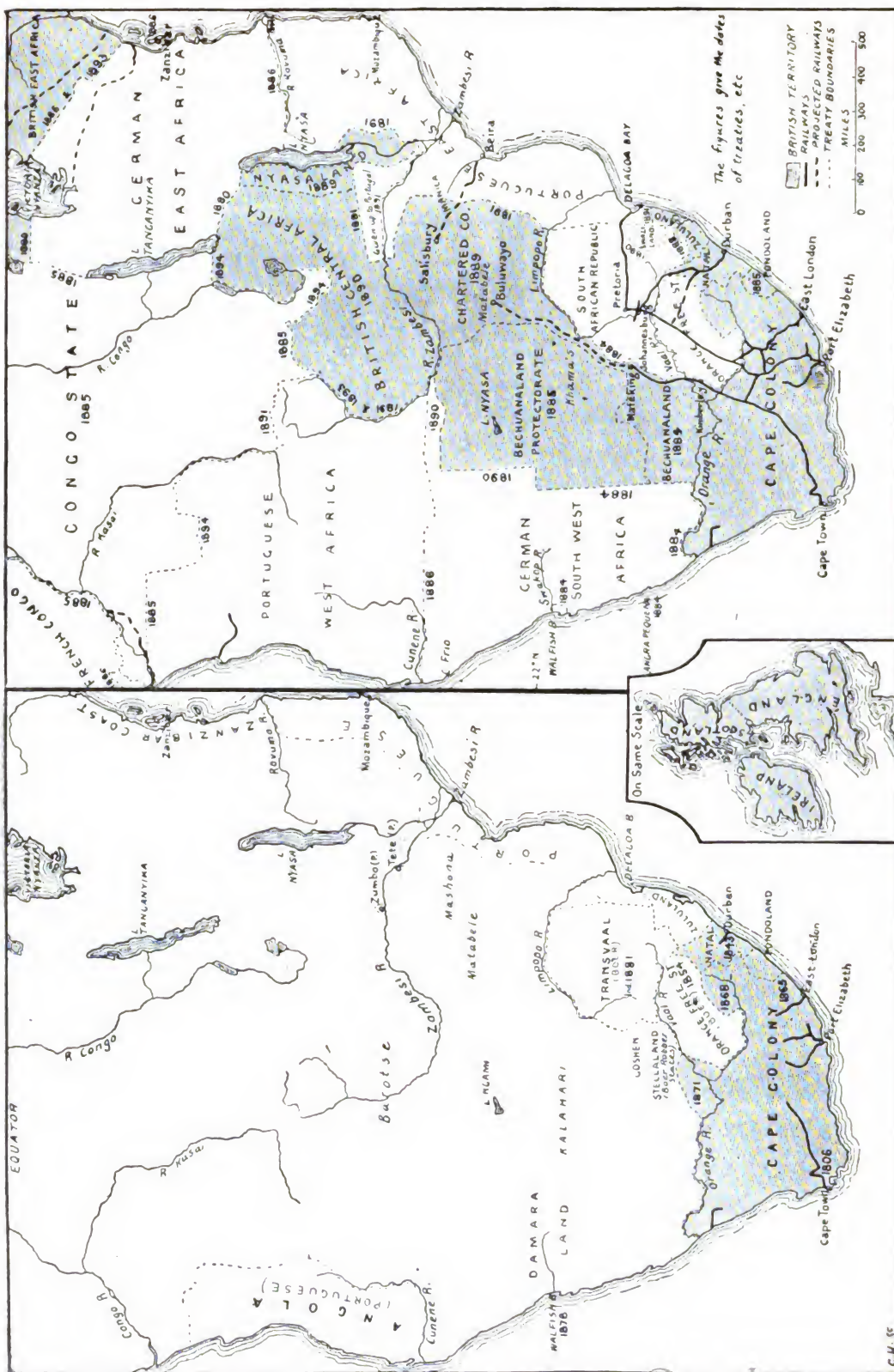
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AS IT WAS IN 1884.

AS IT IS IN 1896.
SOUTH AFRICA BEFORE AND AFTER CECIL RHODES.
 (Shaded portions indicate British possessions.)

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XIII.

NEW YORK, MARCH, 1896.

No. 3

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

The Storm-Centre in South Africa.

The situation in the Transvaal continues to be a disturbed one, and it cannot yet be said that the danger of a real war as a consequence of Jameson's raid is altogether averted. It is stated upon apparently good authority that England for some weeks past has been making every preparation to send an army of 20,000 men to South Africa to make a demonstration against the Boers. In the treaties between the Transvaal and England, the absolute independence and autonomy of the South African Republic in all its interior affairs have been fully acknowledged. By the terms of those treaties Great Britain has had the right to exercise a certain limited oversight of the strictly exterior or foreign relationships of this independent Dutch republic. And it was because Germany's attitude seemed to ignore England's preferred position in this regard, that British public opinion was inflamed two months ago to a degree of intensity that astonished our British cousins themselves, because they had really forgotten that they could become so indignant. What now surprises the rest of the world is England's seeming inability to understand that if one part of the treaty arrangement is to be respected, the other part must be respected also. For England has bound herself to observe most scrupulously the sacred right of the South African Republic to order its own internal affairs in its own way. Under these treaties,—upon which England has been standing with such a magnificent exhibition of pride and passion in her denouncements of Germany,—President Krüger of the Transvaal has precisely the same right to draw up a scheme for Home Rule in Ireland and to urge it upon the present Tory government of England, as has the English government, through its Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, to interfere in such matters as naturalization, the franchise and taxation, in the South African Republic.

Interference in the Transvaal.

Nothing could be plainer than this proposition to everybody in the world outside of England. The whole purpose of all the negotiations that led up to the existing treaties between England and the Transvaal was to secure just this condition of affairs. Yet Mr. Chamberlain has had the presumption,—some critics might say the offensive impertinence,—in his official

capacity as a Colonial Minister in England to draw up an elaborate scheme of so-called reforms in the purely internal government of the South African Republic, and has submitted these, through the British commissioner in South Africa, to President Krüger, claiming that in doing this he is merely supporting British "rights" in the Transvaal. Furthermore, in an elaborate speech in the House of Commons, in which he reviewed the entire history of the South African difficulties, Mr. Chamberlain asserted that the whole British policy had been that of a maintenance of the relationships established by the treaty of 1884. Mr. Chamberlain's own account of his extraordinary activity in South African affairs gives us the added knowledge that he had sent word that if this Chamberlain programme of constitutional revision for South Africa did not in all respects satisfy President Krüger, Mr. Chamberlain would be willing to have President Krüger submit to him some alternative plan for the purpose of further discussion. President Krüger made the only reply that a self-respecting man could conceivably make. He informed Mr. Chamberlain in the fewest possible words that he would tolerate no outside interference in the domestic affairs of his country. But the British government, in the face of that reply, has made known, according to reports, its positive intention to interfere.

How It Looks to Americans.

To understand perfectly the situation, our readers may remember that England has over and over again acknowledged the independence of the South African Republic as a sovereign state. Let us suppose that at some time during Washington's administration,—the independence of the United States having been acknowledged by England,—the British Colonial office had drawn up a programme of so-called reforms for the American government, including an entire change in our naturalization laws, a reversal in England's favor of our tariff system, and various other fundamental alterations of law and public policy. Suppose then that the British government had informed President Washington that the "rights" of England, and of British subjects sojourning in the United States, required the prompt acceptance by the American government of a programme of "reforms" of the kind submitted, and

that a failure to accept such a programme would mean active British interference. President Washington would naturally have taken such insolence as a declaration of war. British conduct which, though less extremely offensive, was in derogation of our sovereign rights, led to the war of 1812. It must be remembered that the Dutch of South Africa, although comparatively few in numbers, are as ready to fight for their independence as American colonists ever were. They were compelled to fight for it some twelve or fourteen years ago, and showed themselves more than a match for British troops, although the invaders far outnumbered them. It was under these circumstances that the English again acknowledged—what they had recognized many years before—the complete domestic sovereignty of the Transvaal.

Who Demand the "Reforms"? The development of gold mining has within a few years brought a great stream of adventurers, speculators, and floating laborers without families, into that district of the Transvaal known as the Rand, in the centre of which stands the new town of Johannesburg. Most of these new-comers now on the ground have not been there longer than two or three years,—a considerable part of them not longer than a few months, or a year more or less. They have not become a settled or fixed population. It does not appear that many of them have the slightest intention of transferring in good faith their allegiance to the

South African Republic. The constitution of that country provides for naturalization; and no immigrant who has gone there and has not taken the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal government has a particle of right to make noisy demands for so-called political reforms. There are a good many Americans in that mining district, but so far as we are aware scarcely any of them have accepted the Transvaal as their country. They cling to their American citizenship. So long, then, as they prefer to call themselves Americans, temporarily sojourning in a foreign country, they are guilty of serious offense when they join in clamorous movements for the alteration of the institutions of the country which has permitted them to enter its boundaries and engage in a profitable traffic.

The Demands not Reasonable. As to whether the general demands of the Uitlanders are reasonable or unreasonable, we are ready calmly to assert that there is only one true answer. Those demands as they have been asserted are scandalously unreasonable. The British element in the Rand mining district is a body of men who desire at one and the same time to maintain unimpaired their British citizenship and yet also to exercise as much authority in the Boers' country as the Boers themselves, who bear no outside allegiance. So long as the Uitlanders hold themselves as Uitlanders,—i.e., as persons bearing foreign allegiance,—far from being oppressed, they are in enjoyment of amazing privi-



STIRRING TIMES IN JOHANNESBURG.



PRESIDENT AND MRS. KRUGER.

leges. When they become in good faith citizens of the Transvaal, they will possess a *locus standi* which will give them a perfect right to urge all the internal reforms that they wish. They now complain that they are made to bear almost the whole burden of taxation for the support of the Boer government; but their statement of the case is not ingenuous. The simple farms of the Boers represent no very large taxable value; but the development of the gold fields (to a considerable extent upon public lands) has created a very great taxable value, and an entirely legitimate source of revenue. The share that the public treasury of the Transvaal government gets out of the wealth of the Transvaal gold mines is a very modest one indeed. As for the failure as yet of the Boer government to provide English schools for the population of Johannesburg, the question is a petty one, the very mention of which puts the Uitlanders in a contemptible position.

English colonists in non-English-speaking countries have always and everywhere been accustomed to provide such English instruction as they desired at their own expense; and the speculators of Johannesburg are entirely able to do the same thing. In a very few years, the English language must inevitably find its place in the ordinary public schools.

*The Situation
a Critical One.*

These questions are extremely important ones

this month. Mr. Chamberlain has announced his scheme of internal reform for the South African Republic, and Mr. Balfour has publicly stated that England is determined to interfere in the domestic affairs of that country. This means that there is a bloody war in plain sight unless one party or the other shall withdraw from its position. In due time, doubtless, the Dutch republic will modernize its somewhat primitive and antiquated electoral machinery, and in other ways revise its constitution. But it is hardly possible to suppose that this will be done off-hand, and under the constraint of an English Colonial Secretary. President Kruger has been invited to London to see Mr. Chamberlain about it all, as if he were a vassal ruler summoned to do homage to a

suzerain over-lord. But of course President Kruger, who is a consummate diplomat, politely replies that his government will not consent to his leaving Africa. In giving up Jameson and his raiders to the English government, particularly in view of the most recent evidence showing how heinous was the offense of Jameson's raid against the Transvaal government, Kruger had acted with a forbearance that the whole world praises; and Mr. Chamberlain has therefore chosen a bad time for crowding to the forefront questions of internal policy in the Republic.

*Mr. Rhodes
versus
Mr. Chamberlain.*

Meanwhile, Mr. Cecil Rhodes had made his visit to London, seen Mr. Chamberlain and the directors of the British South Africa Chartered Company, and after a mysterious stay of scarcely a week had hurried away to South Africa. Whereupon Mr. Chamber-

(From the *Westminster Gazette*.)

CECIL RHODES, "THE NAPOLEON OF AFRICA." IS IT HIS MOSCOW?

lain took occasion to inform England and the world that he had sent back Cecil Rhodes without authority enough in South Africa to give orders to a single policeman. This might be considered the most seriously dangerous part of the whole situation; for there could be no worse mistake than to suppose that Mr. Rhodes is the dangerous man and the arch offender. Whether for weal or for woe, Briton and Boer are side by side in South Africa. Of all living men Mr. Rhodes best understands how the two races may live in amity, be useful to each other, and ultimately by natural development rather than by a harsh and strained policy, fuse their political interests. The federation of South Africa on Mr. Rhodes' plans, all in good time, is not only inevitable but it is to be desired. It must be brought about chiefly through the agencies and efforts of the actual colonists and leaders in Africa, rather than through the scheming of energetic statesmen like Mr. Chamberlain in England. It is inevitable that the growth of the Rand, with its mining and industrial interests, will eventually lead to the transformation of the South African Republic from an independent Dutch state into a member of a South African federation of English-speaking states. But the natural evolution which will bring about such a condition of things will not be promoted by an English policy of treaty-breaking. It is the frequency of perform-

ances of this kind, in utter disregard of the rights of small powers, that has given to British imperial policy so thoroughly bad a reputation in all climes and under all skies.

Germany's Attitude. While Mr. Chamberlain was expounding his South African

policy to Parliament, Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, the German foreign minister, was explaining to the Reichstag the ground upon which Germany had asserted an interest in the South African situation, and was making it clear that Germany continues to be profoundly dissatisfied with the course that the English government is pursuing. His speech is to be summed up in the statement that (1) the full measure of independence for the South African Republic guaranteed by the treaty of 1884 must be maintained. Furthermore, (2) Delagoa Bay and the narrow strip of Portuguese territory which separates the seacoast from the South African Republic, must not come under English control, (3) the German interest in railway lines in South Africa must be fully protected, and (4)

nothing must be done to militate against the idea that at least in southwestern Africa there is to be a substantial future for German colonization and enterprise.

Rhodes and the South African Future.

Thus it is sufficiently evident that the South African question is not only unsettled, but that it involves the possibility of very serious conflict. We present elsewhere an article concerning Mr. Rhodes and his position in South African affairs which embodies Mr. Stead's very exceptional and intimate knowledge. Last month the REVIEW presented an elaborate character sketch of Mr. Chamberlain. He and Mr. Rhodes may within a very few years be shown to be the two master spirits in the guidance of the complex affairs of the British empire. At present, Mr. Chamberlain seems to hold the master hand and to have sent Mr. Rhodes back to Africa stripped of his almost autocratic authority. Not only is Mr. Rhodes no longer Prime Minister of Cape Colony, but the political, military, and police authority of the British South Africa Company, of which Mr. Rhodes is the manager, has been taken away and will be exercised by officials directly answerable to the British government. This change affects the rule of the vast districts known as Mashonaland and Matabeleland, or more popularly designated as

"Rhodesia." Thus Mr. Rhodes might seem to have arrived at the end of a once promising political career. But in the judgment of his most discerning friends, his political career is only at its beginning. What the future may have in store no one can predict; but if Mr. Rhodes keeps his rugged health, his will be a future of dramatic interest that must claim the attention of the world.

*England and
France Gobbling
Up Siam.*

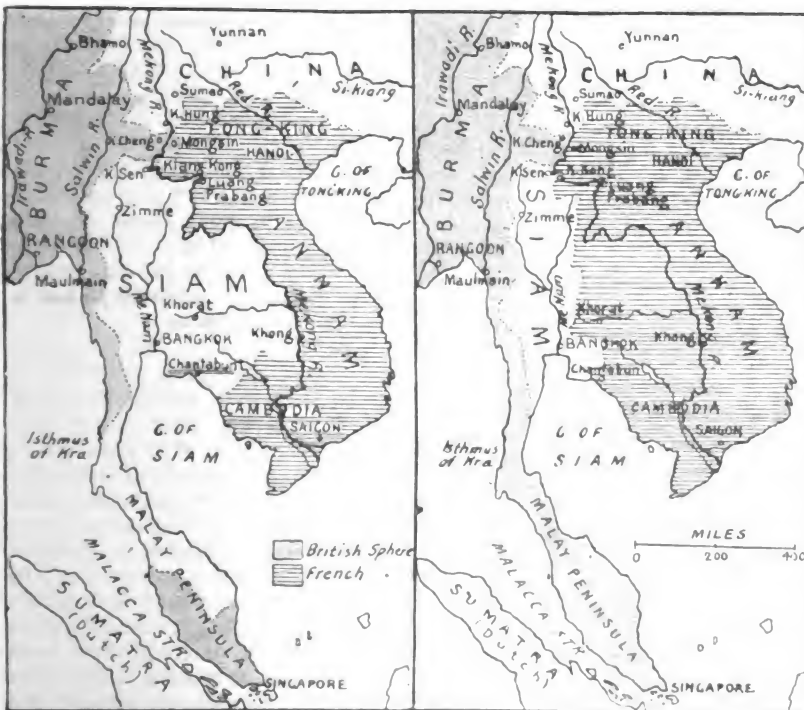
To one who is endeavoring to maintain an intelligent knowledge of the facts and bearings of international life, it is extremely significant to observe the great effort England has been making of late to compose her differences with the United States, France, and Russia. As a part of the plan of propitiating the French, who have been excessively disgruntled towards England, there has been a new partition of Siam. It must be borne in mind that some years ago France made very extensive protectorate assumptions in Siam. Claims still more sweeping in their extent were only prevented by England's determined opposition, and by England's rapid advance by way of Burmah and her counter-assumption of protectorate rights. At length, as our readers have been duly informed, a so-called "buffer state" was created on the upper Mekong, with the understanding that England was to keep to the westward of this buffer state and France to the eastward. This arrangement never pleased the French, and now the world is informed that a treaty has been signed between France and England dividing not only the

"buffer state" but also various other Siamese territories between them, and agreeing upon the simple device of making the Mekong river the boundary line between British and French possessions. Siam seems not to have been consulted in the matter; and thus another ancient kingdom of great wealth, with which our own country has long enjoyed friendly relations, and which was conducting itself in a manner altogether inoffensive, is destined very soon to disappear altogether from the map. Before 1885, Siam had a territory of perhaps 500,000 square miles. This was reduced by various encroachments of England and France to about 300,000 square miles. In 1893, France extended her earlier Annam, Cochin China, and Cambodia acquisitions, by annexing 100,000 square miles more of Siam, thus practically doubling her territory in Farther India, and reducing Siam to about 200,000 square miles. England, having by advances from British India acquired Burmah and absorbed the Shan states, was getting near enough to French claims to make competition lively. Now comes this last "gobble" of 1896, by which England takes the whole Malay peninsula and France a huge slice further east. How much is left to Siam is not quite clear, but apparently only about one-tenth of the Siam of 1884. Thus Siam is following Burmah into the greedy European maw.

*Salisbury
Courts France
and Russia.*

France still continues to demand some settlement of the Egyptian question, and recent reports are to the effect that England, as the price of improved relations

with France, is now considering the advisability of retiring from Egypt in favor of an arrangement which will place that country under joint European control. So much for England's sudden efforts to set herself right with France. Further than this, it has been the evident object of much of England's recent diplomacy to improve relations with France's great ally. The pro-Russian movement is a conspicuous part of the new British foreign policy. Mr. Balfour, unquestionably speaking for Lord Salisbury and the government, has warmly defended Russia's right to an excellent outlet on the Pacific for her trans-Siberian railway system. This signifies a complete reversal of British policy in that quarter, and a practical acquiescence in the Russian policy respecting Korean and Chinese affairs. It means Russian control of Korea.



THE PENINSULA BEFORE AND AFTER THE NEW ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

*Sacrificing
Armenia.*

Furthermore, Lord Salisbury, after a year of bluster against Turkey in pretended zeal for Armenia and in the full assertion of England's duties and responsibilities touching the protection of the Christian population of that unhappy province, has now faced about, cynically denies responsibility, and confesses entire impotence. Such an exhibition of moral weakness and of essential insincerity has not been shown by any other head of a great power pretending to exercise the art of masterful statesmanship, in all the recent history of diplomacy. This confessed abandonment of the Armenians by the British government would seem to confirm the significant reports that there is a close understanding between Turkey and Russia, which might under certain contingencies develop into something like a Russian protectorate over the whole Turkish empire.

*Preparing
to face
Germany.*

All these marvelous somersaults in British diplomacy have been due to the breach between England and Germany. Lord Salisbury, who has long posed as a great statesman,—with less right to the title than most men who attain to prime ministries,—had until lately only one apparent maxim in his foreign policy, and that was to cultivate the most intimate possible relations with the German empire and the Dreikönigreich. But the strained relationship between England and Germany over the South African question left England completely isolated; and Lord Salisbury has in consequence, it would seem, adopted a new maxim, which is, Come to terms with France and Russia, and if possible detach Italy from the alliance with Germany and Austria. Not less remarkable has been Lord Salisbury's complete somersault on the Venezuelan question. His domineering and insolent letter to Secretary Olney, which was the sole cause of whatever difficulties may have arisen between the United States and Great Britain, was completely ignored in Lord Salisbury's remarks at the opening of Parliament. In that letter to Secretary Olney, Lord Salisbury had informed us that matters in controversy between Venezuela and Great Britain were by no possibility any of our concern. But when Parliament opened he was ready to explain in the House of Lords,—and to have Mr. Balfour as government leader in the House of Commons explain, in the same conciliatory spirit—that nothing could be more plain or reasonable than the right of the government of the United States to give itself the most constant concern regarding the freedom of the smaller American republics from European oppression.

*The Monroe
Doctrine Accepted
and Praised.*

The Monroe Doctrine was most heartily endorsed by his lordship and by his nephew, the Right Honorable Mr. Balfour; nor was there any serious attempt made to maintain the impossible thesis that the principle of the Monroe Doctrine was not involved in

the Venezuelan dispute. The American Venezuelan Commission, far from being treated by Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour as offensive to the British government, and therefore to be protested against or else ignored, was referred to in terms of high respect and approval. It was officially explained that the British government had consented to facilitate the inquiries of this commission at Washington by laying before it with the utmost possible expedition all the information bearing upon the matters in dispute that the government could find and arrange. This complete change of heart on Lord Salisbury's part met with the warm praise of the leaders of the Liberal opposition. It became evident at once that President Cleveland's firm position had really won the respect of Great Britain, and that, far from weakening the essential bonds of good will which bind together the people of England and the United States, the American policy in the Venezuelan matter was clearly destined to strengthen those bonds.

*Outlook for a
Venezuelan
Settlement.*

If England can now, through the friendly agency of the United States, succeed in re-establishing direct diplomatic relations with Venezuela, it is quite possible that a mutual arrangement in compromise of all differences may be made which would have the approval of the United States. We are still inclined to believe, however, that Venezuela will prefer to await the opinion of the American commissioners and to base a settlement of the question upon their judgment. It must constantly be borne in mind that these commissioners are in a position of ideal impartiality, that they have not the remotest reason for a bias in favor of either party, and that no possible scheme of arbitration would be half so likely to result in a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty between England and Venezuela as a good-natured acquiescence by both parties in the result to which the commission's inquiries may a few months hence lead it. The commission is going about its task with deliberate thoroughness, and its work is almost certain not only to contribute to the just and peaceful settlement of the matter immediately in hand, but also to form a valuable precedent.

*Timely Value
of the
American Policy.*

Such methods give dignity to scholarly research, and it will supply an object lesson which must have particular value just now in view of the land-grabbing mania that has so distracted the European powers of late, and that has so sadly perverted their sense of justice and fair play. If England's course in South America had not been checked by the government of the United States, it is not too much to believe that the next step would have been an assumption of control of the Orinoco. And English conquest in that quarter would inevitably have been followed by French attempts to acquire that portion of Brazil lying between French Guiana and the Amazon, with a definite intention on the part of the

French government to exploit as a French colonial possession the vast Amazon Valley. Whereupon Germany would, perhaps, have endeavored to get a foothold in the La Plata country. Such a policy would be fraught with infinite harm to all the European powers that were unfortunate enough to be drawn into it, not to mention the harm that would result to the South American states themselves, and the injury that would accrue to the United States through the necessity forced upon us to become a military and naval power of the most formidable character.

"Land-grabbing" and the American Situation. There are those who will sneer at such suggestions as wild and improbable fancies; but those who sneer are only confessing their own lack of a firm grasp upon the course of recent history. A few years ago the dismemberment of Siam would have been considered impossible. Yet within a few weeks we have seen immense slices of that noble and ancient kingdom divided between France and England, without so much as a word by way of consideration for the rights of the Siamese people and government. China, until last year, was thought by every one to be probably the most impregnable,—as its institutions were the most ancient,—of all existing powers. But within the past six months Europe has been speculating upon the impending dissolution of China, and its partition among the European powers, with as little concern for the rights or for the strength of China as if it were some savage African region that was to be parceled out. Millions of Americans still living can remember when a French army was sent to Mexico, to sustain the imperial pretensions of an Austrian nobleman. Still more recently, the European powers were, at a certain moment, strongly disposed to make the financial collapse of the Argentine Republic an excuse for assuming control of the great La Plata country, and for bringing it back into colonial subjection to the governments beyond the sea.

What Our Commission Stands for. In standing firmly against such aggressions in the Western hemisphere, the United States pursues a policy which Europe can only regard with respect,—a policy the righteousness and the value of which every great European power is always ready (confidentially) to admit in its intercourse with our own government. It is not so much that any of them wish to make fresh accessions in the Western hemisphere, as that in their jealousy of each other they do not propose to be outwitted, if the scramble should really set in. The American Commission on the Venezuelan case, therefore, represents before the eyes of the world at once the firmness and the moderation of America, its desire for exact justice, and its purpose that injustice shall not be allowed to work disturbance to the normal balance of things on this side of the ocean. This attitude on the part of the United States has had an amazing effect in arousing the

sentiment of the world in favor of our American methods of arbitration, as against the European methods of ultimatums and the resort to arms.

The Welcome Cry for Arbitration. In the very face of Lord Salisbury's categorical refusal to arbitrate the Venezuela case, there sprang up a movement in England in favor of a standing treaty with the United States that should provide an arrangement by which all disputes between the British government and our own shall henceforth be referred to a tribunal of arbitration, the nature of which shall be set forth in the treaty. The heartiness of this English movement has been entirely equaled by the corresponding movement in the United States. Our English friends seem not quite to have informed themselves as to the extent to which the arbitration movement has gone among our American republics. The United States is already in treaty arrangements with a large number of the other republics in the Western hemisphere, which provide for the settlement of differences by peaceful reference to arbitration. The United States shows no disposition whatever to use rough methods in dealing with weak powers, and is quite as ready,—as the facts of many years bear witness,—to settle claims and disputes that arise between our government and the smallest of the South American republics by the resort to arbitration, as to settle a difference with England or any other great power in that fashion.

How Far Goes England's Arbitrating Spirit? It is time also for us to say frankly that we should have more confidence in the English zeal for arbitration if England were more ready to show willingness to use arbitration in dealing with small powers. Our English friends have the reputation of settling disputes with small powers by bluster, ultimatum, and naval demonstration; disputes with the great European nations by diplomacy which skillfully plays upon the balance of power, and disputes with the United States by availing herself of America's good natured willingness always to submit any claim or contention to the test of a fair arbitration. If England's desire to arrange an arbitration scheme with the United States is based merely upon the feeling in England that this country must by some such means be eliminated from the number of England's possible antagonists, in order to give the British empire a clearer field to pursue aggressive policies in other parts of the world, the programme will not be deemed an altogether satisfactory one. The United States is ready to arbitrate disputes with England; but it is also equally ready to arbitrate disputes with France, and it has shown its disposition, times almost without number, to arbitrate with the smaller republics of the Western world. England's prompt and pacific settlement of the Venezuela question must of course come first. Then a general arbitration treaty should promptly follow, between England and America.

The Chief Need is for Arbitration Between the United States and Canada.

There are now no differences of any moment in sight between England and the United States.

On account of the contiguity of the United States and Canada, however, there are always likely to arise some questions of minor consequence that affect solely our people and those of the Dominion. Left to settlement by brute force, such questions could only be solved in favor of the United States; but they ought always to be resolved by fair arbitration unless they yield readily to friendly negotiations. And in all such questions, there is no possible reason for drawing England into the argument. The Canadian government makes its own laws; arranges its own tax systems and tariffs; controls its own fisheries, sea-coasts, rivers, lakes, and canals; has entered into domestic postal-union arrangements with the United States; uses our American monetary denominations; has a railway system that is inseparable from our own great network of railways. And the Canadians are related to us by virtue of constant intercourse, and also by virtue of ties of blood across the boundary line, very much more intimately than they are related to England. There is no possible reason why disputes that arise between the United States and Canada should not always be settled either by direct discussion between Ottawa and Washington, or else by arbitration between the respective governments of the United States and the Dominion. There is, ordinarily, no more reason for dragging England into the settlement of a dispute between Canada and the United States than there is for dragging Tasmania or New South Wales into that settlement.

A Distinction Not to be Ignored.

Any treaty, therefore, which shall provide permanent arrangements for arbitration between England and the United States, ought very carefully to discriminate between questions arising properly between the United Kingdom itself and the United States, and questions arising between the Dominion of Canada and the United States. For example, it should readily be agreed that in disputes between the United Kingdom and the United States, unless otherwise promptly adjusted, reference could be made to a board of arbitrators composed of an equal number of judges selected by the President of the United States from the Federal bench, and by the British government from the higher judgements of the United Kingdom. In controversies involving questions which touch no matters that concern people across the sea, but which affect merely the people of Canada and the people of the United States in their capacity as occupants of North America, there should be provision for a tribunal of arbitration composed of Americans and Canadians. This might, for example, arrange for the naming, on the part of the respective governments of Canada and the United States, of an equal number of Canadian and Ameri-

can judges. Since England has, in fact, nothing whatever to do with the matters which actually arise to occasion differences between Canada and the United States, the attempt to compose those differences by way of London is not only tedious and irrelevant, but it usually adds much to the real difficulties involved in the solution. Upon no other basis, therefore, than a clear recognition of the fundamental and complete distinction between questions of a strictly North American character, and questions properly arising between the United States and the United Kingdom *per se*, could the United States advantageously discuss the details of an arrangement for a permanent treaty of arbitration. But this distinction is so self-evident in its nature that it needs only to be stated to have its validity admitted.

South America Not to be Left Out.

Furthermore, if England should be unwilling to adopt our fair and reasonable policy of arbitration in dealings with the smaller American powers, it would be a comparatively difficult matter for the United States, which is already united with many of these smaller states in permanent treaties of arbitration, to enter into a broad and permanent arbitration scheme with England. Suppose, for example, a riot or insurrection in a South American state should result in claims against the South American government on the part, alike, of subjects of Great Britain and of the United States. Our American claims against the South American state would, as usual, be determined by a peaceful tribunal of arbitration and no trouble would result therefrom. But England, in accordance with her usual practice, would assess her own damages arbitrarily, present an ultimatum, send a fleet, and if the money were not forthcoming, bombard or seize a port. This would put the United States and its citizens at great disadvantage. But the United States could not send a fleet to interfere with England's arbitrary proceedings, because our government would have been completely estopped by its treaty of arbitration with England. We should be compelled, therefore, to stand with our hands tied and look on while our weak neighbor was bullied and maltreated. Whatever a permanent treaty of arbitration between England and the United States may or may not mean, it must not mean that we shall have signed away our right to interfere if England should choose to perpetrate in the Western hemisphere another outrage like her seizure of Corinto. Our non-interference in that instance constituted the most remarkable case of international forbearance that the world has witnessed in half a century, excepting only President Krüger's release of Jameson and his raiders. But here, again, there should be no difficulty; for England will doubtless be ready to go as far in promising arbitration to South America as we have gone ourselves. Of course it all really depends upon England's behavior in this Venezuela case.

The "English-Speaking Race" Sentiment.

We have heard a vast deal in these latter weeks about the hideousness of war between the two chief branches of the English-speaking people ; and every word of it all is true. But is there not a little real danger lest this tendency to glorify the English-speaking people should be carried somewhat too far ? There is in this country a vast body of people of Irish ancestry, who although they speak the English language, think they owe no love to England. There is another vast body of people of full German ancestry ; and there are very large elements who look to other European countries as the home of their forefathers. Even those of us who are in whole or in chief part the descendants of English and Scotch ancestors, have not forgotten that only by virtue of two wars with England have we been allowed to govern ourselves, here in our own country ; nor is it forgotten that when the success of our great republican experiment hung in the balance, and we were in the midst of domestic conflict, our only real external danger lay in the enmity of England. Twice in our history we have been the commercial mistress of the seas ; and twice has all our commerce been swept from the seas by England. Between the real people of England, and the real people of the United States, the grounds of intimacy and affection have always been great, and they are constantly increasing. But the governmental policy of the British empire, and the sentiments of the real people of England, are two very different matters. Speaking from the cold facts of history, the relations between our American government and the governments of France and Russia have been more frank and cordial, by a good deal, through the whole period of our national life, than those between our government and that of the British empire. Yet there is no intercourse of any kind between the people of America and Russia. A war between Americans and Englishmen would, in some aspects, be a civil war, resembling the conflict between our two groups of American states. We will not dream of it as a possibility. It would be the surpassing crime against Christianity and civilization. But we in the United States do not wish to contemplate the possibility of bloodshed in any quarter. We have not the remotest intention of forming an alliance with the British government that would make the French government feel that there was any lessening of cordiality between our republic and theirs. We desire nothing but peace and good will throughout the whole world.

The Question of Motive.

A few Englishmen have been discussing this question of arbitration between England and the United States with just the faintest flavor of a suggestion that they had in mind an arrangement which would add something to the potency of the British empire in its huge scramble for the lion's share of everything in Asia and Africa. It has seemed as if the desire in

some British quarters is to make everything safe and snug in these western parts, in order that no annoying complications here may give England's European rivals an opportunity to steal a move in some other outlying sections of the earth. This certainly does not seem a pleasant remark to make, yet its excuse lies in the fact of its truth. Arbitration that is real, genuine, and broad, and that shall make for humanity and the peace of the world, should be welcomed and promoted by every American. But arbitration that is narrow and one-sided ; that is offered to the strong and denied to the weak ; and that is devised merely for the convenience of an aggressive power at the very moment when it is employing every resource to magnify its military and naval supremacy, must at least be subjected to critical scrutiny.

England as Chief War Power.

Our English friends must remember that all their writers on military and strategic science, and all their jingo statesmen, have in recent years adopted the maxim that in our day "war power is sea power ;" and that the nation which has the biggest and most effective navy is the one which will prevail in a contest where might makes right. Having proved this idea to their own satisfaction, they have advanced from that old maxim of theirs which declared that England's navy must be stronger than those of any two other powers combined, to the second new maxim that England's navy must henceforth be even more powerful than those of any three other nations combined. To crown all this, we find that many of the very men who are most eager in urging the constant increase of the British navy are declaiming against the militant disposition of France, Germany, and Russia as evidenced by their great armaments, and are endeavoring to make it appear that these nations are full of the spirit of warlike aggression, while England, by way of contrast, pursues the paths of beneficent peace as gently as any lamb. The consistency of all this is not apparent. England's advice to the other European powers is that they ought to disarm ; while her recommendation to the United States is, to arbitrate all differences with England, stop building the new navy, and rely upon the British empire as her one firm friend. But meanwhile,—say these good and, withal, these plucky men of England,—the British fighting force in the form of a navy, must be made stronger and stronger, until it can overawe the whole earth.

Military Training in Europe.

The effect of all this has been singularly different from that which these Englishmen seemed to expect. Instead of proceeding to reduce their land forces, the great Continental powers are concluding not only to maintain their armies, but also immensely to increase their navies. The problem of military expenditure will be solved, in part, it would seem, by a tendency to shorten the period of compulsory military service. If not pro-

tracted too long, it is found in the Continental countries that the period of enforced military training may not be altogether wasteful. It may be used in such a manner as to give a valuable discipline and education to the average youth. A certain amount of military drill and discipline can be connected with early school life and with industrial training ; and thus by the perfection of system and organization every able bodied young man may grow up into some fitness to serve as a soldier in case of need, without being withdrawn for any very long period from the productive work of the nation, and without making his military education a very expensive matter. Whatever steps toward so-called "disarmament" may be taken, it is not likely that the European countries, for a good while to come, will abandon the plan of making every young man a possible soldier.

*The Effect of
England's Mil-
itant Example.*

The great change of policy is likely to come through a determination not to be completely overshadowed by England's navy. The German Emperor has set his heart upon a new navy to be many times as large as that which Germany now possesses. Some years ago he was determined that the army should be increased ; and in spite of the opposition of the tax-paying population, he succeeded. It is now reasonable to believe that he will carry with him the decision of the German nation in his enthusiasm for a great German navy. The French policy of naval construction goes on unceasingly, and Russia's designs in that respect have taken new form by virtue of her improved prospect regarding open ports. The completion of the Russian railway system to Port Arthur as well as to Vladivostock, will be the signal for a great increase of the Russian squadron in the Pacific. The Black Sea squadron is being increased, with the almost certain assurance that five or ten years hence the Black Sea will have become "a Russian lake," and the Bosphorus will be open without limit at all times to Russian war ships. The attempted intervention at Constantinople by the six great powers in behalf of the Armenians having led to nothing but some pretended reforms on paper,—while the Armenian massacres have continued with no lessening of their horrors,—it begins to be plain that there can be no very long postponement of the solving of that particular question, besides many others, by the one summary process of a partition of the Turkish empire and a complete obliteration of the Turk as a ruling race. In that case the administration of Armenia will naturally devolve upon Russia ; and probably the greater part of Asia Minor will fall to the Russian empire. Thus Russia will have special reason for adding to her fleet, will become active in Mediterranean questions, and will even begin to assert a positive concern in the Suez Canal route. These are matters of moment, the progress of which is destined to make international affairs interesting for many years to come. It

would not seem possible for England to realize her programme of a fleet mightier than the combined fleets of Europe. The American policy must be to keep out of it all as much as possible, showing sincerity and honor in all international dealings, acting as an apostle of arbitration, and finding the true modern applications for the time-honored principles of policy that were formulated by our early statesmen. Their doctrines have not been outlived.

*The Deadlock
at Washington.*

The legislative outlook at Washington seems to be practically hopeless. The decision of the President and Secretary of the Treasury not to postpone the bond sale until Congress should have passed the bill improving the conditions under which bonds could be issued, was justified by subsequent facts. The measure which had passed the House without any delay, was met in the Senate by a determination on the part of the free silver majority that no bond bill or revenue bill should be allowed to go through their body except at the price of a provision for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. After a long debate, the free silver amendment passed the Senate on Saturday, Feb. 1, by a vote which the *Outlook* instructively analyzes as follows :

Every member of the Senate either voted or was paired upon the free coinage proposition. Counting the members paired, the Senate stood 48 to 41 in favor of restoring silver to its former place in the currency. The Democrats divided 24 to 15 in favor of free coinage, the anti-silver minority consisting of Senators Hill and Murphy, of New York, Smith, of New Jersey, Gorman and Gibson, of Maryland, Martin, of Virginia, Faulkner, of West Virginia, Lindsay, of Kentucky, Caffery, of Louisiana, Mills, of Texas, Palmer, of Illinois, Vilas and Mitchell, of Wisconsin, and Brice, of Ohio. The Republicans divided 25 to 20 against free coinage, the pro-silver minority consisting of Senators Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Pritchard, of North Carolina, and all of the 21 Republicans from west of the Missouri except Baker, of Kansas, Thurston, of Nebraska, and McBride, of Oregon. The four Populists, as a matter of course, supported free coinage. The measure was sent to the House of Representatives, where on February 14 it was rejected by the decisive vote of 215 against 90. Here again it is interesting to analyze the vote.

*Analysis
of the
Silver Vote.*

Since the admission of Utah there are now forty-five states. On the question of free silver the representatives elected to the present House show an almost exact division as regards the number of states. The Congressmen from twenty-three states were on one side of the question, while the majority delegations from twenty-two states were on the other side. But while every state has equal weight in the Senate, its strength in the House is in accordance with its relative population. Thus the Senators constituting the free silver majority in the upper House represent very much less than half,—in fact not very much more than one third, of the population of the coun-

try. The following table, compiled by one of the New York newspapers, shows the estimated population and the most recent assessed valuation of the two groups of states whose representatives in the House voted preponderantly for and against free silver on the 14th ultimo :

STATES OPPOSED TO FREE SILVER.

State.	Population (latest official estimate).	Assessed value of property.	No. of electoral votes.
Connecticut.....	800,000	\$358,913,956	6
Delaware.....	178,700	66,210,519	3
Illinois.....	4,500,000	809,682,926	24
Indiana.....	3,135,300	856,838,472	15
Iowa.....	2,000,000	519,248,110	13
Louisiana.....	1,225,000	234,320,780	8
Maine.....	732,000	309,129,101	6
Maryland.....	1,138,348	529,494,777	8
Massachusetts.....	2,496,345	2,154,134,626	15
Michigan.....	2,297,000	898,155,532	14
Minnesota.....	1,610,000	568,820,213	9
Missouri.....	3,200,000	887,975,928	17
Nebraska.....	1,158,000	184,770,305	8
New Hampshire.....	400,000	263,059,798	4
New Jersey.....	1,672,942	693,859,886	10
New York.....	6,690,842	3,785,910,313	36
Ohio.....	4,000,000	1,778,138,477	23
Pennsylvania.....	5,760,128	2,659,796,909	32
Rhode Island.....	384,758	321,784,503	4
Vermont.....	340,000	162,068,513	4
West Virginia.....	875,000	186,964,770	6
Wisconsin.....	1,937,915	577,068,252	12
Wyoming.....	100,000	32,536,401	3
Totals.....	46,602,338	\$18,965,889,467	280

STATES FOR FREE SILVER.

State.	Population (latest official estimate).	Assessed value of property.	No. of electoral votes.
Alabama.....	1,600,000	\$258,979,575	11
Arkansas.....	1,600,000	174,737,755	8
California.....	1,220,000	1,101,136,431	9
Colorado.....	450,000	220,554,084	4
Florida.....	485,000	91,761,711	4
Georgia.....	1,984,939	415,823,945	13
Idaho.....	130,000	25,748,437	3
Kansas.....	1,350,000	347,717,219	10
Kentucky.....	2,200,000	547,593,788	13
Mississippi.....	1,351,850	166,772,279	9
Montana.....	185,000	112,937,384	3
Nevada.....	60,000	25,350,094	3
North Carolina.....	1,720,000	235,300,674	11
North Dakota.....	225,000	88,203,054	3
Oregon.....	400,000	166,025,731	4
South Carolina.....	1,375,000	168,262,669	9
South Dakota.....	332,000	140,154,930	4
Tennessee.....	1,800,000	382,760,191	12
Texas.....	2,538,263	780,898,605	15
Utah.....	254,743	106,110,370	3
Virginia.....	1,750,000	415,249,107	12
Washington.....	415,000	217,612,897	4
Totals.....	23,408,787	\$6,189,679,010	167

After the House had thus rejected the Senate's silver bill, the Senate in turn rejected decisively the Dingley revenue bill which had been devised by the House as an emergency measure to remedy the deficit of current income.

Bi-cameral Conflicts at Home and Abroad.

The situation at Washington just now calls to mind the legislative deadlock in England during the last Parliament, when the House of Commons sent up measure after measure, only to be met by the hopelessly large Tory opposition in the House of Lords. Affairs have now reached the pass in England where the Liberal party can never hope to enact an important law except by means of threats which would make the House of Lords feel its own existence to be in



SENATOR J. K. JONES, OF ARKANSAS,
A leader of the pro-silver forces.

danger. At the moment when these words are written, the long-growing divergence of sentiment between the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies has resulted in a very critical and stubborn locking of horns. In France, the Senate represents moderate Republicanism of the steady, conservative sort. The Chamber of Deputies has been growing ever more radical and socialistic, until at length a radical majority has found its way to the front in a radical Cabinet under Prime Minister Bourgeois. This Cabinet has taken a kind of action respecting the investigation of the Southern Railway scandals that meets with the disapproval of the Senate. Repeated votes have shown the Senate's lack of confidence in the ministry. In accordance with the theory of the French government, and in accordance with all former precedents, the cabinet should have resigned. But inasmuch as the Chamber of Deputies has voted as strongly in favor of the Bourgeois policy as the Senate has voted against it, Premier Bourgeois informs President Faure that he is satisfied with the approval of the Deputies, and proposes to ignore the Senate. Our readers will find peculiar timeliness and value in the article, printed elsewhere in this number, by our French correspondent, Baron de Coubertin. The situation is the most peculiar, and in some regards the most dangerous one that has arisen in the practical working of the French constitution since the present republic was founded a quarter of a century ago. Thus everything in the nature of a serious legisla-

tive and political strain that has occurred in the three great constitutional governments of England, France, and the United States within the past year or two has grown chiefly out of the wide difference of character and sentiment between the two halves of a bi-cameral legislative system. In England the one real question of internal constitutional reform, upon which all other reforms must wait, is that of a complete recasting of the House of Lords. In France and the United States the principal remedy for the present strains and deadlocks must be found in the better education of public opinion.

*Election of
Senators by
Popular Vote.* Incidentally, it is believed by many Americans that the representative character of the Senate would be improved if the popular election of senators were substituted for their appointment by the state legislatures. Certainly such a change would prove beneficial to the legislatures themselves. Nothing could illustrate this assertion more pointedly than the long struggle that has been distracting Kentucky for many weeks, and interfering altogether with the proper law-making duties of the legislature at Frankfort. Although the Republicans carried the state ticket at the last election, they did not gain a clear control of both houses of the legislature. A little handful of independents and "sound-money" Democrats, who oppose the re-election of Senator Blackburn for another term, have been holding the balance of power. The Republicans have a plurality on joint vote, but not the clear majority necessary to elect the senator. The change of two or three seats in one house would break the deadlock. Consequently the consideration of certain contested places has stirred up a party feeling which at one time last month threatened to lead to riot and bloodshed within the very precincts of the state house. The United States Senate itself has been much wrought up over the question whether or not Mr. Dupont should be recognized as entitled to the vacant seat from Delaware. It will be remembered that for many months last year the legislature of Delaware was in a deadlock over the choice of a successor to Senator Higgins, and that many difficult legal and constitutional questions are involved in the controversy over the vote by which the Republicans claimed to have secured the election of Mr. Dupont. Such protracted and unfortunate wrangles as that of last year in Delaware and of this year in Kentucky over the choice of a senator are not uncommon. There are now ninety seats in the Senate, and thirty full-term vacancies to be filled every two years, besides the short-term vacancies that occur through death, transfer to the Cabinet, or otherwise. It is not right that the election of United States senators should be so much more distracting a process than the election of state governors. Whatever the advantages of the present system may be in theory, there would be immense advantage in practice if the people of the state should

elect their senators as they now elect their governors. Several seats in the Senate have been filled with comparatively little controversy during the past few weeks. Utah's two senators are now in their seats at Washington, and they participated in the division on the silver question,—Utah of course ranking with the pro-silver states.



SENATOR WILLIAM B. ALLISON, OF IOWA.

*Senator
Allison.* Iowa has not hesitated to reward Mr. Allison with another election, and if he should serve through this fifth term for which he has now been designated, he will have been a member of the Senate for thirty consecutive years. Inasmuch as he had served nearly ten years in the House of Representatives, he will therefore have had a Congressional experience of practically forty years. Iowa has honored herself and conferred a benefit upon the country by continuing Mr. Allison in office. His ripe experience in affairs has made him a public servant of a value too great to be fully appreciated except by those who are themselves most conversant with governmental and legislative methods at Washington. Mr. Allison has for a long time been counted by the Republicans of the country among the available possibilities for the presidency. But his candidacy has never been asserted in any undignified or eager fashion, and he has been content to serve his party and country

with serene loyalty, and without any sense of being neglected or unappreciated. This year the sentiment for Mr. Allison is a distinctly popular one. It is by no means confined to Iowa or adjacent regions, but is evident and cordial in all parts of the country.

The President-Making Business.

The activity of the politicians and president-makers begins to wax incessant as the time approaches for the St. Louis Republican convention. Three candidates have great and unmistakable strength with the Republican masses, apart from the political manipulators. These are Speaker Reed, ex-Governor McKinley, and Senator Allison. Senator Quay has avowed himself a candidate, and will be able to command the great Pennsylvania delegation. Governor Morton of New York also is a candidate, and has behind him Mr. Platt and the organized political machinery of the dominant party in the state of New York. Very aggressive work is being done in Governor Morton's behalf throughout the Southern states and elsewhere, with a view to capturing delegates. Senator Cullom of Illinois and Senator Davis of Minnesota represent certain positive elements of strength both popular and political. Ex-President Harrison has avowed himself to be absolutely outside the field, and Indiana will not present his name. The Indiana strength is likely to go principally to Mr. McKinley. Every one familiar with party history will perceive that the absence of Mr. Blaine as a possible factor in the situation is what, more than anything else, distinguishes the present contest from those of the preceding twenty years. At present the McKinley forces have a much larger number of delegates pledged than those of any other candidate. Mr. Reed is next in strength. Mr. Allison is perhaps the most popular as a second choice.

Democratic Feuds.

The Democratic aspirants do not stand out so distinctly, and no one as yet can so much as guess intelligently what course the Democratic party's history will follow in the next four months. The feud between the gold-standard, Administration Democrats, and the free-silver majority in the party, was never more sharply defined than now; and nobody has yet discovered how to keep the struggle out of the convention. The free-silver Democrats are hoping to prevail at Chicago. But if they should have their way, the result would certainly be a bolt of the Eastern sound-money element. On the other hand, some of the free-silver men like Senator Tillman of South Carolina, and the Missouri and Arkansas senators, are permitting it to be thought that they intend, in case of their failure to control the Chicago convention, to withdraw and support a free-silver ticket in conjunction with the Populists. The bond issues and the business depression are likely to be used as a campaign argument against the Democratic party, and it will be Republican policy to adjourn Congress early.

Radicalism In the Senate.

The extent of the change which has gradually come about in the manners, methods and characteristics of the Senate was illustrated last month by the extremely radical and unparliamentary character of Senator Tillman's maiden speech. The new Populist senator from North Carolina and several other of the more recently appointed members of the upper chamber have also, in their respective ways, given proof of the same tendency. The deadlocks in France and England have resulted from the growing radicalism of the popular chambers, rather than from any change in the tone of Senate or House of Lords. But in the United States it is the Senate which has become the radical body, while conservatism has taken refuge in the House of Representatives. The chief reason, of course, is plain to everybody. We have been admitting new states very rapidly, and each new state has its two representatives in the Senate, even though entitled by the paucity of its population to only one member in the House.

Some Striking Contrasts.

Thus Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Wyoming, and Utah send twelve august senators to the upper branch of Congress, and only six members to the other house. By way of contrast, the six states of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which also send a total of twelve members to the Senate, are entitled by reason of their population to the 133 seats which in the aggregate they now hold in the House of Representatives. The five states of Florida, Colorado, South Dakota, Oregon, and Washington,—all of which have taken the radical position upon the currency and some other economic questions,—send the same number of men to each house, that is to say, they have in the aggregate ten senators and ten representatives. Over against these five may be named New Jersey, Maryland, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, which, with ten senators, have an aggregate of forty-seven representatives. Adding the members of the two groups together, we find one group of eleven larger states with twenty-two senators and 180 representatives, and a second group of eleven younger and more undeveloped states, also with twenty-two senators but with only sixteen members altogether in the House of Representatives. These eleven younger states, while occupying one-fourth of all the seats in the Senate, have only one-twenty-second part of the seats in the House of Representatives. It is not strange that the old states should be conservative and the young pioneer commonwealths comparatively radical. Our American federal system happens to give this radicalism a very large scope in the Senate, while the conservatism of the more populous communities has its full weight in the House. The question what remedy is to be found for all this variance of sectional weight between the two houses, can fortunately be answered by a glance at our past history. It is not so very long since Ohio, Indiana,

and Illinois were themselves young frontier states ; and Wisconsin and Iowa have furnished yet more recent examples. The newest states of the far West will also, in due time, acquire population, wealth, and stability ; and their point of view will then modify that of the East, while at the same time borrowing something from that of the older states. The present conditions call for an earnest effort on both sides not to permit a new sectionalism to grow up, with harsh prejudices and needless misunderstandings.

*The Last
Government
Loan.*

The plan of an open offer of the new government loan, with the privilege of subscribing for amounts as small as \$50, proved to be a great success. It is true that the loan was not, apparently, taken up by a vast number of small investors. But it is understood that the banks and trust institutions which came forward as the visible subscribers were in many instances acting for a much larger number of clients, whose individual investments were of comparatively modest dimensions. Although the bonds are in form thirty-year obligations bearing four per cent. interest, many of the bids were at a rate high enough to reduce the interest to the equivalent of about three per cent. It is now plain enough that if the government had not been hampered by an obsolete law, and could have offered a three per cent. bond at par, the subscriptions would have poured in with freedom. In fact, the arithmetical complications, and the mystery to the average man involved in making a sealed bid to the United States government, stood in the way of thousands of people who would have been ready to subscribe on some simple, intelligible plan, such as is always used when European loans are popularly floated. Thus, a French loan in small denominations, suited to the demands of thrifty working people, is always offered at a fixed price, and is sold through the post-offices or in some other equally convenient way. The total amount of the subscriptions was about five times the \$100,000,000 of the issue. The average price received by the government was about 111. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's syndicate put in a bid a little below that figure, offering to take the entire loan, or as much of it as should not be otherwise disposed of. Mr. Morgan was fortunate enough to secure about half of the amount. The bonds were soon selling in the money market—even before they were actually issued—at a large advance. The government obtains its loan at an actual rate of about 3½ per cent. It is computed that the plan of open bidding, as against the plan of a private contract with the Morgan-Rothschild syndicate, has in this particular instance saved the government between \$11,000,000 and \$12,000,000. A few years ago the United States could have sold 2½ per cent. bonds practically at par. The unsettled silver controversy is the principal cause,—while the absurd war scare has been doubtless an incidental and temporary

cause,—for that change in the money market which compels Uncle Sam to borrow at increased rates while there is a vast quantity of idle capital seeking safe investment. The war scare sent American securities home, drew gold to Europe, and made English investors shy about our loan ; while the silver agitation leads cautious investors to fear lest United States bonds may some day be paid off in a money not worth as much as gold. The result of the new loan has been amply to replenish the gold in the government treasury ; but nobody can tell how soon our present vicious financial system may cause the depletion of the reserve, and make it appear to the Administration that nothing will save the credit of the country except still another purchase of gold by means of a bond sale.

*Affairs in
Various States.*

The legislatures which are in session this season have not as yet produced any very brilliant or startling statutory results. In due time we shall present our readers with the annual summary of new state legislation that they have learned to expect in these pages. In Maryland, the reform victory of last fall has naturally resulted in a programme of measures at Annapolis for the improvement of the civil service, the reduction of extravagant outlays, and bettered administration in various directions. The Republican majority is not behaving as well as the civil-service reformers who helped to turn the party scales had a right to expect. Nevertheless, this session of the legislature will doubtless accomplish something beneficial. The reform victory in New Jersey has not as yet had time to yield any conspicuous fruitage. The Ohio legislature has been considering the question of a considerable increase in the amount of the saloon tax under the Dow law, the promoters of the plan having taken the ground that an increase from \$250 to \$350 will at once tend to eliminate a small proportion of the worst class of saloons, while enormously increasing the total amount of revenue received by the state and local treasuries. The legislature of Iowa has also had the liquor question under keen discussion. The Illinois legislature is not in session, but the state of political feeling in Chicago has been uncommonly intense, and municipal reform is the cry of the hour. In New Orleans there has been undertaken a thorough investigation of the election rolls, with the result of finding an astounding amount of fraud in the lists. Under a new, modernized system, provided by the state of Missouri, a board of election commissioners in St. Louis has completed a house-to-house canvass, and a thorough re-enrollment of all the voters of the city. There have been found about 140,000 men entitled to be registered as St. Louis voters. An investigation of the technical and financial history of the new city hall in St. Louis, by a competent committee of the municipal assembly, has resulted in showing that there has been an almost inappreciably culpable extravagance

in the outlay of public money, although there has been lack of perfect system and supervision. St. Louis is enjoying a period of exceptional prosperity at a time when many cities are showing depression. Tennessee, which was admitted to the privileges of statehood one hundred years ago, and which has for some years been preparing to celebrate the centennial with an exposition at Nashville, has now decided to defer the exposition until next year. Thus an abundance of time will have been gained for ample preparation; and on account of the Presidential election, the recentness of the Atlanta exposition and various other circumstances, 1897 will be a better year than 1896 for the great Tennessee Fair. The Legislature of Massachusetts has voted favorably upon a change from annual to biennial elections, and this question will probably be submitted to a vote of the people of the State. The "Greater Boston" project has been deferred for consideration by the next legislature. In the New York Legislature, it became evident last month that Mr. Platt and the ruling faction were determined to pass a "Greater New York" bill at the present session, and to provide for the consolidation of the police, fire, and health departments of New York and Brooklyn. Many of the truest friends of ultimate consolidation are strongly of the opinion that nothing of good and much of ill can but result from a precipitate union of New York and Brooklyn without any competent previous consideration of the best framework for a metropolitan charter. Municipal home-rule, under a well-drawn charter to be submitted to the people

concerned for ratification, would be the better plan for actively launching the Greater New York.

*The New
Cuban Policy.*

Another chapter in the Cuban struggle has been opened by the radical change of policy which a new Captain-General has introduced. General Martinez Campos, having failed to make headway against the revolution, was plotted against by his powerful enemies in Spain, who secured his recall under circumstances humiliating to his pride. He seems to have won the personal regard of every party and group in Cuba; and if the distracted island could have autonomy with General Campos as its life administrator, the plan would probably be accepted by universal acclamation. But General Weyler is a different sort of man. He goes to Cuba merely to wage war. Campos was trying both to suppress the rebellion and also to win back to Spain a disaffected province. If General Weyler should succeed ultimately in crushing the rebellion, he will also have reduced Cuba to the position of a conquered foreign country forever and hopelessly disaffected against the conqueror. General Weyler has laid down a policy of the most extreme harshness. The very announcement that he was coming led to an exodus from Cuba of hundreds of people whose circumstances were such that they could take refuge in other countries. It was expected that a reign of terror would be inaugurated, and that there could be no safety except in flight from the island. The insurgents are making desperate efforts to obtain munitions of war, the lack of which is their greatest obstacle. General Gomez, the insurgent leader, though seventy-two years old, is showing himself a man of marvellous audacity and resources as a leader; and it is doubtful whether the Spanish army contains any man who approaches this old Cuban in military genius. Predictions about the Cuban situation are worse than worthless, and we can only await the unfolding of events.

*American
Representation
at Berlin.*

The death of Mr. Runyon, our ambassador to Germany, called out tributes of high respect from the German government, the diplomatic corps at Berlin, and Americans of all parties. The vacant post has been filled by the appointment of one of our assistant secretaries of State, Mr. Edwin F. Uhl of Michigan, whose fitness is regarded as exceptionally complete. Mr. Uhl bears a German name, and is doubtless none the less welcome on that account at the German court. His rare usefulness in the State Department at Washington was generally known. He goes to Berlin with immediate qualifications for the work before him, such as almost no other man possesses. He is intimately versed in the details of the Samoa question, the insurance question, and all the other matters under discussion between our government and that of Germany. A more thoroughly business-like appointment has not been made by Mr. Cleveland for some time. A strong



GENERAL WEYLER,
Spain's New Captain-General in Cuba.



AMBASSADOR UHL.



THE LATE AMBASSADOR RUNYON.

determination is visible at Washington to make the diplomatic and consular services more efficient henceforth than they have been in the past.

Canadian Questions. The affairs of the Dominion of Canada, which ought always to command attention in the United States, are in a particularly interesting state this year. We have secured from a competent correspondent a careful *résumé* of Canadian matters, political and otherwise, which will be found elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW. The new Manitoba Legislature is in session, and is firm as a rock against yielding to the demand of the Dominion government for the re establishment of state-aided denominational schools. The Dominion Parliament, also, is in session at Ottawa, and has in hand a complete measure providing in detail for the denominational school system which is to be thrust compulsorily upon Manitoba. We shall, here again, as in the Cuban affair, await developments without making predictions.

Our Scholars to the Front! Our American men of learning were very strongly in evidence last month through the opportunity afforded by the great popular interest in a scientific discovery announced by Professor Roentgen of the University of Würzburg, in Bavaria. There has been a flood of

talk in the newspapers about "cathode rays" and the "new photography," which "penetrates opaque bodies and reveals the insides of things." What it all really signifies to the scientific mind, is duly set forth, with illustrations, in a special article which our readers will find on a subsequent page. This discovery of Professor Roentgen's doubtless has great scientific importance; and it seems likely, in surgery at least, to have some immediately practical value. But the most impressive thing, perhaps, has been the large number of American scientific workers whose individual training, and the equipment of whose physical and chemical laboratories, made them entirely ready to take up the Bavarian professor's experiments with full intelligence and with the ability to repeat and develop those experiments, and to carry them on into still unexplored ground. The position of experimental work in science in our American universities and other institutions is no longer merely hopeful and respectable, but it is of commanding importance. This is a fact which should be very gratifying to our national pride. But while our scientific students are thus making brilliant progress, the American position as respects classical, philological, and archæological studies is also winning the approbation of European men of learning. Our contingent of classicists has been,

this past month, congratulating itself upon a high honor which has been gained for America through the American Classical School at Athens. This is nothing else than the right, granted by the Greek government, to explore the site of ancient Corinth, where under an exterior of grain fields it is believed that there lies buried much of the wealth of art and architecture of an old-time Greek city. Professor Charles Waldstein is the permanent director of the American school at Athens; and the professorship of Greek, which is filled on a rotary system, is this year in charge of Professor Benjamin I. Wheeler of Cornell University. Professor Wheeler has written an interesting letter to the New York *Tribune* in which he explains that this grant is an exclusive one, and that the excavation of Corinth will be the first attempt thoroughly to explore an ancient Greek city. As he remarks: "Olympia and Delphi were places of occasional resort, not the abodes of civic life,—places where men celebrated, not where they lived. We have as yet no idea how a Greek city was arranged, how its streets were laid out, how its agora, or chief square, appeared, or how its homes were built." The American school does not call for large subscriptions to enable it to improve this brilliant opportunity, and \$10,000 is said to be all that will be required. The money should be promptly forthcoming.

*The Salvation
Army Leaders.*

Much sorrow has been caused to the members of the Salvation Army throughout the United States by the decision of General William Booth, the head of the army, to transfer his son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, from this country where for many years they have been in national charge, to another sphere of army work. Petitions have been sent to General Booth asking him to reconsider the matter; and many of the most prominent men in the United States, belonging to various Christian denominations, have joined in the request that Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth should remain in this country. Because the plan of the Salvation Army is such that it must of necessity do its principal work in small detachments, scattered everywhere, few people who have not given the matter some careful thought and investigation have any idea of the magnitude of the army, or of its remarkable success and usefulness as a religious and social institution. Commander Ballington Booth is a man of great executive ability and rare devotion to his work, while Mrs. Ballington Booth, besides her wonderful eloquence and great intellectual and administrative endowments, is esteemed and cherished by all who know her for her true womanliness. It will be hard to fill their places in this country.



MRS. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH.



COMMANDER BALLINGTON BOOTH.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From January 16 to February 18, 1896.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

January 16.—In the Senate, Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.) introduces a resolution disapproving of President Cleveland's action in reference to the Venezuela boundary dispute....The House debates the pension appropriation bill.

January 17.—The House of Representatives only in session; the pension appropriation bill, carrying the same amount as when reported from committee, \$141,325,820, is passed without amendment.

January 20.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reports a resolution reaffirming the Monroe doctrine....The House passes the Military Academy appropriation bill (\$449,117), and receives Ambassador Bayard's statement in relation to his recent speeches.

January 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) introduces resolutions relative to the alleged arrest and imprisonment of American citizens in Havana, Cuba....The House passes the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, carrying \$4,420,403, nearly three-fourths of the total amount being for court expenses.

January 22.—In the Senate, Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.) makes a speech in opposition to President Cleveland's Venezuelan policy. Resolutions in regard to the Armenian atrocities are reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. The free-coinage substitute for the House bond bill is debated....The House passes a bill making additional appropriations for the public building at Chicago.

January 23.—The Senate listens to speeches on the Monroe doctrine, free silver coinage and the protection of live-stock interests....The House adopts the rule for counting a quorum reported by the committee.

January 24.—In the Senate, the resolution requesting the powers to interfere in behalf of Armenia, reported by Mr. Cullom (Rep., Ill.), is passed....The House holds a night session for the purpose of passing private pension bills.

January 27.—In the Senate, Messrs. Cannon and Brown, Senators from the new state of Utah, are sworn in. Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) speaks in opposition to the free coinage of silver....The House passes the Senate joint resolution on the Armenian question.

January 28.—In the Senate, Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) defends the resolution on the Monroe doctrine....The House passes the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill (\$1,637,000, an increase of \$88,000 over the appropriations for the current fiscal year).

January 29.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations reports resolutions requesting Spain to grant belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) in a speech denounces President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle, the Supreme Court and other officers of the government....The House passes several bills reported from the Committee on Public Lands.

January 30.—The Senate continues discussion of the free coinage bill. The urgent deficiency bill, as reported to the Senate, carries an increase over the House bill aggregating \$1,509,064....In the House, the District of Columbia appropriation bill (\$5,225,065, \$317,658 less than the total for the current fiscal year) and the agri-

cultural appropriation bill (\$3,158,392, including an item of \$130,000 for seeds) are reported.

January 31.—An agreement as to the close of debate on the free-coinage substitute for the House bond bill is reached in the Senate; many speeches are made....The House considers the District of Columbia appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

February 1.—The Senate passes the free-coinage substitute for the House bond bill by a vote of 42 (21 Democrats, 15 Republicans, and 6 Populists) to 35 (22 Republicans and 13 Democrats)....The House debates the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The Committee on Foreign Affairs adopts a resolution censuring Ambassador Bayard for recent utterances.

February 3.—The House of Representatives only in session; District of Columbia debate continued; the army appropriation bill is reported.

February 4.—The Senate Finance Committee reports a free coinage substitute for the House tariff bill. Distribution of the appropriation bills among the committees is discussed....The Senate substitute for the bond bill is reported to the House, with a motion to non-concur. Further debate of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

February 5.—In the Senate, a resolution is introduced recommending recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents....In the House, the District of Columbia appropriation bill is sent back to committee for amendment; a bill is passed making it unlawful to hold prize-fights or bull-fights in the District of Columbia or the Territories; debate of the Senate substitute for the bond bill is begun.

February 6.—The Senate discusses distribution of the appropriation bills....The House debates the Senate substitute for the bond bill.

February 7.—Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.) is elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate. The plan to distribute the appropriation bills among the different committees is defeated. The Republican Senators in caucus complete their nominations for Senate offices....The House continues the free-coinage debate.

February 8.—The House of Representatives only in session; the time is occupied with debate of the Senate free-coinage substitute for the bond bill.

February 10.—In the Senate, Mr. Smith (Dem., N. J.) speaks on the Monroe doctrine; Mr. Cameron (Rep., Pa.) introduces a resolution favoring the recognition of Cuban independence; the nomination of Assistant Secretary of State Edwin F. Uhl to be Ambassador to Germany is confirmed....The House reaches an agreement to take a vote on the Senate substitute for the bond bill on February 14.

February 11.—In the Senate, Mr. Blanchard (Dem., La.) indorses President Cleveland's position on the Monroe doctrine. The bill for the distribution of seeds is passed....The House passes several District of Columbia bills.

February 12.—The Senate considers the urgent deficiency appropriation bill....In the House, debate on the free coinage substitute for the bond bill is continued.

The Committee on Territories votes against the admission of Arizona to statehood.

February 13.—The Senate passes the urgent deficiency bill, carrying appropriations amounting to about \$6,000,000. The motion of Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) to take up the House tariff bill with the free coinage substitute is defeated by a vote of 21 (all Republicans) to 29 (the Populist Senators, Jones, of Nevada, and four free-coinage Republicans, Messrs. Carter and Mantle, of Montana, Dubois, of Idaho, and Teller, of Colorado, voting with the Democrats.)....The House in committee of the whole, by a vote of 190 to 80, refuses to concur in the Senate free-coinage substitute for the bond bill.

February 14.—The House of Representatives only in session; in the final vote on the Senate free-silver substitute for the bond bill, the measure is rejected by a vote of 215 (184 Republicans and 31 Democrats) to 90 (58 Democrats, 25 Republicans, 6 Populists, and 1 Silverite).

February 15.—The House of Representatives only in session; the agricultural appropriation bill is considered, and severe attacks are made on Secretary Morton.

February 17.—In the Senate, a majority report is presented in favor of seating Colonel Dupont, of Delaware. . . . The House sends the urgent deficiency appropriation bill to conference, and discusses the agricultural bill.

February 18.—The Senate passes the Military Academy and pension appropriation bills. . . . The House passes the agricultural appropriation bill, with a provision for the free distribution of seeds.



SENATOR ARTHUR BROWN, OF UTAH.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

January 16.—The New York Republican County Committee re-elects Edward Lauterbach chairman.

January 17.—Governor Morton calls on Sheriff Tamsen, of New York, to answer the charges on which his removal from office has been demanded.

January 20.—A Democratic Mayor is elected in Middletown, Ct., for the first time since 1874....S. Mallet-Prevost, of New York, is elected secretary of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission.

January 21.—Governors Griggs, of New Jersey, and McLaurin, of Mississippi, are inaugurated....The Rhode Island Legislature meets....Senator Allison (Rep., Ia.) is re-elected....Messrs. Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown are elected to the United States Senate by the Utah Legislature....The Kentucky Legislature ballots for Senator without result....George L. Wellington receives the Republican nomination for Senator from Maryland.

January 22.—Silver leaders in secret session at Washington decide to hold a national convention next summer.The Grand Jury at Columbus, O., finds indictments against three ex-members of the Ohio Senate, and others, for having given and accepted bribes while members of the Legislature...The Committee on Metropolitan Affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature votes to refer the question of a Greater Boston to the next Legislature.George L. Wellington is elected United States Senator by the Maryland Legislature....Governor Morton sends a message to the New York Legislature urging economy in appropriations.

January 23.—Congressman H. D. Money is nominated to the United States Senate by the Democrats of the Mississippi Legislature.

January 24.—Secretary Carlisle orders Mint Director



From photograph by C. M. Beil.

SENATOR FRANK J. CANNON, OF UTAH.

Preston to prepare to coin standard silver dollars at the Philadelphia and New Orleans mints; the total coinage, including seigniorage, will probably not exceed \$10,000,000.... It is learned that deputy United States marshals at Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, have secured thousands of dollars on false vouchers and forged fee bills.

January 25.—A municipal reform meeting in Chicago decides to appoint a central body of 100 citizens to act independently of both the old parties in an effort to di-



THE LATE M. CHARLES FLOQUET,
Ex-Premier of France.

voce politics from municipal affairs... A law providing for the punishment of officers through whose negligence or permission lynchings occur, and for the assessment of damages against the county, is passed by the South Carolina Legislature.

January 27.—A sugar-planters' mass meeting, at New Orleans, La., indorses the Populist nominations for state officers.... In the Canadian House of Commons a resolution looking to reciprocity with the United States in the matter of tariff on agricultural implements is defeated.

January 28.—Judge Payne, of the Superior Court at Chicago, openly accuses a County Commissioner of having accepted more than \$1,000 for the purpose of influencing the Grand Jury in the case of a man charged with murder, and offers an indorsed check as evidence.

January 29.—Governor Lowndes sends a message to the Maryland Legislature urging the early passage of assessment, civil service and election reform bills.... The Mayor and eight Aldermen of Dubuque, Ia., are indicted on charges growing out of the passage of an ordinance increasing their own salaries.

January 30.—The Indiana Supreme Court decides that the legislative apportionments of 1893 (Democratic) and 1895 (Republican) are both invalid.... The Supreme Court of California declares the election commission law, which was drawn by the Citizens' Defense Association, unconstitutional.

January 31.—George Todd (Rep.) is elected Mayor of Louisville, Ky., by the City Council, to fill the unexpired term of Henry S. Tyler, deceased; this election is regarded as a victory for the opponents of the A. P. A.... Louisiana Republicans indorse the Populist state ticket, and select a majority of Reed delegates to St. Louis.

February 1.—The Boston Police Board decides that hereafter all promotions in the force shall be on a strictly merit basis.

February 3.—Ex-President Harrison declines to consent to the use of his name in the Republican nominating convention.... Mayor Hooper, of Baltimore, sends a message to the City Council calling attention to a lack of system in municipal administration.

February 4.—The bye elections in Cape Breton for the Canadian House of Commons result in the return of Sir Charles Tupper (Conservative) by a majority of 574 over Mr. George H. Murray (Liberal).

February 6.—The Ohio House defeats a local option bill, while the Senate passes a bill to increase the Dow liquor tax from \$250 to \$500.... The Virginia House of Delegates passes an anti-gambling law.... A. P. A. Councils of Connecticut pledge themselves to oppose the re-election of Senator Hawley (Rep.) because of his vote to confirm the nomination of Col. Coppinger, a Roman Catholic, to be a Brigadier-General.... The new Manitoba Legislature is opened at Winnipeg; the Lieutenant-Governor declares that the recent election showed a majority of the people to be opposed to separate schools.

February 8.—The Supreme Court of Missouri holds that the constitutional amendment proposed by the



SIR J. GORDON SPRIGG,
New Premier of Cape Colony.

legislature to remove the capital from Jefferson City to Sedalia is valid, and that it must be voted on next November.

February 10.—It is announced that Richard Croker will resume the active leadership of Tammany Hall.... The South Carolina House passes a bill to restrict railroad labor to 13 hours per day.

February 11.—The Manitoba remedial separate schools bill is introduced by the government in the Canadian House of Commons.... The New York Sinking Fund Commission adopts final plans for the approaches to the bridge to be constructed across the Hudson River.... The City Council of New Orleans, La., abolishes the lessee system of wharfage, and secures city control of all the wharves.

February 12.—The Massachusetts House votes for biennial elections.

February 13.—A bill to abolish the office of coroner is introduced in the New York Legislature.

February 15.—The system of free lodgings in the police stations of New York City is abolished.

February 17.—Governor Morton, of New York, signs the bill for retaliation on Prussian insurance companies.

February 18.—Municipal elections in Pennsylvania, with few exceptions, are carried by the Republicans.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

January 17.—Count von Kanitz's grain monopoly bill is defeated in the German Reichstag by a vote of 219 to 97....Chancellor von Hohenlohe presents to the Reichstag, in the Emperor's name, the result of 25 years of labor on the Civil Code for the German Empire....Captain-General Campos is recalled by the Spanish government from Cuba.

January 18.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German Empire is celebrated....In a speech at the opening of the Swedish Riksdag, King Oscar states that anxiety concerning the union of Sweden and Norway has diminished....General Weyler is announced by the Spanish government as the successor of Captain-General Campos in Cuba....The Duke of Tetuan, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns, and is succeeded by Señor Elduayen.

January 20.—In the Hayti elections, government candidates are generally chosen.

January 25.—The Czar of Russia gives his sanction to naval estimates for the seven years beginning in 1896; about \$32,000,000 will be appropriated the first year for naval purposes, and this sum will be increased about \$275,000 annually....The Bank of Spain advances about \$10,000,000, in addition to previous loans, to the treasury of Cuba.

January 29.—In the Prussian Diet, the government explains its efforts to effect an increase in the value of silver, but states that it has encountered the opposition of all those states whose co-operation is essential.

January 31.—Señor Vicente Reyes, President of the Chilean Senate, is nominated for the Presidency by the Liberals.

February 4.—The Spanish government rejects the proposition to levy a tax to meet the expenses of the Cuban war, and also decides not to increase the customs duties in Cuba, but to amend the Spanish tariff with a view to greater revenue.

February 5.—In attempting to put down a tax riot at Sala, in Piedmont, Italy, soldiers fire on the mob, killing five persons and wounding thirty.

February 7.—Mrs. Liliuokalani Dominis, former Queen of Hawaii, is released from imprisonment for participation in the uprising of 1895.

February 8.—The League of Norwegian Agriculturists, composed of members of the Storting, passes a resolution in favor of imposing an import duty on all agricultural products except corn....Irish Nationalist members of the British House of Commons ask Thomas Sexton, M.P., to accept the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party in place of Justin McCarthy, whose retirement is announced. Mr. Sexton declines the post.

February 10.—Gen. Weyler, newly-appointed Captain-General of Cuba, arrives in Havana.

February 11.—The Queen's Speech is read at the opening of the British Parliament....General Weyler makes

a proclamation to the Cubans, invoking their loyal support of Spain....The French Senate, by a vote of 158 to 85, rejects the demand of Premier Bourgeois for a vote of confidence on the question of the Southern Railway scandals....During a revolt in Seoul, the capital of Corea, the Prime Minister and seven other officials are murdered.

February 13.—The French Chamber of Deputies votes confidence (326 to 43) in the Bourgeois government on the Southern Railway question....The British House of Commons, by a vote of 275 to 160, rejects the amendment offered by John Dillon to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech declaring the existence of discontent among the Irish.

February 15.—Censorship of foreign press correspondence is removed in Havana, Cuba....The French Senate, by a vote of 161 to 71, confirms its former expression of lack of confidence in the government.

February 18.—John Dillon is chosen chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, to succeed Justin McCarthy.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

January 18.—The British government receives information that the Ashantee King Prempeh concedes all the demands of Great Britain.

January 20.—Sir Julian Pauncefote is instructed by the British government to sign the convention for the appointment of commissioners by Great Britain and the United States to settle the Bering Sea sealing claims....The Venezuelan Commission asks Secretary Olney to urge England and Venezuela to lay their evidence on the boundary dispute before the commission.

January 21.—The Argentine Republic cancels the concession granted to the English Cable Company to land at La Plata; this action is believed to have a bearing on Brazil's contention regarding Trinidad...George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, denies that Great Britain's Flying Squadron is intended as a menace to any country.

January 23.—The commandant of the Italian garrison at Makalle, in Abyssinia, evacuates that post, taking all his arms, ammunition and supplies, by permission of the Abyssinian commander.

January 25.—The Porte consents to permit any person recommended by United States Minister to distribute funds subscribed for the relief of suffering in Anatolia.

January 28.—Two British blue-books on the Armenian massacres at Sassun confirm newspaper reports, and place the number of victims at 900.

January 31.—A letter bearing the signatures of 49 bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, protesting against the Turkish atrocities, is sent to President Cleveland; similar letters will be addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Czar of Russia as head of the Greek Church, the Emperor of Austria as a Roman prelate, and the Emperor of Germany as head of the Lutheran Church of the Empire.

February 4.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ecuador proposes a pan-American congress to meet in Mexico August 10, 1896....The Swiss Federal Council authorizes the President of the Republic to designate an arbitrator between Great Britain and the United States in the Canadian sealers' claims, in the event of disagreement between the two governments as to the choice of such an arbitrator....British Colonial Secretary Chamberlain sends a dispatch to the Governor of Cape Colony stating Great Britain's position in relation

to the Transvaal and inviting President Kruger to come to England and discuss the questions at issue.

February 5.—The Canadian House of Commons passes a resolution affirming loyalty to the United Kingdom and friendship with the United States.... John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer charged with participation in the late uprising in Johannesburg, South Africa, is released on bail.

February 7.—Governor Maxwell, of the Gold Coast Colony, proclaims a British protectorate over Ashantee. A settlement of the German railway claims against Venezuela is arranged on the basis of the future commuting of guarantees.

February 11.—Lord Salisbury states in Parliament that an amicable settlement with Venezuela may be looked for.... The offer of France to release ex-Consul Waller, with pardon, on condition that proceedings be dropped by the United States, is accepted by this government.

February 12.—The Sultan issues a proclamation granting amnesty to the Armenian insurgents at Zeitun.

February 13.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, declares in the British House of Commons that he believes Cecil Rhodes, the directors of the British South Africa Company, the reform committee at Johannesburg, and Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, to have been all equally ignorant of the action of Dr. Jameson in December last.

February 14.—The British and Foreign Arbitration Association delegates one of its vice-presidents to visit the United States to obtain matter on the Venezuelan boundary dispute.... Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in the British House of Commons, criticises Mr. Chamberlain's South African policy.... President Cleveland consents to arbitrate the dispute between Italy and Brazil.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

January 18.—The Deutsche Ostasiatische Bank and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation secure the contract to issue a 5 per cent. Chinese government loan of 100,000,000 taels to cost 89½; the loan is to be issued at 95.

January 21.—A convention of Southern cotton growers at Memphis, Tenn., declares for a reduction of cotton acreage.... Second annual convention of the National Manufacturers' Association at Chicago.

January 24.—The Attorney-General of Illinois begins *quo warranto* proceedings against the Illinois Steel Company under the anti-trust law, on the ground that in consolidating with the Joliet Steel Company it exceeded its corporate powers.... Congressman John K. Cowen is elected president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

January 27.—The first tow of coal from the Warrior coal fields of Alabama passes through the new government locks above Tuscaloosa, and down the Warrior, Tombigbee and Mobile rivers to Mobile.... The workers in the Clyde shipyards resume work after a lockout of several months.

January 28.—The National Board of Trade meets in Washington, D. C.

January 29.—The Milwaukee Street Railway is sold to William Nelson Cromwell, of New York, for \$5,000,000.

January 30.—The anthracite coal companies agree on a plan for limiting production.... The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, files a bill in Chicago



THE LATE HON. W. H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.

to foreclose a mortgage for \$7,775,000 on the Lake Street Elevated Road.

January 31.—The sales agents decide to limit the production of anthracite coal during February to 2,500,000 tons, against an output in February, 1895, of 3,133,246 tons.

February 1.—The great Pacific coast lumber trust, known as the Central Lumber Company of California, representing a combined capital of \$70,000,000, goes into effect.... The Georgia Midland Railway is sold at auction, by order of the United States Court; it is bought for \$500,000 by a committee of bond holders.

February 3.—Coal prices are advanced 35 cents a ton by order of the trust.

February 4.—A heavy shortage is discovered in the accounts of the Fort Stanwix Bank of Rome, N. Y.

February 5.—A strike of workers employed by clothing and linen manufacturers in Breslau and Hamburg is begun; the wages agitation extends over all Germany; the government appeals to Berlin employers to submit to arbitration.... Bids for \$100,000,000 in bonds of the United States are opened at Washington; the total of offers is \$568,269,850, at prices varying from par to 120; the whole issue will be taken at an average of about 111.

February 7.—Ex-Representative Bryan brings suit to restrain the Mayor and City Council of Lincoln, Neb., from issuing \$534,000 of refunding gold bonds, on the ground that redemption in gold discriminates against silver, or any other legal tender.... The Attorney-General of Illinois decides against the Chicago gas trust's reorganization.

February 8.—Comptroller Eckels appoints a temporary receiver of the Fort Stanwix National Bank of Rome,

N. Y....Secretary Carlisle approves the schedule for the allotment of bonds under the recent bids ; the average rate at which the awards are made is close to 111 ; the Morgan syndicate gets \$33,211,350 at 110.6877.

February 10.—The Joliet mills of the Illinois Steel Company resume work after a shut-down of two months ; 2,500 men get employment.

PROGRESS IN SCIENCE, ART AND LITERATURE.

January 23.—Jacques Anatole France, the celebrated poet and littérateur, is elected to membership in the French Academy to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Ferdinand de Lesseps.

February 1.—Much interest is aroused in the discovery by Professor Röntgen, of Wurzburg University, Bavaria, of a kind of radiation which passes through many substances opaque to ordinary light and effects a photographic plate as ordinary light does. Experiments with these cathode rays are conducted by investigators in Europe and America, with great similarity of results.

February 6.—Dr. Cyrus Edson makes public a preparation called aseptolin for the treatment of consumption, malaria, and other germ diseases.

February 7.—Professor Cox, of McGill University, Toronto, locates a bullet by Röntgen's method of photography...Thomas A. Edison discovers that tubes of high vacuum are not necessary in cathode photography.



THE LATE GEN. THOMAS EWING.

February 10.—Professor Salvioni, of Perugia, Italy, in a paper read before the Rome Medical Academy, describes an optical instrument of his invention which enables the human eye, by means of the Röntgen rays, to see through anything which those rays can penetrate.

February 11.—Professors McLellan and Wright, of

Toronto University, devise a method of taking instantaneous photographs by means of cathode rays.

February 12.—Edwin Austin Abbey and J. Solomon Solomon are elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

February 13.—A comet is discovered at Kiel, Prussia ; it is also observed by Professor Perrine at the Lick Observatory, California...The Architectural League, of New York City, has a dinner to commemorate the eleventh annual exhibition of the League (open to the public till March 9)....At Mercy Hospital, Chicago, a buckshot is removed from a man's hand as the result of the revelations of Röntgen's rays.

February 16.—Professor Bergmann, of Berlin, extracts pellets from the hand of a young man by the aid of the Röntgen rays.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

January 17.—The Greek government grants to the American School of Classical Studies at Athens the exclusive right of excavating on the site of ancient Corinth.

January 18.—The Virginia Legislature authorizes the University of Virginia to issue \$200,000 of bonds for the purpose of repairing the loss sustained by fire in October last.

January 20.—Miss Helen Gould gives \$8,000 to Vassar College to found a scholarship in memory of her mother. ...The commission to arbitrate the dispute between Yale University and Storrs Agricultural School concerning the government fund for agricultural colleges awards Yale \$154,604.45 as damages : the award will go to the Sheffield Scientific School, which is released from taking state students.

January 25.—A public meeting is held in Albany, N. Y., at the call of Mayor Thacher, to discuss the project for the removal of Union College from Schenectady to Albany ; it is proposed to bond the city of Albany for \$1,000,000 for the purpose.

February 3.—The name of Columbia College is changed to Columbia University, the School of Arts to bear the former title.

February 8.—A memorial praying for the admission of women to degrees at Cambridge University, England, receives the signatures of more than 2,000 university members, including Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, Sir Walter Besant, and other men of prominence.

CASUALTIES.

January 20.—Fire in a theatre in Ekaterinoslav, Southern Russia, causes great loss of life ; forty-nine bodies are taken from the ruins, and many persons are missing.

January 25.—The American Line steamship *St. Paul* runs aground at Long Branch in a fog.

January 27.—The steamer *J. W. Hawkins*, having on board a party of Cubans intending to join the insurgent army, goes down southeast of Barnegat, with a quantity of ammunition ; six lives are believed to have been lost.Explosions in two coal pits at Pont-y-Pridd, Wales, cause the death of many miners.

January 31.—A tornado and floods in the northern part of Queensland cause great loss of life and destruction of property.

February 2.—Fire in Philadelphia destroys the Haseltine building and American Baptist Publication House, causing a loss of more than \$1,000,000....The fall of a church roof at Manlevrier, near Angers, France, kills eight persons and wounds about sixty.

February 6.—Disasters to shipping result from the severe wind storms on the Atlantic coast....A bridge

over the Pequattuck River, near Bristol, Conn., gives way, and six workmen are drowned.

February 9.—Three coal-laden schooners from New York for St. John, N. B., are driven on beaches near Newburyport, Mass., and ten men are drowned.

February 17.—Fire in a Troy (N. Y.) collar factory causes the loss of four lives.

February 18.—Fifty lives are lost in a coal-mine explosion at Newcastle, Col.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

January 23.—Meeting of the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at Washington, D. C.

January 24.—Ex-President Harrison makes an argu-



THE LATE DR. GEORGE F. MAGOUN,
Ex-President of Iowa College.

ment before the United States Supreme Court in the California irrigation cases.

January 27.—Official opening of the Quebec winter carnival.

January 28.—President Cleveland leaves Washington for a brief duck-shooting trip.

January 30.—The American Jewish Historical Society meets in Philadelphia.

January 31.—The special committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club to investigate the charges made by Lord Dunraven against the management of the *Defender* submits a report showing the accusations to have been groundless.

February 1.—Elverton R. Chapman, the New York broker convicted of refusing to answer questions put to him by the United States Senate trust-investigation committee, is sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100; notice of appeal is given, and Chapman is released on bail.

February 3.—The British warship *Blenheim*, with the body of Prince Henry of Battenberg on board, arrives at Plymouth, England....Public meeting in New York City to protest against the recall of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army.

February 4.—The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union meets in convention in Washington, D. C.. The betrothal of King Alexander of Serbia to Princess Hélène, third daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, is announced.

February 6.—The Denver Home for Consumptives is dedicated....Ambassador Bayard presides at the annual dinner of the St. John's Foundation School, London.

February 10.—The session of the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen begins in Baltimore....A meteorite bursts over the city of Madrid, Spain.

February 11.—Unveiling of a statue to John Bright in the central hall of the British Parliament....Bartholomew Shea, the murderer of Robert Ross in an election riot at Troy, N. Y., in 1894, is executed by electricity.

February 12.—Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York and Washington observe Lincoln's birthday as a legal holiday for the first time.

OBITUARY.

January 17.—Ex-Congressman Frank Lawler, of Chicago, 54....Walter Booth Brooks, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, Md., 75.

January 18.—Ex-Premier Charles Floquet, of France, 68....Col. Henry Stone, of Boston, 65....Dr. Robert G. Remsen, of New York City, 75....Louis Bennett, known as Deerfoot, the Indian long distance runner.

January 19.—Bernhard Gillam, the cartoonist, 39....Bishop Atticus Green Haygood, of the M. E. Church South, 57....Prof. Daniel S. Talcott, for many years a member of the faculty of Bangor Theological Seminary, 83....Otto Sutro, of Baltimore, 63....John Allston Wilson, an eminent civil engineer of Philadelphia, 59....Ex-Congressman John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, 79....Vice-Admiral F. C. B. Robinson, 60.

January 20.—Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, for many years pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York City, 77....Cardinal William Renato Meignan, Archbishop of Tours, 79....Prince Henry of Battenberg, husband of Princess Beatrice, the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, 38....Major Joseph Horace Heaton, U. S. A., 80....George W. Putnam, of Massachusetts, prominent in the anti-slavery movement, 83.

January 21.—Gen. Thomas Ewing, of New York City, 67....Dr. Jenneth N. Fenwick, of Kingston, Ont., 44.

January 22.—Alfred Perkins, marine artist, 55....M. Alfred André, banker, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, of Paris, 70....Judge E. L. Burton, of Ottumwa, Iowa, 62....James I. Fellows, agent-general in London of the Colony of New Brunswick....Ex-Congressman Oscar Turner, of Kentucky, 70....Sir Henry George Calcraft, 60.

January 23.—Ex-Mayor Joseph Shakespeare, of New Orleans, 58....Judge William W. Upton, Second Comp-

troller of the Treasury under President Hayes, 79.... Ferdinand Schichau, the noted shipbuilder, of Elbing, Germany, 84.

January 24.—Mrs. Angelina J. Knox, a well-known Massachusetts abolitionist, 77.... Ex-Congressman John D. Lawson, of New York City.

January 25.—Sir Frederic Leighton, president of the British Royal Academy, 66.... Alexander Macmillan, the publisher, 81.... Philip Ripley, once a widely known newspaper writer, 69.... M. Pierre Gustave Brunet, French littérateur, 88.... Vincent Palmaroli, Director of the Spanish Museum, 66.... Dr. George S. Burns, Minister of Glasgow Cathedral, 65.

January 26.—John Tyler, son of the President of that name.... Mrs. Betsey Holton Moody, mother of the evangelist, D. L. Moody, 91.

January 27.—Theodore Runyon, United States Ambassador to Germany, 74.... Ex-Judge Lucien Birdseye, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 75.... Gen. Joseph Henri Porter, 54.... Major-General Hickman T. Molesworth, British Army, 75.

January 28.—Sir Joseph Barnby, the noted composer of sacred music, 58.... Captain Wohlgenuth, a member of the international Arctic expedition of 1881.... Elijah Shaw, of Wales, Mass., founder of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.... Gen. Alfred Baker Smith, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 71.... Francis Leestage, a military veteran of Kingston, Ont., 78.

January 29.—Rt. Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, 66.... Henry Swift De Forest, D.D., president of Talladega College, Ala., 62.... Gen. Arthur C. Ducat, of Chi-

cago, 65.... The Thakur of Bhanagar, India, 38.... Aristobuto Delvalle, a prominent politician and lawyer of Buenos Ayres, Argentina.... Joseph Fiorelli, the Italian archaeologist, 73.

January 30.—Rev. Dr. George F. Magoun, ex-president of Iowa College, 75.... Rev. Dr. William Henry Furness, of Philadelphia, 94.

January 31.—Rev. Dr. E. C. Scudder, of Asbury Park, N. J., 67.

February 1.—Dr. John G. Meachem, of Racine, Wis., 73.

February 2.—George Bliss, banker, of New York City, 79.... Elizabeth, Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, 70.

February 3.—Rev. Talbot W. Chambers, of New York City, 77.... Judge George Mason, of Galveston, Texas, 65.... Col. William P. Thompson, capitalist and turfman, 59.... Joseph Mackey, founder of the "A. B. C. Guide" 67.... Stephen B. French, a Republican politician of New York City, 67.

February 4.—George Nicholson, one of the owners of the New Orleans *Picayune*, 53.... Jacob Martin, a Kansas pioneer, 86.... Rev. Dr. Justin Almerin Smith, editor of the *Standard*, of Chicago, 77.... Henry David Leslie, the English composer, 74.... Gen. S. W. Westmore, one of the oldest graduates of West Point Military Academy, 91.

February 5.—Lady Jane Francesca Speranza (Elgee) Wilde.... Jules Reiset, French chemist and agriculturist, 78.

February 6.—Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A., retired, 69.... Harry Howard, chief of the New York Volunteer Fire Department, 74.... William G. Russell, of the Suffolk County (Mass.) bar, 74.

February 7.—Hon. William Hayden English, of Indiana, 74.... Prof. Charles Wachsmuth, geologist, of Burlington, Vt., 67.

February 8.—William M. Ramsay, a prominent Cincinnati lawyer, 58.... Judge Joseph Allison, of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, 77.... Jeremiah Halsey, a noted Connecticut lawyer, 74.... Reinhold Rost, formerly Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society and Librarian to the India Office, 74.

February 9.—Dr. Richard Manning Hodges, of the Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical College, 70.... Ex Judge William S. Kenyon, of Kingston, N. Y., 75.

February 10.—Representative William H. Crain, of Texas, 48.... Ex-Supreme Court Judge A. B. Williams, of Arkansas, 68.... Rev. Dr. Sanford Hunt, of the Methodist Book Concern, 71.

February 11.—Commander George M. Bache, U. S. N., retired, 56.... Mme. Dorus-Gras, formerly a well-known opera singer, 91.

February 12.—Judge Emory D. Potter, of Toledo, Ohio, a leading figure in Congress fifty years ago.... Charles Louis Ambroise Thomas, the French composer, 85.

February 13.—Manuel José Yrrarazaval Lorrain, a Chilean of note.... Judge Alexander Davis, a noted frontier jurist, 64.

February 14.—William Lathrop Kingsley, of New Haven, for nearly forty years editor of the *New Englander*, 72.... Judge Richard H. Clark, of the Superior Court of Georgia.... Prince Constantin Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, Premier Grand Master of the Court of the Emperor of Austria, 68.

February 15.—Thomas Hewes Hinckley, the artist, 83.... Mrs. Eliza J. Nicholson ("Pearl Rivers"), of the New Orleans *Picayune*.



THE LATE BISHOP ATTICUS G. HAYGOOD.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

THE LATE BERNHARD GILLAM, OF "JUDGE."

THE cartoon labelled "Please Push Me," which we reproduced in this department a month ago, was Bernhard Gillam's last. He died suddenly in the very vigor of his life and work, with full thirty years of the term allotted to man unfulfilled. Keppler's death in 1894 left Gillam the chief exponent of the art of caricature in the United States, especially of the tinted cartoon, which was his special province on *Judge*. This color delineation he learned under Keppler, with whom he was associated from 1881 to 1886. And he learned it well; so that in 1886, when he severed his connection with *Puck* to become one of the proprietors of *Judge*, he was well equipped to enter upon a splendid rivalry with Keppler, which he carried on down to the death of his veteran preceptor.

But caricaturists, perhaps more truly than any other men of genius, are born, not tutored. From a mere child Gillam was forever making sketches on his slate at school, and on any bits of paper he could get hold of. His earliest subjects were principally soldiers parading, for in Brooklyn, where the Gillam family lived during Bernhard's boyhood, there were many target excursions and "schützen fests." His father, who was an Englishman, came to the United States in 1866, when Bernhard was ten years of age. Possessing the artistic temperament himself, the

elder Gillam encouraged the boy in the study of the fine arts, furnishing him with the English art journals and the best weekly periodicals, including *Punch*. The illustrations by Leech, Tenniel, Gilbert, Paton and other noted contributors to these publications were faithfully copied by the young artist. At the same time he was provided with such good reading matter as Milton, Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Dickens and Thackeray. Having a retentive memory, his mind was soon stocked with material which in after years he found of great value. In the first published sketches by Gillam, those appearing in the now defunct New York *Graphic*, and in *Leslie's Weekly*, the influence of Tenniel especially, is clearly seen, and any one who has followed Gillam's work during the last fifteen years must have observed that the artist had a familiar acquaintance with classic literature.

From copying compositions of good artists, Gillam began drawing from objects, anything from a stone fence to a horse race. But there had to be an interruption to the young artist's pursuits, as his assistance was needed in keeping the wolf from the home door, and he succeeded in obtaining a situation in a law office in New York as a copying clerk. But every spare minute he could get in the office, and every morning and evening, he employed in drawing; and at fourteen years of age he left the office and began making crayon portraits for a living. After a short time he was able to earn something from his



Grant Hamilton.
The Late Bernhard Gillam.

Victor Gillam.

MR. GILLAM AND HIS STAFF AT WORK.

crayons, and before long was trying his hand at oil painting, which, however, he soon gave up, recognizing his lack of the peculiar qualification for this work. His likenesses were too "speaking," and this often works against the success of a portrait artist. He would invariably emphasize the characteristic lines of a face. That was the vein of caricature in him asserting itself. He could not become a great portrait painter, so he determined to become a Tennyel instead, and at once began to work up political and social ideas in ink. Occasionally he succeeded in getting one into some of the smaller publications of the day, such as *Wild Oats*. His strength was first evidenced in his drawings for *Leslie's Pictorial*. These showed a boldness in execution which he rarely excelled in his subsequent work. This publication was not long-lived, and Gillam joined the artistic force of the *Daily Graphic*. At the same time he made occasional contributions to *Harper's Weekly* and to *Leslie's Weekly*. One of the best for *Leslie's* was a double page cartoon representing the country mourning over the death of President Garfield. Soon afterward he was engaged by the Harpers to contribute drawings to their publications, and for these he did excellent and valuable work. In 1881 he accepted an offer from Mr. Keppler, and for five years was

associated with him in doing colored cartoons for *Puck*, which connection he continued until, as we have already suggested, he decided to launch forth on his own craft.

From its first number, under the direction of Gillam and the Arkells as publishers, *Judge* was a power to be



THE LATE BERNHARD GILLAM.



A CARICATURE OF GILLAM BY HIMSELF.

(The artist has his particular favorites, Messrs. Cleveland, Hill, Evarts and Butler, on his line.)

reckoned with in politics. Behind the vigorous cartoons appearing from week to week it was evident that a strong and serious mind was at work, and one that knew itself. There was never any doubt as to the meaning of Gillam's cartoons. He made his point simply and boldly. There were no extra lines to distract attention from the purpose of the sketch, and he did not strive for more than bold color effect. Never malicious, never brutal, Gillam hit hard, and always fair. Some of his closest friends were the politicians who formed the subject of his caricatures. Indeed, a politician may be said not to have "arrived" until he has been admitted into the color pages of *Judge* or *Puck*.

All these observations regarding Gillam's work one is able to make from an acquaintance with the periodical with which his name is associated. Having known the man himself one does not wonder that his cartoons have been such a force in American politics. Personally Gillam was the mildest and most modest of men, one that children took to, and perhaps no one regrets his death more than the small boys of his home town. Gillam's successor as the chief cartoonist on *Judge* is Grant Hamilton, who had been associated with him for the last ten years. Mr. Hamilton's associate is Mr. Gillam's younger brother, whose cartoons, signed "Victor," are hardly distinguishable from Gillam's own.



DOESN'T ANYBODY CARE FOR ME?

From the *Journal* (New York).



UNCLE SAM.—“ Well, I'm not so poor, after all.”

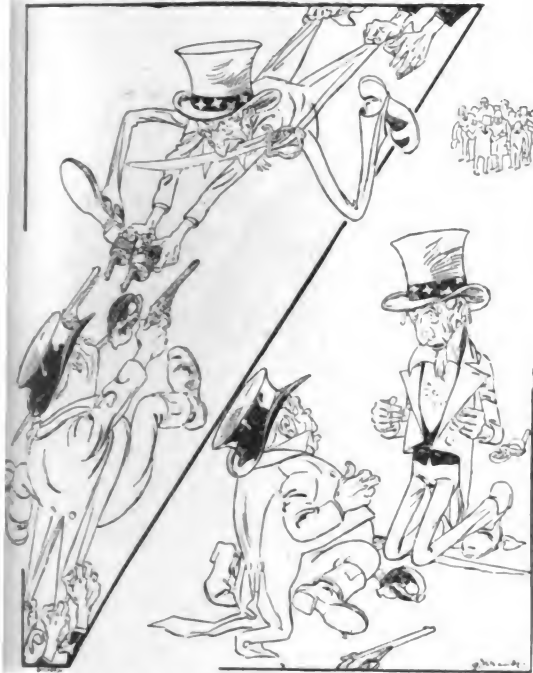
From the *Herald* (New York).



THE UNIVERSAL CHARACTER.

John Bull in his celebrated make up, “ the Owner of the Earth.”

From the *Chicago Times-Herald*.



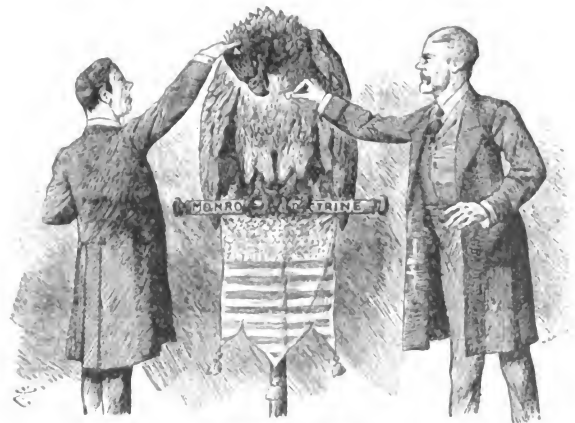
No power in the world will prevent Brother Jonathan and an Bull wishing each other all prosperity for the New Year.
From *Kladderatsch* (Berlin).



ENGLAND AND GERMANY, 1896.
From the *Journal Illustré* (Paris).



A FREE HAND.
"THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK" to himself: "Ha! ha! There's no one about: I can get to business again!"—From *Punch* (London).



"PRETTY DICK!"
"I should look forward with pleasure to the possibility of the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack floating together in defense of a common cause sanctioned by humanity and by justice."—Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham, January 25.

"The time must come when some one, some statesman of authority more fortunate even than President Monroe, will lay down the doctrine that between English-speaking peoples war is impossible."—Mr. Balfour at Manchester, January 15.
From *Punch* (London).



THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH—UNDER THE PERSONAL MANAGEMENT OF MR. JOSEPH PUSHFUL CHAMBERLAIN.
From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



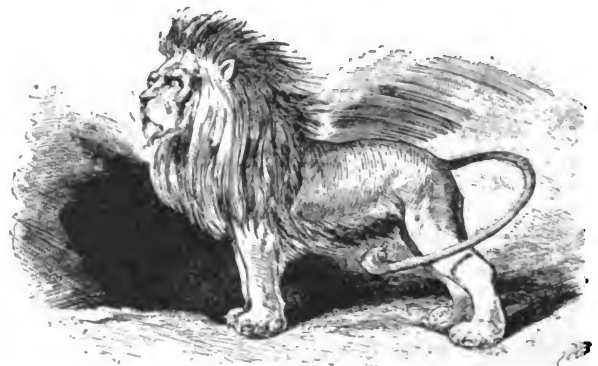
PUSHFUL JOE.—From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



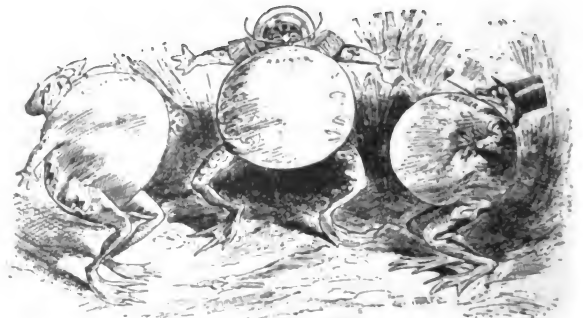
THE ORDEAL OF KING PREMPEH OF ASHANTEE.

"What's the charge, Sergeant?" "How do you know he's drunk?"
"Drunk and incapable, sir." "He can't pronounce *British Interests*, sir."

From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



"WHO SAID GERMANY?"—From *Moonshine* (London).



VERY MUCH INFLATED.

N.B. (to MR. CHAMBERLAIN)—The Krüger frog is quite ripe for pricking.

From *Moonshine* (London).



CHAMBERLAIN: "I disclaim all responsibility for my friends."
From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



ALL HAIL, VICTOR KRÜGER!
From *Ulk* (Berlin).



PRESIDENT KRÜGER: "Take the trouble to enter. British
filibusters!"
From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



JOHN BULL'S PRESENT PLIGHT.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



JOHN BULL IN ACTION—REVENGE FOR KRÜGERSDORF.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



JOHN BULL IN A FIX.
MR. BULL: "Excuse me—I don't want to fight."
From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).

THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

BY ELLEN M. HENROTIN, PRESIDENT OF THE MOVEMENT.

TWO forces are powerfully affecting the civilization of the twentieth century—"Popular Education" and the "Woman Question;" the results of the former are easily discernible in the University Extension Movement, the Summer Schools, Technical Institutes and Popular Lecture Courses. The latter, which implies the emancipation of one half the intelligent citizens of the country, that part of the community specially pledged to law and order, the peaceful arts, and the protection of the weak, must ultimately exert a powerful influence in all social questions, and all countries and all movements will eventually be influenced by this one.

In England and America women's organizations are already exerting some political influence; and the great peace movement in Germany, the League of French Women in France, make the signs of the times not difficult to read. Women have long been organized to further religious and philanthropic causes. The Roman Catholic Church has for centuries realized woman's value in practical Christianity, and the great sisterhoods of the Church have virtually controlled church work along practical lines; the Protestant countries have also largely relegated this work into her hands.

It has been reserved to the twentieth century to witness the birth and development of a woman's organization pledged to raise the intellectual, social, moral and economic standard of life for humanity. Thus the General Federation of Women's Clubs furthers harmonious development, as the world to-day demands a symmetrically developed human being.

This movement among women commenced virtually forty or fifty years ago. Woman then realized that the peaceful arts which made her an important factor in economic life were rapidly being wrested

from her by the invention of machinery and capitalization of the trades and professions which underlie the home. In the past she virtually controlled the spinning, weaving, cooking, sewing—in fact, all those peaceful trades which men have created into great industries, and so have obliged her to leave the hearth and follow them into the factory and industrial centres.

Any discussion of the labor movement which

treats of woman as a new factor is based upon misapprehension. In the labor market she has always been and there she will always remain. But like the man she must follow whither her trade or profession leads her, and if in the history of industrial invention they pass out from the home, she must go with them. This is the beginning and end of



MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN,
President General Federation Women's
Clubs

the discussion of woman in the labor market.

Feeling how illy fitted she was either in mind or body to cope successfully with new industrial and social conditions, woman began to feel vaguely about for some educational force outside the home and the school by which she could fit herself for the new life, and this force she found in the woman's club. Little groups of women commenced to gather together to discuss some topic of present interest, to study literature or history; these clubs were at first merely classes in literature.

The next step in their development was to adopt a constitution, study parliamentary law, and take out State charters. From the literary club was evolved the great department club. Study ceased to satisfy the club women; they desired to put into practice some of their theories, usually beginning with philanthropy. They thus enlarged their scope until the club calendar covered civics, reform, household economics and education.

Many of these clubs are almost business corporations, so large is their income and the financial



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MRS. MARY E. MUMFORD,
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MRS. C. P. BARNES,
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MRS. VIRGINIA J. BERRYHILL,
Member of Executive Committee.



MRS. FANNY PURDY PALMER,
Auditor.



MRS. PHILLIP N. MOORE,
Corresponding Secretary.



MRS. SAMUEL M'KINNEY,
Member of Executive Committee.

OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

management. It is a splendid training for women in the responsibility of handling money for others. Several of the clubs have formed stock companies and built their own club houses. The New Century Club of Philadelphia, the New Century of Wilmington, the Peoria Women's Club, the Propylæum of Indianapolis, the Richmond County Club of New York, the Twentieth Century Club of Utica, the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky and others are examples of good financial management.

The length of this article does not permit a detailed account of the club houses, and simply a few are selected at random as an example. Clubs are now becoming ambitious to own their own homes, convinced they can thus increase their usefulness and be able to extend hospitality to sister associations not as fortunate as themselves.

Several of the clubs rent rooms in club houses which belong to men, as in Lynn, Mass., where the North Shore Club uses the beautiful rooms of

the Lynn Club. No community can make a better investment than to build a club house. The work of women's clubs is not distinctly woman's work, but woman's work for humanity; it does not aim to exalt woman at the expense of man, but to fit her to be a better and wiser head of her family, to enlarge her social life, and to enable her to live no longer for husband and children, but to live with them as companion and friend. The work of men and women is, of necessity, interdependent, and this mutual use of club houses and all other social privileges is a wise conservator of energy and wealth.

Rotation in office has been a distinctive feature of the Club Movement. It thus focussed more slowly and did not come to the front with the same rapidity as organizations that depend on leadership. It has slowly educated hundreds of women capable of becoming leaders, who contribute their enthusiasm and work to their club, giving it their best executive ability and intelligent thought. and then go back to

the floor where another leader takes the place to further enrich by her personality club thought and work. In this age of rapid intercommunication and a press that neither "slumbers nor sleeps," the individual is quickly exhausted. The best thought of any one can be spread over the whole community in the edition of one daily paper, so that an organization that has within itself the germ of constant renewal is in a strong position to cope with the exhausting demands of this civilization.

Six years ago the General Federation of Women's Clubs was formed, having as its aim the union of the clubs of the country in one association to promote the comparison of methods of work, to establish a standard, and to enlarge and quicken the intellectual and social life of both men and women. The meetings of the Federation are biennial. Two have been held, one at Chicago, in 1892, when the Federation was the guest of the Chicago Woman's Club; one in Philadelphia, in 1894, when the New Century Club was host; the third will be held at Louisville, in 1896, and the Louisville Woman's Club will on that occasion be the host.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is now an enormous organization, numbering 454 clubs. This includes 17 State federations, comprising the large city clubs whose membership numbers many hundreds, as well as the small clubs whose membership counts 30 and upward. The membership of the clubs by States is as follows: Alabama, 2; Arkansas, 1; California, 14; Colorado, 13; Connecticut, 7; District of Columbia, 4; Delaware, 1; England, 1; Georgia, 3; Idaho, 3; Illinois, 68; Indiana, 22; India, 2; Iowa, 26; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 9; Louisiana, 2; Maine, 5; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 53; Michigan, 23; Minnesota, 13; Missouri, 7; Montana, 1; Nebraska, 2; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 17; New Mexico, 2; New York, 35; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 48; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 22; Rhode Island, 4; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 1; Tennessee, 6; Texas, 3; Utah, 3; Vermont, 1; Washington, 7; Wisconsin, 5.

The number of clubs in the State federations are as follows: Colorado, 44; District of Columbia, 10; Iowa, 116; Illinois, 79; Kansas, 33; Kentucky, 23; Maine, 63; Massachusetts, 70; Michigan, 62; Minnesota, 36; Nebraska, 41; New Hampshire, 26; New Jersey, 53; New York, 100; Ohio, 104; Pennsylvania, 11; Rhode Island, 9; Utah, 10.

Three years ago the movement toward State federation was inaugurated, as the club members who attended the biennials of the General Federation began to realize how much they gained by the exchange of thought and comparison of methods of work and the broadening of social life which such a gathering implied. The State of Missouri formed a State federation in January, and Tennessee in February. Alabama and Florida have formed State federations, but they have not as yet joined the General Federation. At the annual meetings of the State federations the programmes submitted are very representative of the work of the clubs, treating as

they do of literature, education, civics. Many of these federations have adopted as their special work education, above all the public school system, which in itself is worthy of the interests of women of every community.

At the biennial in Louisville, in 1896, the clubs will report their work under the following heads: Literature, Philanthropy, Social Economics, the Home, Finance, and Education; and the effort will be made to secure a presentation of the best and latest thought of the day along these lines. No movement is enduring unless the underlying philosophy is clearly apprehended, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs is the latest development of the great movement of voluntary association which characterizes the nineteenth century; that voluntary subordination of the individual for the good of the whole; that freedom under the law which is the highest development of the personality.

The General Federation stands emphatically as a protest against materialism; in the whole club movement there is hardly a salaried officer, and in the General Federation not one. It is a great organization, which has no money compensation, no permanent abiding place, no platform.

It is often said the General Federation is not definite; but that is its strength. As soon as an organization becomes specified its work is of the past and of the present, and has but little place in the future. The General Federation stands not for the aristocracy of the intellect or of ethics, but for the republic of intellect and of ethics; to raise the average life, to broaden social aims, to purify civics, and to do this without antagonism. In this great democracy it is what the individual freely wills that must conquer in the higher range of politics, of education, of art, of religion. To these methods the Federation stands pledged.

The well-being of woman must proceed upon the same lines of development in the future as in the past. The peaceful arts, the realm of the home, and all that makes for peace has been her strength and her glory. That phase of civilization which emphasizes the value of the great idea of unity is dawning, and were she to sell her birthright and adopt the antagonistic methods of the past it would be a policy so mistaken that its results would be difficult to foretell. Society to-day is demanding an influence which will bring the spirit of conciliation into all questions, national, industrial and moral; and for this influence woman must stand both in the clubs and out of them.

The General Federation is, above all, altruistic and pledged to the support of the great positive movements, rather than prohibitory or arbitrary reforms. Its phenomenal growth and the enthusiasm and earnestness of its members represent a great potentiality which will furnish a force that will bring to the average life intellectual culture and a large social life based upon the conservation of the intellectual energy and the quickening of spiritual ideals.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS AS A UNIVERSITY MOVEMENT.

BY HELEN CAMPBELL, LECTURER IN THE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.



MRS. HELEN CAMPBELL.

IF this title read "Household Economics" it would be received with more favor, economics being the housewife's only conception of economics. Yet economics it is, its prefix a wonder and a question; to the Greek foolishness, to the Jew a stumbling block, to political economists a misnomer. It is hoped that the present article will show clearly not only the reason of its adoption, but the absolute necessity for holding strenuously to it, as the key note to the new movement.

For women and their thought about it what shall we say? From that day in which all industries and arts were in her hand, one by one they have slipped away. Of the ten noted by Professor O. E. Mason in his notable little book, "Woman's Share in Primitive Culture," in the conclusions of which he had already been seconded by Taylor, Lubbock and other anthropologists, all but two have passed into the hands of men. These two, cooking

and cleaning, save when men occasionally engage in them, remain in nearly as incoherent primitiveness as in that remote day in which she—mother and conservator of the race—first demonstrated her power to handle them.

How has the change come, and why? The answer is plain. Habit, tradition, conservatism, all forces that make for the conservation of the race, have united in one enormous, all-comprehending inertia. The sense of duty, the compulsion of old forms, the iron limits of the past interpretation of woman's sphere—all this and more has made the mind of woman on this side inaccessible. Man saw a better way, used and perfected it. Woman saw only the day's work. Atrophy had set in and remains, and it is this atrophy we encounter in seeking to put the science of household economics on a level with the a, b, c of the sciences. That it is something reducible to forms, and to be studied as science—not as a series of duties, vague, indefinable all-pervading and encompassing, summing up at last like the Scotchman's creed: "You'll be damned if you do, you'll be damned if you don't,"—only a few here and there have admitted.

So it is that the work has gone on. The "sanctity of the home" has centred chiefly about the kitchen stove; the boys have fled from it with a speed that does credit to their intelligence, nor can they by any present means be lured back again. This and a thousand other things have resulted from the system to which women cling, clamoring objections at any attempt to set their feet on more solid ground. Not till the "domestic service" question became so desperate a complication that wise women opened their eyes and foolish ones protested louder than ever did the real nature of the problem begin to dawn.

On every side of woman's life save this has been an advance marvelous in its nature, full of high promise for the future of mankind. And on this at last there are tokens of life. A gasp, a little shudder and quiver, in that body we know amiably as "the eternal womanly," but is there anything so tangible as a "movement" for women, much less for universities, and if so, how may its existence be demonstrated? Let us see.

We want first as close and compact a definition as possible of the meaning of the new title, and I give it in words that I have already used to a class of seniors in the School of Economics of the University of Wisconsin.

"We are about to enter upon a study hitherto unknown, a study the ground of which has existed from the beginning of human history and behind



MISS ANNA BARROWS.



MRS. MARY J. LINCOLN.



MRS. ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

THREE WORKERS IN DOMESTIC ECONOMICS

even that beginning ; yet the science of which has not yet been given to the world.

"As for a long time we lived and died, fought, loved, worked, suffered and enjoyed without any knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the human body ; and as for a long time nations rose and fell, flourishing and struggling as conditions varied, without any knowledge of social economics ; so have households increased and multiplied on the face of the earth, carrying the life of man within them, and undergoing the most vivid extremes of success and failure, pain and difficulty, ease and pleasure, without any knowledge of household economics, or indeed that there was such a thing.

"The statics and dynamics of household economy are to the household organism precisely what anatomy and physiology are to the physical organism. In the individual, in the household, in the state, is organic life ; and until that organic life is understood,—its essential structure and function,—we cannot know how to maintain its health or promote its development.

"Household economics is the connecting link between the physical economics of the individual and the social economics of the state. Its relation to human life is of the most intimate and vital nature.

"To the individual the condition of household economics means the health and happiness of his life. So vital a process as the nutrition of humanity lies in its most important stages,—those of selection, preparation and consumption,—almost entirely within the range of this science.

"It might almost be said of the relation of household economics to life that it is life ; for life, beyond that of the solitary savage, could not exist without it."

Here then we have the sum of its meaning, and its real importance. Its present status or want of it has already been defined, and the popu-

lar attitude toward it ; all this constituting the first three divisions of the subject and bringing us to the fourth, the university movement, its statistics, trend and possibilities.

The college bred woman, a product not much more than a generation old, numbers now for this country about three thousand. As pioneer in the new field, she has found both rewards and penalties, but as a whole has gone her way with enlarged view of life, and a capacity for practical thought and action which it has sometimes been affirmed the college bred man does not possess. She has shared the fate of most students in having her mental processes a little encumbered and hampered by bookishness. Added to this she has borne the additional burden not only of tradition and custom, but of the weighty discourses of eminent men, who while volubly announcing their views as to her brain, her moral and physical status, how she would marry and whether she would marry at all, her voting or not voting, etc., etc., have not expounded their thought as to "that centre and source of political economy, the kitchen," with the home at large and the appurtenances thereof, the servant question and her relation to it, and all the depending facts and theories.

Naturally a large percentage of these women in the beginning chose literary and scholastic forms of activity, but the remainder have gradually discovered that a work lay before them including every art and science still marked on the map of the past and of to-day "unknown." The American mechanic they had learned owed his position as leader of the world to the fact of "his readiness to change old ways for new and better devices." Had not the time then come for the American housewife to follow in his steps ?

With the feeling out in these lines came the knowledge that the bogie known as the "servant

question" was no bogie, but a natural process of evolution, the matter having been admirably stated by Mrs. Helen E. Starrett :

"In a large part the insubordination of servants arises from the growing sense of unwillingness to be directed and governed by the individual. It is the spirit of the age which rebels against the dictates of the individual, but submits freely to the despotism of an organization."

College women meditated on these things ; college women demonstrated in their own homes, many of them, full capacity to meet and master the daily problems of living, and speculated as to why the initial scheme of Vassar College which had planned for a course of domestic economy had fallen through ; why Wellesley found it hard to live up to her plan for work from each student, and Holyoke no less, Smith and Bryn Mawr calmly turning their backs on the whole question.

As it then stood these last were in the right. It was a trade school that was wanted ; a place "where," as Mrs. Ellen H. Richards puts it, "the apprentice has to go through all the steps day by day mechanically until he cannot help doing them right." Every effort to teach domestic economy had been on this plan and by divine appointment it has failed. The foundation laws of matter and form, the principles of trades, with just enough practice to illustrate them, can be taught in a few months.

While these things moved slowly toward the foreground, facts had at last become perceptible to the university mind, not as a whole, but in isolated cases. Agricultural colleges, notably Illinois and Iowa, had tried the trade school theory and failed ; each attempt, however, being of inestimable advantage in the way of reconstruction of thought. The Collegiate Alumnae in the mean time formed a Sanitary Science Club and issued a little manual on House Sanitation, the first suggestion of the large work in the same lines now going on under Dean Marion Talbot in Chicago University.

WORK AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

At this point we may begin to number the universities in which such work has actually been done. That of Chicago, with its large endowment and ample facilities for laboratory work, leads, so far as this phase is concerned. But the University of Wisconsin in its School of Economics may fairly claim to have shared the same thought at the same time and struggled to give it more material form. Mrs. Adams, the cultivated and large minded wife of the President, urged on the movement, and Dr. Richard T. Ely, wise and far-seeing as is his wont, includes in his plan a course of twelve lectures on household economics, given under his direction in the spring of 1895, and urges the adding of suitable buildings with funds enough to fully equip a working department.

The course given at the University of Wisconsin was made as closely condensed as possible, twelve lectures being all that the spring term could carry.

No building for technical work is yet planned, and the lecturer is compelled to give the results of practice only, and, as far as possible, an outline of a subject which means, at its fullest, three years of university work. A full bibliography accompanies each section, for which there is no space here.

I. THE STATICS AND DYNAMICS OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

The relation of household economics to life. Structural and functional organization of the household ; the essentials of each and their interdependence. Arts, crafts and sciences involved. The low popular opinion of household economics, its cause and effect. Personality and generalization. Savage and child to scientist. Evolution of household economics. Division of labor on sex lines and the biological reason for this division. Ascent of man economically.

II. THE HOUSE.

What is a house ? Relation of house to human life. Value of human production in proportion to durability and usability. Organic structure of the house with its evolution. The kitchen, bedroom, parlor and derivatives. Relation of differentiation and specialization in building to the same processes in social evolution. Hut to hotel ; tent to tenement. The typical farm house. Industries represented. The rudimentary shop. Effect of habitat. Soil, location, foundation, elevation. Topographical maps. From isolation to aggregation. The City Beautiful.

III. THE BUILDING OF THE HOUSE.

The place of architecture in household economics. Relation to other arts. Primitive architecture and its development—domestic, civic and ecclesiastic. The city and the king. Ancient architecture, public and private. Herculeum and Pompeii. Character of Oriental home. Effect of house on its occupants. The house and the family. Confusion of domestic with industrial architecture. Rooms and their relation. Existing conditions of domestic architecture in Europe and America. Built to live in and built to sell. Limitation of the private home. Gridiron topography. Need of combination and juxtaposition. Essentiality of the separate home. Our present trend.

IV. ORGANISM OF THE HOUSE.

Structural necessities. Vital processes of the house. Air, light, heat, water, ventilation. Troglodytes, ancient and modern. Proportion of air to occupancy. Air and women. Air and boys. "Night air." Ventilation, public and private. Our schools. Light ; its influence on the body and spirit. Sun-baths. The artificial light habit. Heat, natural and artificial. Methods of application. Plumbing. Water, clean and unclean. Drainage, private and public ; its evolution, history, present methods and tendencies.

V. DECORATION.

Use and value of decoration in nature and art ; its laws and principles. Relation to pictorial art. Evolution and history. Special development in races. Associate conditions in cause and effect. Racial influences. Periods. Our present level ; the highest, the lowest, the average. Masculine and feminine decoration. "How to make home beautiful." The sense of beauty in women. "Traces of a woman's hand." Survivals of savagery. "Home-made," "ready-made," "born and not made." The power of the home-maker. Educational and moral value of truth in art. Artistic sins and

their moral counterparts. Homes, schools and prisons. Practical possibilities. "Often in a wooden house a golden room you find." National importance of elevation in art.

VI. FURNISHING.

Organic relation of furniture to humanity. Man manufactures extensions of his body while the animals grow them. Laws of construction. Use and beauty. Practical conditions. Destructibility. Relative value of materials, mineral, vegetable and animal. Limitations of applied beauty. Essential principles, use, ease and economy. Evolution of house furniture; the seat, the couch, the table, the cupboard, the vessel. Vessel, utensil, tool. History, distribution, present status. Relation to class; industry, wealth, sex, age. Children's furniture. Carpets, rugs and cushions. Upholstery. Specialization and personality in furniture. Mobility as a factor in evolution. Ideals.

VII. HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES.

Structure and function. Functional development of society and domestic industries. Order of appearance of domestic industries and progress toward higher specialization. Relation of work to worker. Effect of special industries on body and mind. Exercise more important than environment; action than reaction. The division of labor. Sex in industry. Distinction one of degree, not of kind. Jane-of-all-trades. Arrested development and suppressed specialization. Effect of racial growth. Present condition of domestic industries in relation to social economy and personal development. The two remaining functions, nutritive and excretory.

VIII. NUTRITION.

Nutritive function of the household in relation to the individual; in relation to society. Processes of nutrition in organ; organism and organization. Importance of nutrition to life and of its secondary processes to development. The struggle for existence. Man's victory. No longer a struggle, but a growth. Household nutrition merely a stage in the process. The kitchen, the stomach of the house. Primitive nutrition simple and private. Increase of complexity and co-ordination. From bone to banquet. Physiological needs. Waste and supply. Age and occupation. Racial dietetics. Theories and facts. Some of our errors. Control of nutrition and its consequences.

IX. FOOD AND ITS PREPARATION.

Chemical properties of foods. Animal and vegetable foods; mineral constituents. Nutritive values. Our food supply "from the ground up." Preparatory processes, general and special. Diets. Vegetarianism. The cooking animal. Cooking as an art, a science, a handicraft, a profession. Apparatus and methods—primitive; ancient; modern; local. Our advance in this art as compared with others. Dietaries for infancy, childhood, youth, maturity, age, and for the sick. Markets and marketing. Adulteration. Supervision of foods. Civilized living.

X. CLEANING AND ITS PROCESSES.

Cleaning the essential and permanent household industry. The excretory system of the household organism. Friction, exposure and decay. Essential and necessary waste. The grave and the garret. Fuel and flies. The dirt we make. Cleaning, mechanical and chemical. Primitive household without excretory system. Semi-

annual attacks on dirt. Elements of cleaning processes, sweeping, dusting and washing. Development and excesses. The New England housewife and her Dutch prototype. Fluff. Dust and its dangers. Bacteria and microbes. Antiseptic cleaning. Light and cleanliness, physical, mental and moral. What it is to be clean, and the results.

XI. SERVICE.

The servant question. Total inadequacy of existing treatment. Failure to grasp essential distinction between service and labor. Service a condition peculiar to humanity. Philosophy of service. Division of labor and co-ordination. Primitive co-ordination compulsory. The army of Xerxes as illustration of its inferiority. Evolution of service. Effect of service on character. Status of domestic service in social economy. Present condition. Some secondary conditions of domestic service. The stranger without our gates. Reports of Bureaus of Labor. Philadelphia special inquiry in this connection. The training school and its results. Matters of life and death. Diploma and license. Servant, employee, artist and professor.

XII. ORGANIZED LIVING.

Law of organization in individual and species. Organic evolution, racial, national, civic, domestic. Primitive conditions of household economy. The woman's world and the man's. How to "keep the boys at home." Survivals and rudiments. Effects on the brain. Strain of contending eras. Relation to progress. Home influence. The matrix of civilization. How we really live. Flat, club, hotel and boarding-house. Reaction and compromise. Lines of development. Scientific prophecy. Asa Gray and his unknown butterfly. Our possibilities. The higher education and the higher life.

AT OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

The University of Illinois had a tentative course fifteen years ago on the trade school basis and dropped it for lack of both funds and interest. Now with a fresh and more vital sense of need, it has secured a repetition of eight of the lectures given at the University of Wisconsin, and hopes presently to organize a fully equipped department. Lake Forest, Illinois, has a lecturer and a limited but excellent plan of work, and the Northwestern University, at Evanston, is questioning as to action in the same direction. Inquiries have also come in from many co-educational colleges and from many of the larger seminaries which prepare for them. From the remote West, as Washington Territory and California, to the middle West, the question appears to be under active discussion, and a recent letter from Winnipeg begs for all possible information on the general subject.

In Vassar College, Professor Lucy Salmon has devoted much time and energy to a study of domestic service, having prepared and sent out thousands of blanks with inquiries to be filled in, the result being embodied under the title "A Statistical Inquiry Concerning Domestic Service," in the papers of the American Statistical Society, June, 1892. Others in the same line will be found in *The Cosmopolitan*, July, 1893, and the *New England Magazine*, April, 1894. Vassar itself does not yet see the

necessity for sharing in the new movement, nor do any of the colleges exclusively for women; though many of them have alumnæ who are active workers in this field, and plan the preparation of various hand-books in addition to the one on Household Sanitation already in use. Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Boston Institute of Technology, has been an active worker in organization and stands as a high authority in the chemistry of foods, their adulterations, etc., Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel being equally well known, and both being fitted for every phase of university work in household economics as a whole.

I have before me a series of letters from college presidents, all inquiring as to possibilities and expressing a keen interest in the matter. Cornell is one of these; but the feeling is much stronger in the West than in the East, Nebraska, Iowa State University and Iowa College at Grinnell, with many others, expressing not only interest, but full intention to get to work themselves as soon as money can be appropriated to this end.

In California, though hampered by the same difficulty of lack of money, Stanford University has during the last year done admirable work under the guidance of Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith, a graduate of Cornell, for some years professor of history at Wellesley College, and later at Leland Stanford. She is bending all the energies of her fine mind and personality to these new lines of work. I give the outline followed by her, as illustrative of what can be done without laboratory or other working appliances.

LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY.
ECONOMICS AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

- A. Economic Function of the Housewife.
- B. Domestic Architecture.
 - 1. Location, foundation, exterior plans (elevation).
 - 2. Interiors: drawing simple house plans.
 - 3. Visiting houses criticising plans.
 - 4. Relations of rooms.
- C. Plumbing and Drainage.
 - 1. Bacteria.
 - 2. Principles of plumbing: pipes, closets, laboratories, baths, sinks.
 - 3. Disinfection and pests.
- D. Ventilation.
- E. Heating: principles of combustion.
 - 1. Stoves, fire places, steam, hot water.
 - 2. Varieties and value of fuels.
- F. Lighting: lamps, gas, electricity.
- G. Artistic and Economic Furnishing.
- H. Food.
 - 1. Chemistry of food.
 - 2. Composition of food materials.
 - 3. Chemistry of cookery.
 - 4. Diet of students and children.
 - 5. Adulteration.
 - 6. Vegetarianism.
 - 7. Beverages.
 - 8. Cooking apparatus: range, gas, gasoline, aladdin oven, electricity.
 - 9. Marketing and supplies.

I. Domestic Labor.

- 1. Statistical, economic and sociological basis of domestic service.
- 2. Co-operative living.
- 3. Time work and piece work.
- 4. Doing one's own work.

J. Household Finance.

- 1. Accounts, bills, receipts.

During the course the students made frequent visits to the house of some of the ladies of the faculty, criticising and receiving instruction, especially in household apparatus and plans. Although we have no household laboratory, several demonstrations were performed before the class, illustrating points in chemistry, microscopy and bacteriology as applied to the household. The course was further elaborated by some excellent lectures, by

Prof. A. B. Clark on Household Architecture, Convenience and Economy.

Prof. B. C. Brown on the Principles of Artistic Decoration.

Dr. T. B. Wood on Bacteriology and Domestic Hygiene.

This is the summary of the university movement as it stands to-day, wide-spread as the thought seems to be, still lacking the strong grip that insures immediate adoption of an organized system of work. The human animal, its ways, needs, rights, is still only indirectly studied. Men and women leave college in possession of full knowledge as to the interior structure of the clam, what food it demands, what habitat best develops him, but their own is a sealed book. Dyspepsia rules with professor and student alike; air of absolute foulness is peacefully consumed by the most intelligent, and how to clothe the human body is still apparently an unsolvable problem. Blank ignorance on all these points is accepted without the faintest thought of its disgrace or its danger. The human animal feminine trusts that instinct will teach her how to rule a house and guide her young. The human animal masculine believes that Providence arranges these things, and that scientific cookery, sanitation and all that are the fad of a small school of cranks. In the meantime social problems of every order, born of this gross ignorance and indifference, press upon us and clamor for a solution the untrained mind can never give, while legislators for state universities and boards for private ones are not yet awake to these facts or the lesson the time holds for all.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES. •

We come now to another form of the movement, that embodied in the great Institutes, Pratt, Drexel, the College for the Training of Teachers, and Armour, a portion of the general University Extension movement, all of them doing admirable work. But the directors of the "Domestic Science" department in each seem all to unite in the conclusion that a larger handling is essential, and that the relation of home to state must be taught as it never has been taught before. Side by side with this conclusion and the search for better methods goes the

work of the National Household Economic Association, formed in 1893, having branches in many of our cities, state presidents in all the states, and a definite plan for work as follows:

The object of this association shall be :—1. To awaken the public mind to the importance of establishing bureaus of information where there can be an exchange of wants and needs between employer and employed, in every department of home and social life. 2. To promote among members of the association a more scientific knowledge of the economic value of various foods and fuels; a more intelligent understanding of correct plumbing and drainage in our homes, as well as need for pure water and good light in a sanitarily built house. 3. To secure skilled labor in every department in our homes, and to organize schools of household science and service.

The Federation of Woman's Cluts has accepted this form as a basis for a section in every woman's club for the study of household economics, and programmes for this work have been prepared by Dr. Mary Green, Mrs. Kate Watson and Mrs. Helen Campbell. Chicago is discussing earnestly the possibilities of a great training school for mistresses and maids, the organization of household service on a new basis, the forming of a genuine employment bureau, with graded rates of payment, and great central offices—another Bourse de Travail, with even larger scope than that most admirable bureau. Philadelphia, in its Civic League has formed a branch for this study and the investigations connected with it, and has been preparing what is likely to prove a valuable report of their work in the line of domestic service. New York, in a branch of its Civic League under the direction of Mrs. Robert Abbe and other women as well known, is planning for investigation in these lines, and Boston is making practical tests of some of the new theories. In short the new comer knocks at every door, and in this swift moving generation it must, from the very nature of things, find speedy entrance

—and a recognized footing—wherever thinking men and women work together for that future which is theirs in common.

What is the next practical step for all? Co-operation is the reply of many, but co-operation thus far has failed to demonstrate what its advocates claim for it. The reason is plain. Co-operation means the union of families to perform the business of housekeeping. Families do not, cannot, never will unite!

It is the business which must differentiate—not the families which must combine! The repeated failure of co-operative attempts is not owing to defects in special plan or people, but to a wrong conception of the thing to be done. Thus far it has been a matter in which business initiative has been chiefly ignored. Families have come together with no coherent plan, tried for a time, and given up the experiment in disgust. Builders here and there, as in the plan of Mr. Coleman Stuckert in Chicago, have arranged for a block of dwellings, and waited in vain for tenants willing to bind themselves for a fixed time. Subscriptions have been begged for, endowments sought—all means but the right one discussed, and the subject dismissed as unmanageable.

In the meantime, under our unseeing eyes, evolution has been attending to the matter, and our object lessons are before us in the present gain in the arrangement and scope of restaurants, bakeries, laundries, preserve and pickle factories, and the long list of industries contributing to the household life of man. It is not co-operation that has brought them to their present stage of development, but business pure and simple; and the time is near when business will join hands with the new movement and take the simple, profitable, practical step that is to follow. At present we creep, but the feet feel the pull toward natural uses. Soon we shall walk, and in good time run with joyful mind the race set before us. God speed the day!



WATER LABORATORY, MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

A PRACTICAL EXPERIMENT IN THE STUDY OF DIETARIES.

BY PROF. MARION TALBOT, DEAN IN THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

THE science of nutrition is a subject of such recent development that its practical application in the study of dietetics is only just beginning to be possible. Until within a few years the growth of crops and the feeding of domestic animals have been the fields to which the results of discoveries in regard to nutrition, made by physiology, chemistry, bacteriology and kindred sciences, have been chiefly applied. It is a source of satisfaction to observe that the need of extending the present knowledge of nutrition to the care of human beings is gradually receiving more and more recognition.

One of the most notable examples of this new movement toward the better and more intelligent use of food is the experiment which has been recently authorized at the University of Chicago. The results obtained thus far have proved so suggestive and practical as to lead to the belief that similar studies in a modified form would be well worthy the attention of intelligent housekeepers and stewards.

At the opening of the new Women's Halls, October 1, 1893, it was agreed that it was a fitting undertaking to attempt to supplement the intellectual and educational advantages of the institution with a corresponding care for the physical requirements of the students. Accordingly, under the direction of the women deans, with Mrs. Ellen H. Richards as expert adviser, a definite study and careful investigation was made of the food supply furnished to the occupants of the Women's Halls. The result of this investigation was published at the end of six months in a pamphlet entitled "Food as a Factor in Student Life,—a Contribution to the Study of Student Diet." The methods of investigation thus begun were continued from day to day, and it is now possible to draw some conclusions and useful suggestions from a comparative study of the results obtained during the six months ending April 1, 1894, and the year ending July 1, 1895.

It is impossible within the scope of the present article to describe every detail of the experiment or to take into account all the phases which lend interest and importance to the problem. Such matters as methods of cooking, digestibility, attractiveness in serving, amount and kind of waste, quality of food material bought, and the final results as shown in the physical condition of the students, while receiving the closest attention from the investigators, must be passed by without explicit consideration in this article, in order that special emphasis may be laid on such important and general questions as nutrient value, nutrient proportion and cost.

The method pursued was to keep an exact record of the amount and cost of all food purchased, and

of the number of meals eaten. A supplementary record was made of the amount and cost of all the food eaten each day, for the purpose of determining readily whether a proper variety and proportion of nutrients were provided daily, and whether the daily expenditure of money were kept duly within the amount appropriated for the purchase of food in its raw state.

The record first indicated is the one from which the following tables are compiled. The books containing the record were examined and a careful tabulation made of the total amount and cost of each article of food consumed during the period of investigation. Following this came a calculation of the amount of nutrients and of Calories—i.e., energy—furnished by each article of food, based on the analyses of König and Atwater with modifications suggested by Mrs. Richards. The following table of fresh fruits is given as an example :

TABLE I. QUANTITY, COST AND NUTRIENTS OF FRESH FRUIT.

	Pounds.	Cost.	Pounds proteid.	Pounds fat.	Pounds carbohy- drates.
Apples.....	7,920	\$181.55	31.7	....	1,132.6
Grapes.....	2,243	67.29	13.4	....	351.3
Oranges.....	2,600	110.75	23.1	....	256
Grape fruit....	15	10.00	145.5	18.	591
Tangerines.....	200	81.10	10.2	....	148.6
Bananas.....	3,000	94.85	7.9	....	238.2
Lemons.....	1,594	2.50	4.6	1.2	139
Pomegranates....	25	12.20	....	....	40.2
Melons.....	498	5.25	....	....	19
Watermelon....	205	36.75	....	....	2.4
Plums.....	735	4.50	....	....	5.2
Nectarines.....	90	19.62	....	....	20
Peaches.....	332	2.50	....	....	56.1
Apricots.....	50	57.95	....	....	20.7
Pears.....	1,150	16.54	....	....	6.9
Pineapples.....	414	7.90	....	....	....
Cherries.....	154	90	....	....	....
Quinces.....	20	3.25	....	....	....
Cranberries.....	65	13.18	....	....	....
Rhubarb.....	659	46.00	....	....	....
Strawberries....	768	8.30	....	....	....
Blueberries.....	160	1.50	....	....	....
Raspberries.....	32	5.42	....	....	....
Blackberries....	96	4.00	....	....	....
Currants.....	96		....	....	....
Total.....	23,274	\$744.40	250.4	30.2	3,066.2

From the figures obtained from this series of tables the articles of food were grouped into classes, of which the principal ones are shown in Table II. In order to make a comparison from which conclusions might easily be drawn, the figures actually obtained for 1895 are here given recalculated on the basis of the same number of people and days that were factors in the investigation of 1894.

The salient features of the entire investigation are indicated in Table III.

Up to this point the investigation is of value chiefly in adding a series of essentially accurate data to the information already known concerning Amer-

TABLE II. QUANTITY, COST AND NUTRIENTS OF CHIEF GROUPS OF FOOD PURCHASED IN 1894, WITH APPROXIMATE FIGURES FOR SAME NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN 1895.

Year.	Group.	Total pounds.	Average price per pound.	Total cost	Pounds proteid.	Pounds fat.	Pounds carbohydrates.
1894..	Meats and fish	21,647	\$0.081	\$1,756.19	2559	2260.6	.....
1895..	Meats and fish	17,322	.091	1,584.85	2490	2238.3	.....
1894..	Eggs, milk, butter, cheese, sugar.....	39,179	.051	2,015.53	1305.8	3795.3	4997.9
1895..	Eggs, milk, butter, cheese, sugar.....	45,169	.044	1,991.17	1544.4	3825.5	5512.6
1894..	Grains.....	14,779	.042	615.62	1363.8	198.2	9374
1895..	Grains.....	13,137	.036	477.59	1254.6	199.6	8767.8
1894..	Vegetables.....	21,399	.017	365.06	281.1	51.2	2764
1895..	Vegetables.....	32,457	.017	553.40	518	76	3991.8
1894..	Fresh fruit.....	12,082	.026	315.03	107	5.7	1536
1895..	Fresh fruit.....	15,682	.032	501.82	169	19	2067
1894..	Preserved fruit.....	2,143	.087	187.19	35.1	1.3	1139.1
1895..	Preserved fruit.....	1,611	.094	150.88	28.5	42.5	888.6

TABLE III. TOTAL AMOUNT PURCHASED AND COST, WITH NUTRIENTS AND NUTRIENT VALUE OF FOOD CONSUMED PER PERSON PER DAY.

Food purchased.	Cost.	Proteid.	Fat.	Carbohydrates.	* Calories.
Pounds.		Grams.	Grams.	Grams.	
1894.....	\$0.25	121	121	381	3,183
1895.....	0.241	115	122	408	3,279

* A Calorie is the amount of heat which will raise the temperature of a kilogram of water 1° C.

Calculated by using König's formula: 1 gram proteid = 4.1 Calories, 1 gram fat = 9.3 Calories, 1 gram carbohydrates = 4.1 Calories.

ican dietaries. Its special value will of course lie in the practical suggestions for future use which may be deduced from it by those in charge and which could be more easily seen from a scrutiny of the detailed tables from which these summarized tables were prepared.

It may, however, be of some interest and profit to those who are inclined to make such dietetic studies to know along what general lines such suggestions would lie, or, in other words, what would be some of the practical and helpful results of such a prolonged and painstaking study.

The most striking feature of Table III is the increase in weight of the daily amount of raw food material supplied in the second series (one third of a pound daily), while the amount of energy supplied, if increased proportionally, should be 3,393 calories instead of 3,279 as was the case. These figures show very plainly how the ignorant housekeeper or steward may be misled into thinking that more nourishment is supplied, if only the actual weight of the raw material is increased.

The question which naturally arises next is what is the source of this discrepancy, or, in other words, what kinds of food have been supplied in greater amount which have less nutritive value? The answer is plainly given in Table II, which shows that there was a marked increase in 1895 in the amount of fresh vegetables and fruits supplied, and these all contain a large amount of water in proportion to their nutrients. It must be noted, however, that the second series covered the spring and summer months, when such food is easily obtained, as well as the fall and winter, to which the first series was limited. Still another answer is given in the figures which show a smaller amount of grains and of preserved or dried fruits (prunes, raisins, dates, nuts, etc.) which are of high nutrient value when properly used.

Another significant fact shown in Table III is that, whereas the daily amount of food and of energy supplied in 1894 was less than in 1895, the cost was greater. This points out the error in the popular belief that the amount of nourishment obtained is measured by the amount of money spent for food. It is frequently asserted even by well-known students of social and industrial problems that the American workingman and his family are better fed than the German or French because they expend a larger amount for their food. This is not a necessary conclusion for two reasons—first, the food may be of less nutrient value though of higher price and of larger quantity; and second, more of it may be wasted in cooking or serving. It is indeed on this very point that there should be more general information, especially among people of limited income. It is trite to say that real economy consists, not in spending a small amount of money, but in securing the full value of the money, and yet very few persons act in accordance with this principle when the purchase of food is concerned.

Another question which may be asked is whether the first series of figures does not represent a sufficiently large amount of potential energy. The reply must be based on a knowledge of the conditions under which the people to be fed are working. In this case their intellectual duties are arduous, their life sedentary and confined, their tastes established either through rational training or as the result of caprice and local custom, while, as is too usual with students, they show little inclination to take wholesome exercise and often ignore the simplest rules of health; therefore every reasonable effort should be made to tempt the appetite with simple, well-cooked, digestible food of the widest practicable variety and attractively served. The limitations and exactions of every kind are such that it is quite safe to seek to provide the largest possible amount of nutri-

tive material ; therefore the larger of the two figures should be the minimum standard.

In families, however, which are subject to intelligent direction, and where the members are taught to co-ordinate both the duty and the pleasure of eating with the other activities of life, it would be a serious mistake to assume that the largest amount of nutritive material which the family could be induced to eat would be the right amount. The tendency in American dietetics seems to be to over-tempt the palate by means of the great variety in flavor and form which the markets afford. The consequent taxing of the digestive organs is shown by the widespread disease which prevails from their abuse. The American housekeeper should learn that, when the system has been provided with the full quantity of food necessary for its complete health and greatest activity, any further amount of food consumed leads not merely to pecuniary waste, but, what is worse, to physiological abuse. The figures given in the table prove that in this case an ample amount of nutritive material was actually consumed,—in fact, taking into account the difference in weight between men and women, a much larger amount than experience has shown to be sufficient. Undoubtedly there may have been individuals who, for different reasons, did not eat so much as they really needed, but, if this were the case, the reverse must have been true, and, in some instances, an unduly large amount must have been eaten.

Closely connected with this matter is the question of dietetic standards. Should the proportions of proteids, fats and carbohydrates approximate the first or the second series as shown in Table II? An inspection of the following standard dietaries will help solve this problem :

A comparison of the figures obtained in the experiment with those in the standard American dietaries shows that the amount of carbohydrates in the 1894 ration was too low in proportion to the proteid and fat ; on the other hand, in 1895 the carbohydrates were about right, while the fat was a little in excess of the standard. As, however, fats and carbo-

hydrates may be more or less substituted for each other, the dietary for 1895 may be chosen as the one with the more nearly theoretically perfect proportions. The modification suggested for the 1894 dietary would be the one actually adopted, as proved by the figures—viz., a larger amount of food containing starch and sugar.

In making a practical application of these conclusions, one consideration remains to be taken into account, which would be of equally great importance in any family where real economy is necessary. During the time covered by the investigation the income received from persons paying board at the rate of \$3.50 per week was only sufficiently large to permit of an allowance of 25 cents for raw food material per day per person, including the large staff of servants. The balance of the income was applied to service, fuel, laundry, repairs, breakage and cleaning. An increase of income arising from a larger number of persons paying board would not proportionately increase the running expenses. The question would then be how to expend the larger sum which would be available for food. The figures show plainly that the smaller sum is sufficient to procure the proper amount of nourishment, provided great care is exercised in buying. Whatever is added to the dietary then need not be in the form of true nutrients, but may be furnished as dishes which by greater variety in flavor may add to the attractiveness of the bill of fare, as fresh fruits.

Such a summary as this shows very inadequately the interesting and profitable field of study which should be explored by every responsible and intelligent housekeeper. It is true that the training and knowledge necessary for the most satisfactory results are just coming within reach of students. During the past year or two, however, much printed matter has been published which contains the information necessary as a basis for fruitful and practical study, and it is now a subject of vital concern that the problem of food and feeding should receive some measure of the intelligent attention which it is the duty of the housekeeper to give them.

STANDARD DIETARIES.

	Proteid. Grams.	Fat. Grams.	Carbohy- drates. Grams.	Total Grams.	Potential energy. Calories.
Woman at moderate work (German).....	92	44	400	536	2,425
Man at moderate work (German).....	118	56	500	674	3,055
Man at hard work (German).....	145	100	450	695	3,370
Man with moderate exercise (English).....	119	51	531	701	3,140
Active laborer (English).....	156	71	548	795	3,630
Hard worked laborer (English).....	185	71	568	824	3,750
Woman with light exercise (American).....	80	80	300	460	2,300
Man with light exercise (American).....	100	100	360	560	2,815
Man at moderate work (American).....	125	125	450	700	3,520
Man at hard work (American).....	150	150	500	800	4,060

ROENTGEN'S X RAYS.

FOLLOWING close upon the discovery of the new elements "argon" and "helium" comes that of a new "light." The X rays, as Professor Röntgen provisionally designates his peculiar form of cathodic rays, are in many respects similar to the electric waves, known as "ultra-violet," discovered by Hertz some time before his death in 1894. Both are generated by directing an electric discharge through a tube containing rarefied air, and they are, alike, phenomena connected with the cathode or negative pole of a charged tube. Moreover, Röntgen's discovery is not novel in that it renders translucent substances opaque to ordinary light. As early as 1894 Lenard, carrying on the work begun by Hertz, obtained, by means of electric waves proceeding from the cathode pole of a Crookes tube, photographic impressions within a completely closed metallic box. He also demonstrated the permeability of glass and quartz to these ordinarily invisible rays.

It was not strange, therefore, that when the report of Professor Röntgen's discovery appeared, learned scientists of the world were incredulous, believing his results to be due to the well-known "ultra-violet" rays. Since then, however, the substance of the professor's address before the Physico-Medical Society of Wurzburg, in which he described his new light, has been given publicity, and even the doubting Thomases among the scientists are now ready to admit that the Hertz-Lenard and the Röntgen rays are not one and the same thing. The waves first observed by Hertz and Lenard, and since then by many others, are well characterized by the facts that their direction may be changed by the magnet, that they are readily absorbed or diffused, and that they pass through only thin films or sheets

of glass and metal. Professor Röntgen's rays, however, according to his account, are not turned aside by the magnet, are not easily absorbed, and further more proceed from a different point entirely from that of the "ultra-violet." In short, they are not cathode rays, as usually known, but are produced from them at the spot where they impinge on the glass walls of the charged tube.



PROFESSOR RÖNTGEN.



Reproduced from *Scientific American*.

APPARATUS FOR RÖNTGEN PHOTOGRAPHY,
In Use by Professor Wright, of Harvard University.

The wonderful discoveries of Hertz and Lenard attracted but little attention at the time outside of the laboratories. They had confined their experiments largely to metals. But Röntgen has photographed through the human hand, and revealed upon a photographic plate the carpal and metacarpal bones—the very skeleton within, thereby presenting a result which appeals to the popular imagination. Whether or not, in its application to every day affairs, this discovery will do more than to enlarge the market for Crookes tubes, only those gifted with prophetic powers can say. It would seem, however, that it is destined greatly to extend the field of practical science. Proceeding upon the principle that if the bones of the hand can be distinctly photographed through the flesh, various scientists have undertaken to locate, by means of the X rays, fractures in the human skeleton and derangements of the internal organs; and, if newspaper reports can be credited, with encouraging success. We read

that, employing the "new light," a Vienna surgeon has located a grain of shot in the hand of a subject, and successfully examined a fractured bone in a foot, and that a professor in the McGill University, Toronto, and a physician in the Mercy Hospital, Chicago, have removed, one a bullet and the other a buckshot hidden close to the bone of the hand. Röntgen himself has discovered internal flaws in metals with his rays, and it is reported that Government inspectors stationed at Carnegie Steel works, Pittsburgh, are similarly examining armor plate for war vessels. The wizard Edison is even attempting to photograph the human brain.

Notwithstanding the stir that has been created by the revelations of Röntgen it would not appear from his address that he himself was aware of the sensational interest attaching to his results. As will be seen from the following translation by Mr. Arthur Swinton, which we reprint from *Nature*, he takes a purely scientific view of his investigations:

(1) A discharge from a large induction coil is passed through a Hittorf's vacuum tube, or through a well-exhausted Crookes or Lenard tube. The tube is surrounded by a fairly close-fitting shield of black paper: it is then possible to see, in a completely darkened room, that paper covered on one side with barium platino-cyanide lights up with brilliant fluorescence when brought into the neighborhood of the tube, whether the painted side or the other be turned toward the tube. The fluorescence is still visible at two metres distance. It is easy to show that the origin of the fluorescence lies within the vacuum tube.

(2) It is seen, therefore, that some agent is capable of penetrating black cardboard which is quite opaque to ultra-violet light, sunlight, or arc-light. It is therefore of interest to investigate how far other bodies can be penetrated by the same agent. It is readily shown that all bodies possess this same transparency, but in very varying degrees. For example, paper is very transparent; the fluorescent screen will light up when placed behind a book of a thousand pages; printers' ink offers no



Reproduced from *Medical Record*.

LIVING HAND TAKEN JANUARY 17, 1896, WITH PROFESSOR RONTGEN'S X RAYS, IN THE PHYSICAL LABORATORY AT HAMBURG, GERMANY.

The plate at the time of taking was in a closed plate-holder, so that the rays passed through the hand and the wooden cover. The dark spots in the corner are the screw-heads in the walnut cover of the plate-holder.

marked resistance. Similarly the fluorescence shows behind two packs of cards; a single card does not visibly diminish the brilliancy of the light. So, again, a single thickness of tinfoil hardly casts a shadow on the screen; several have to be superposed to produce a marked effect. Thick blocks of wood are still transparent. Boards of pine two or three centimetres thick absorb only very little. A piece of sheet aluminum, 15 mm. thick, still allowed the X rays (as I will call the rays, for the sake of brevity) to pass, but greatly reduced the fluorescence. Glass plates of similar thickness behave similarly; lead glass is, however, much more opaque than glass free from lead. Ebonite several centimetres thick is transparent. If the hand be held before the fluorescent

screen the shadow shows the bones darkly, with only faint outlines of the surrounding tissues.

(3) The preceding experiments lead to the conclusion that the density of the bodies is the property whose variation mainly affects their permeability. At least, no other property seems so marked in this connection. But that the density alone does not determine the transparency, is shown by an experiment wherein plates of similar thickness of Iceland spar, glass, aluminum and quartz were employed as screens. Then the Iceland spar showed itself much less transparent than the other bodies, though of approximately the same density. I have not remarked any strong fluorescence of Iceland spar compared with glass.

(4) Increasing thickness increases the hindrance offered to the rays by all bodies. A picture has been impressed on a photographic plate of a number of superposed layers of tinfoil, like steps, presenting thus a regularly increasing thickness. This is to be submitted to photometric processes when a suitable instrument is available.

(5) Pieces of platinum, lead, zinc and aluminum foil were so arranged as to produce the same weakening of the effect. The annexed table shows the relative thickness and density of the equivalent sheets of metal :

	Thickness.	Relative thickness.	Density.
Platinum.....	.018 mm.	1	21.5
Lead.....	.050 mm.	3	11.3
Zinc.....	.100 mm.	6	7.1
Aluminum.....	3.500 mm.	200	2.6

From these values it is clear that in no case can we obtain the transparency of a body from the product of its density and thickness. The transparency increases much more rapidly than the product decreases.

(6) The fluorescence of barium platino-cyanide is not the only noticeable action of the X rays. It is to be observed that other bodies exhibit fluorescence—e.g. cal-

cium sulphide, uranium glass, Iceland spar, rock-salt, etc.

Of special interest in this connection is the fact that photographic dry plates are sensitive to the X rays. It is thus possible to exhibit the phenomena so as to exclude the danger of error. I have thus confirmed many observations originally made by eye observation with the fluorescent screen. Here the power of the X rays to pass through wood or cardboard becomes useful. The photographic plate can be exposed to the action without removal of the shutter of the dark slide or other protecting case, so that the experiment need not be conducted in darkness. Manifestly, unexposed plates must not be left in their box near the vacuum tube.

It seems now questionable whether the impression on the plate is a direct effect of the X rays, or a secondary result induced by the fluorescence of the material of the plate. Films can receive the impression as well as ordinary dry plates.

I have not been able to show experimentally that the X rays give rise to any calorific effects. These, however, may be assumed, for the phenomena of fluorescence show that the X rays are capable of transformation. It is also certain that all the X rays falling on a body do not leave it as such.

The retina of the eye is quite insensitive to these rays; the eye placed close to the apparatus sees nothing. It is clear from the experiments that this is not due to want of permeability on the part of the structures to the eye.

(7) After my experiments on the transparency of increasing thickness of different media, I proceeded to investigate whether the X rays could be deflected by a prism. Investigations with water and carbon bisulphide in mica prisms of 90 degrees showed no deviation either on the photographic or the fluorescent plate. For comparison, light rays were allowed to fall on the prism as the apparatus was set up for the experiment. They were deviated 10 mm. and 20 mm. respectively in the case of the two prisms.

With prisms of ebonite and aluminum I have obtained images on the photographic plate which point to a possible deviation. It is, however, uncertain, and at most would point to a refractive index 1.05. No deviation can be observed by means of the fluorescent screen. Investigations with the heavier metals have not as yet led to any result, because of their small transparency and the consequent enfeebling of the transmitted rays.

On account of the importance of the question it is desirable to try in other ways whether the X rays are susceptible of refraction. Finely powdered bodies allow in thick layers but little of the incident light to pass through, in consequence of refraction and reflection. In the case of the X rays, however, such layers of powder are for equal masses of substance equally transparent with the coherent solid itself. Hence we cannot conclude any regular reflection or refraction of the X rays. The research was conducted by the aid of finely-powdered rock-salt, fine electrolytic silver powder and zinc dust already many times employed in chemical work. In all these cases the result, whether by the fluorescent screen or the photographic method, indicated no difference in transparency between the powder and the coherent solid.

It is, hence, obvious that lenses cannot be looked upon as capable of concentrating the X rays; in effect, both an ebonite and a glass lens of large size prove to be without action. The shadow photograph of a round rod is darker in the middle than at the edge; the image of a cylinder



FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY M. PERRIN, OF PARIS, SHOWING SKELETON OF FROG THROUGH THE FLESH.

filled with a body more transparent than its walls exhibits the middle brighter than the edge.

(8) The preceding experiments, and others which I pass over, point to the rays being incapable of regular reflection.

Since I have obtained no evidence of refraction at the surface of different media, it seems probable that the X rays move with the same velocity in all bodies, and in a medium which penetrates everything, and in which the molecules of bodies are embedded. The molecules obstruct the X rays, the more effectively as the density of the body concerned is greater.

(9) It seemed possible that the geometrical arrangement of the molecules might affect the action of a body upon the X rays, so that, for example, Iceland spar might exhibit different phenomena according to the relation of the surface of the plate to the axis of the crystal. Experiments with quartz and Iceland spar on this point lead to a negative result.

(10) It is known that Lenard, in his investigations on cathode rays, has shown that they belong to the ether and can pass through all bodies. Concerning the X rays the same may be said.

In his latest work Lenard has investigated the absorption coefficients of various bodies for the cathode rays, including air at atmospheric pressure, which gives 4.10, 3.40, 3.10 for 1 cm., according to the degree of exhaustion of the gas in discharge tube. To judge from the nature of the discharge, I have worked at about the same pressure, but occasionally at greater or smaller pressures. I find, using a Weber's photometer, that the intensity of the fluorescent light varies nearly as the inverse square of the distance between screen and discharge tube. This result is obtained from three very consistent sets of observations at distances of 100 and 200 mm. Hence air absorbs the X rays much less than the cathode rays. This result is in complete agreement with the previously described result, that the fluorescence of the screen can be still observed at two metres from the vacuum tube. In general, other bodies behave like air; they are more transparent for the X rays than for the cathode rays.

(11) A further distinction, and a noteworthy one, results from the action of a magnet. I have not succeeded in observing any deviation of the X rays even in very strong magnetic fields.

The deviation of cathode rays by the magnet is one of their peculiar characteristics; it has been observed by Hertz and Lenard that several kinds of cathode rays exist, which differ by their power of exciting phosphorescence, their susceptibility of absorption, and their deviation by the magnet; but a notable deviation has been observed in all cases which have yet been investigated, and I think such deviation affords a characteristic not to be set aside lightly.

(12) As the result of many researches, it appears that the place of most brilliant phosphorescence of the walls of the discharge tube is the chief seat whence the X rays originate and spread in all directions; that is, the X rays proceed from the front where the cathode rays strike the glass. If one deviates the cathode rays within the tube by means of a magnet it is seen that the X rays proceed from a new point—i.e., again from the end of the cathode rays.

Also for this reason the X rays, which are not deflected by a magnet, cannot be regarded as cathode rays which have passed through the glass, for that passage cannot, according to Lenard, be the cause of the different deflec-

tion of the rays. Hence I conclude that the X rays are not identical with the cathode rays, but are produced from the cathode rays at the glass surface of the tube.

(13) The rays are not generated only in glass. I have obtained them in an apparatus closed by an aluminum plate two mm. thick. I purpose later to investigate the behavior of other substances.

(14) The justification of the term "rays," applied to the phenomena, lies partly in the regular shadow pictures produced by the interposition of a more or less permeable body between the source and a photographic plate or fluorescent screen.

I have observed and photographed many such shadow pictures. Thus, I have an outline of part of a door covered with lead paint; the image was produced by placing the discharge-tube on one side of the door and the sensitive plate on the other. I have also a shadow of the bones of the hand, of a wire wound upon a bobbin, of a set of weights in a box, of a compass card and needle completely inclosed in a metal case, of a piece of metal where the X rays show the want of homogeneity and of other things.

For the rectilinear propagation of the rays, I have a pin-hole photograph of the discharge apparatus covered with black paper. It is faint, but unmistakable.

(15) I have sought for interference effects of the X rays, but, possibly in consequence of their small intensity, without result.

(16) Researches to investigate whether electrostatic forces act on the X rays are begun, but not yet concluded.

(17) If one asks, what then are these X rays; since they are not cathode rays, one might suppose, from their power of exciting fluorescence and chemical action, them to be due to ultra-violet light. In opposition to this view a weighty set of considerations present themselves. If X rays be indeed ultra-violet light, then that light must possess the following properties:

(a) It is not refracted in passing from air into water, carbon bisulphide, aluminum, rock-salt, glass or zinc.

(b) It is incapable of regular reflection at the surfaces of the above bodies.

(c) It cannot be polarized by any ordinary polarizing media.

(d) The absorption by various bodies must depend chiefly on their density.

That is to say, these ultra-violet rays must behave quite differently from the visible, infra-red, and hitherto known ultra-violet rays.

These things appear so unlikely that I have sought for another hypothesis.

A kind of relationship between the new rays and light rays appears to exist; at least the formation of shadows, fluorescence, and the production of chemical action point in this direction. Now it has been known for a long time that besides the transverse vibrations which account for the phenomena of light, it is possible that longitudinal vibrations should exist in the ether, and, according to the view of some physicists, must exist. It is granted that their existence has not yet been made clear, and their properties are not experimentally demonstrated. Should not the new rays be ascribed to longitudinal waves in the ether?

I must confess that I have in the course of this research made myself more and more familiar with this thought, and venture to put the opinion forward, while I am quite conscious that the hypothesis advanced still requires a more solid foundation.

THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE AND ITS RECENT CHANGES.

BY BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

THE similarity in the names of the government of the United States and that of France often induces writers to make unfortunate comparisons between them. As a matter of fact, there never have been two governments more unlike than the sister republics. It ought to be of service to both to call attention to the differences between them, so that no one will be tempted to argue that what succeeds here ought also to succeed there. The Americans are satisfied with their Constitution, because it has done them good service and seems suited to their needs. The French would have similar motives for being satisfied with theirs, if there were not so many of them who will only be willing to admit its advantages after they have succeeded in replacing it, or in modifying it. They frequently quote the example of the United States, especially in what concerns the prerogatives of the head of the state.

"There are only two despots left in the civilized world," said a politician one day, alluding to the Czar and to the German Emperor. "You are mistaken," some one answered, "there are four; besides the two you have mentioned, there is the English Prime Minister, and the President of the United States." The paradox is amusing. Besides, there is a grain of truth in it. The word "despot," applied to the President of the United States, evidently has only a relative significance. It cannot be applied to an officer whose power is strictly limited by the law, and whose functions are formally defined. That being said, it is plain that the President of the United States enjoys considerable liberty in the conception and application of his policy. He has the right to have a policy, which we in France refuse to the first magistrate of our Republic; at the same time he can modify it according to circumstances, and according to his own judgment. But, on the other hand, he has none of the privileges springing from a formal etiquette, such as the President of the French Republic enjoys.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

It should be noticed that the Constitution of 1875, which governs us now, while it regulates the principal points of the presidency, leaves a certain latitude in its practice. Thiers was a President according to the American idea; he used his influence in the debates, he had his own way of looking at every subject of importance, and he showed it without hesitation. His influence on the National Assembly was great, and he was sometimes tempted to abuse it. It was this that caused his downfall. His successor, Marshal MacMahon, who was rather a soldier than a statesman, was more constitutional in his at-

titude, but in more than one case he used his right of initiative. In conjunction with the Senate he dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. He presided in an effective way over the Ministerial Council, and showed his sympathy and his antipathy for men and things in a most characteristic way. It was M. Jules Grévy who gave to the presidency of the Republic its definitive character. He remained at the Elysée for nearly nine years. He was elected in 1879, and his term of seven years expired in 1886. He was re-elected, and did not give his resignation until the end of 1887. M. Grévy had a difficult task to perform; it was to raise the presidency above parties. In the United States the President is a party man; nevertheless he becomes, once elected, the head of all. It is different in France. The President is at the head of only a fraction of the republican party. The extreme radicals would be glad to suppress him altogether, and would put no one in his place. The Royalists and Imperialists look upon him as a vile usurper, occupying the place of the king or of the emperor. Infinite prudence and tact, as well as a willingness to keep in the background, are necessary in order to be accepted, if not heartily, at least resignedly.

It should be noticed that M. Grévy, who received a great many people at the Elysée, never gave brilliant receptions. He never accepted invitations to gala dinners in the embassies. Whenever he made official journeys across France, or was present at a review or some great ceremony, he was accompanied by the president of the Senate, and of the Chamber of Deputies. Every honor extended him he shared with them, and he thus gave the impression that there was at the head of France a kind of consular triumvirate in which he occupied only the central place, and was on the same level with the others.

It has been discovered since that M. Grévy, in spite of all this, exercised the influence that his situation gave him the opportunity for. In the most delicate negotiations a trace of his action, discreet though efficient, is found. The publication of a correspondence exchanged between him and Leo XIII. in regard to religious matters—it was kept secret until recently—has aided in re-establishing his fame as a politician.

The presidency of M. Grévy had this result very important for the Republic. It put an end to all distrust on the side of the Elysée [the presidential palace], and it permitted his successor to increase the prestige of his high functions without injuring any result already obtained. M. Carnot took his rôle of party arbitrator seriously; he worked to destroy all misunderstandings between the parties, to

pacify resentment. In his speeches there was always a word for peace, an appeal for harmony. His popularity increased when it was seen that the sovereigns of Europe held him in esteem, and toward the end of his term, crowned as it was by a glorious death, the representatives of monarchical parties ceased their opposition to him.

M. Casimir-Périer, by nature and temperament, was a fighting President. As Prime Minister, he had showed that he loved struggle, but he recoiled before the responsibility of a kind of a "palace revolution," such as he was urged to make. Without actually governing, he was obliged to modify in everything the spirit of the presidency, and stir up trouble and uneasiness in a country whose greatest need was internal calm and peace. M. Casimir-Périer preferred to withdraw, and M. Felix Faure was called upon to enter the Elysée.

But it should be noticed that nothing has been changed in the Constitution, and that according to it the President can at any time dissolve the Chamber, grant office, demand a second consideration of a law—prerogatives which he does not use. It is not then the Constitution which limits the head of the state. It is custom already established by his predecessors, and which naturally seems fitting. The French people have not yet sufficiently forgotten the monarchy to enable one to cut off at once all monarchical customs. They want some one to represent them who has no effective power, and who will never be tempted to abuse what he has; but who, on the other hand, is free from the instability of democratic government, and who enjoys throughout the duration of his function a brilliant and sumptuous situation.

THE MINISTERIAL COUNCIL.

All authority lies in the Council of Ministers. It is the real government. It is formed in the following way: When a vote of the Chamber of Deputies—or even under certain circumstances a vote of the Senate—censures the government on some subject in regard to which the "question of confidence" has been raised, the ministry resigns. The Prime Minister immediately carries the resignation to the President of the Republic, who accepts it, thanks the members of the Cabinet for their fidelity, and immediately looks about for successors. He confers with the president of the Senate and the president of the Chamber, as well as with the most prominent politicians, and he decides according to the limits which they give him to confide the power to one of their number. That which complicates the task singularly, makes the Ministry unstable, and interferes with the liberty of the chief of the state, is the fact that the parties are broken up into fragments, and above all that there are many Deputies in Parliament who are hostile to the Republic; impenitent monarchists who wish a "white revolution," and unreconciled Socialists, who are urging on a "red revolution." The modern Republicans or Radicals are not numerous enough to get on without the sup-

port of the latter. Sometimes in crises they have united on a common platform; but harmony is difficult to maintain. Under these circumstances the formation of a ministry is not an easy task, and the head of the state receives more than one refusal before he obtains a consent.

The politician who consents to form a ministry generally does nothing until he has consulted his friends and is certain of the assistance of a certain number of them. Then he distributes the portfolios among them. The presidential decree which turns the power over to him is countersigned by his predecessor. He countersigns himself the decrees by which his colleagues are named. That done, the new Council, which is made up of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, Interior, Finance, Public Instruction, Justice, Commerce, Agriculture, Public Works, and Colonies, gets together to arrange the "Declaration," which must be read to the two Chambers. As a rule, this document is full of promises and fair words. No great importance is attached to it. People only look for what it *does not say*. The only thing that is commented upon is the absence of certain words and formulas. The "Declaration" has only a negative value. It is by their works that the new ministers will be judged.

Ordinarily every one acts as if there had been no ministerial crisis, an attitude that the Parisian populace caricatures when it sings:

"Surely 'twas not worth the while
To change the government."

For twenty years the will of the people, as expressed by universal suffrage, and the general circumstances of the country, have been so plain and clear that the ministers have been able to make few changes. A little more or less of vigor in the management of foreign affairs, a predilection for a colonial policy or a continental policy, a little more or less zeal in preventing conflicts between the Church and state, between capital and labor, that is all that distinguishes them. They are all obliged to support the Russian alliance, the army, the Concordat, to defend property and to protect the colonies. If one cannot follow this platform, he cannot be a minister.

ADMINISTRATION.

An error which is common even in France is that the fall of a ministry necessarily disorganizes the whole public service. To believe this one must forget or ignore what we call the administration. Strong in traditions, in confidence in its own methods, in long stability, in the conviction that it has of its own usefulness, it is organized so as to resist all outside influences. In order to introduce his personal views or his spirit of initiative into the administration a minister must be a man of greatly superior intelligence and of rare will power; he must besides keep the portfolio confided to him for a long time. The most of the ministers either give up the attempt to exercise any influence on the administration, or they persuade themselves that they

are influencing it by writing a few circulars, which are solemnly buried in the files, or by pronouncing a few speeches, whose points are carefully forgotten. This stagnation, this inertia which characterizes the French administration, has, of course, its inconveniences, the chief of which is to perpetuate abuses and to hinder the least reforms; but it also compensates for the inconveniences in the instability of the ministry. What would happen if at every change in the Cabinet all the public officials were changed? There would be disorder and anarchy. There is nothing of this kind. With the exception of naming a few new *préfets*, whose opinions are more in harmony with those of the government, the officials generally are not changed. At the head of these officials are the directors. As a rule, they are men of great merit, who, under the direction of the minister, or even in co-operation with him, administer the department of which he has provisionally the charge. In the Department of Public Instruction, for many years the Directors of Primary and Superior Education, M. M. Buisson and Liard, have not been changed. They have considerable authority, and they have accomplished a large number of important reforms. The Director of Secondary Education is a well-known professor—M. Rabier. The same thing happens in the other departments. There is besides a Superior Council of Commerce, a Superior Council for the Colonies, a Superior Council for Public Assistance. These are deliberative bodies, made up of intelligent and independent citizens. They represent in the ministry an enduring and professional element, in the same way that the major-general does in the Department of War, and of Marine.

It is evident, then, how the *rôle* of a politician who is called to direct a ministry for a time is circumscribed, and how in case he wishes to make changes or enforce his ideas at once he is going to be opposed. All this explains how in the present Republic, in spite of the frequent changes of ministry, France has in the organization of its army, of its public instruction, or in its foreign policy, so much regularity and system.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

The head of the state usually presides over the Council of Ministers. But he presides there like an irresponsible head of the state, in an impartial and almost impersonal manner. M. Thiers and Marshal MacMahon, in the beginning of their presidencies, directed the debates, formulated conclusions, and availed themselves of all their prerogatives. For a long time the Prime Minister bore the title of Vice-President of the Council; for it seemed suitable that the President of the Republic should be the real President. The Prime Minister was not always the most important person in the Cabinet. It happened, notably in 1889, that a certain one of his colleagues assumed the primacy in repute as well as in authority. Later, public opinion favored an increase in the power of the Prime Minister over the

other members of the Cabinet. It appeared to desire the English organization, at least in a measure. This was at the time that M. Casimir-Périer formed his ministry. He had himself made out his programme, and he gathered around him colleagues belonging to the same faction of the Republican party. It was a homogeneous ministry, and he was its real head. The experience was not as happy as was hoped. The fragmentary condition of the parties make it preferable that the solidity and the strength of a ministry lie in the whole body rather than in the Prime Minister.

THE PARTIES.

At present the Chamber of Deputies is divided into four parties, only three of which are represented in the Senate: The Monarchists, the Republicans, Radical-Republicans, and Socialists. The term "parties" should not be confounded with "groups." The latter are numerous. They are formed and dissolved with great facility. All that is necessary, in order to make a group, is a few ambitious persons, whose views on the details of certain questions happen for the moment to coincide. The ex-Monarchists, who now adhere to the Republic, form a group, which is called the Republican Right, or the Constitutional Right. As a matter of fact, this group does not mean anything. Of those who compose it some have only half renounced the monarchical ideas, and are still Monarchists. Others have sincerely accepted the consequences of the democratic *régime*; they are Republicans.

At the time when the Right was very powerful (it should be remembered that the general elections of 1885 gave it an imposing minority), it was composed of Royalists and Imperialists, who worked together to overthrow the Republic. The latter was defended by the Republicans, whatever the group to which they belonged. Radicals and Moderates made mutual concessions. However, in the measure that the Republic became incontestable and uncontested, the external differences which separate the first from the second were accentuated, and the physiognomy of the parties was totally changed. Between the Monarchists and Socialists it is very difficult to govern at present. The Radicals unite with the latter, and before long the Socialists will hold certain portfolios in the Cabinet. It is this which makes the events which are passing under our eyes particularly interesting.

RADICAL CABINET.

M. Léon Bourgeois has formed a Cabinet, which seemed very radical on the day when the names of those who form it were made known to the public. At the end of a few weeks it seemed less so. At present it is obliged frequently to seek the support of the Moderates; so that the dilemma becomes greater and it is very difficult to escape from it. Either the Radicals must govern with the Socialists, or they cannot govern. Radical ideas have made little progress among the Moderates, because they have no reason for existence except as they serve as

an ante-chamber for Socialistic ideas. A Radical is a Socialist who has not the courage of his convictions.

Each day the barrier between the Radicals and the Moderates is raised higher, and it becomes more difficult to practice the old method of concentration. Is it a question of regulating the relations between the Romish Church and the state? The Moderates support the Concordat, which since Napoleon I. has kept religious peace in France. The Socialists want to suppress the Church budget, and break up all ties between the civil and the religious power. In theory the Radical is with the latter, in practice he is with the former. He abuses the Concordat, but his vote supports it. Not daring to suppress the budget for religions, he cuts it down unmercifully.

The question of a social upheaval becomes then more and more clear, more and more distinct. The Radicals dare not bring it about, but they prepare the way for it with the Socialists. The time is not far distant, perhaps, when the last Monarchists will be expelled from Parliament by popular suffrage, which is always faithful to the Republic. Then two great parties will face each other, that of conservation and that of change. As for the Senate, there is but little Socialism in it. It remains the bulwark of republican moderation.

FRENCH CONSTITUTIONS.

There is one peculiarity to which historians have not given enough attention. It is that in the years between 1791 and 1896 twelve Constitutions have been adopted in succession in France. Three of these Constitutions established the parliamentary *régime*, pure and simple—that is to say, the irresponsibility of the head of the state, the coexistence of two Chambers, government by ministers jointly and severally responsible for their policy before the Chambers. These three Constitutions are those of 1814, of 1830, and of 1875. If one considers, moreover, that the Constitution of 1830 resembles in three points that of 1814, that one was compelled to take away from Louis Philippe a prerogative which Louis XVIII. kept and used, but which Charles X. abused, it will be seen that there have been in reality in our contemporaneous history only two parliamentary constitutions, that of the Monarchy of the Bourbons and Orleans, and that of the Third Republic. These two Constitutions have lasted together fifty-nine years—that is, from 1814 to 1848, and from 1871 to 1896. The other Constitutions (those of 1791, of 1793, of the year III. of the year VIII. of the First Empire, the "Additional Act," the Constitutions of 1848 and of 1852, and the *senatus-consulte* of 1869) have endured only forty-six years, on

an average but a little over five years. Can we escape the conclusion, then, that the parliamentary *régime* suits modern France better than any other? It is impossible not to be struck by it. These two great periods of honest and continuous labor, from 1815 to 1848 in one case, from 1871 to to-day in the other, are the foundations of our present prosperity. Other periods have brought us glory and wealth, even some increase in territory, but they have, on the other hand, twice brought invasions of our territory and nameless calamities.

It is curious to note to what degree the parliamentary *régime* changes perspective in the eyes of contemporaries—how it even seems false. One would say that he was looking through one of those glass screens in which certain lines are greatly lengthened and others astonishingly shortened. The custom of discussing men and things freely, the ease with which truth as well as slander is spread abroad; the information scattered everywhere, almost without exaggeration; all this prevents citizens being so well informed about what is going on as they are in absolute monarchies where they are acquainted with only a few events and free discussion is not allowed. The small abuses which they notice distort the whole work in which they are engaged. The friendly judgments that one pronounces to-day on the monarchy of July should be compared with the passionate, bitter, virulent opinions with which its contemporaries were condemned. Slander blossoms in a parliamentary *régime* with special vigor. Thus it may be said in a general way that periods of parliamentarism always grow in the esteem of men as one is further from them, and that the judgment of history is always more favorable to them than the judgment of those who live through them.

THE YEAR 1895.

A *résumé* of the year 1895 shows some modifications in the affairs of the government in France. The institution of the presidency returned to the traditions of MM. Grévy and Carnot when M. Felix Faure was elected. M. Casimir-Périer deviated considerably from these traditions. The situation of the different parties in reference to each other is clearer. It has been seen that if the Radicals are to govern efficiently they must ally themselves with the Socialists, and that the Monarchists cannot defend their principles of social order unless they efface themselves behind the moderate Republicans. The present *régime* has at last happily finished a quarter of a century. It is twenty-five years old. No preceding *régime* has reached, or even approached, this period.

A REVIEW OF CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

BY J. W. RUSSELL.

THE term of the present Dominion Parliament will expire on April 25, and the imminence of a general election lends more than usual interest to the leading questions awaiting electoral decision, as well as to many other matters of Canadian public concern which have recently engaged attention. The local politics of seven provinces, and the federal affairs of a young and vigorous nation, necessarily present much variety—a variety increased by the division of the population into French and English speaking, and by the unusually numerous problems of progress which press for solution at a time of urgency. For it would not be just to use any less emphatic term than “urgent” to express the general sense of the political situation. There is a widespread desire among intelligent Canadians to take stock anew of their vast national resources with the object of knowing how far progress has been commensurate with opportunity. It is not intended to discuss opposing opinions on this point, or to advocate a party view, but to give a brief summary of important facts and questions and let the reader form his own conclusion.

THE MAIN ISSUES.

The main issues on which the approaching elections will turn are the protective tariff and the Manitoba school question, though the amount of public interest centered upon them has perhaps lessened unduly the importance of other matters. The tariff question is, of course, most intimately connected with the welfare of the country; and it is one in which prophecy may best be compared with fulfillment. Ever since the present protective system, called the “National Policy,” was introduced, in 1879, it has drawn the main line of cleavage in party politics. It is felt by all classes that a seventeen years’ trial of the system is amply sufficient to confirm its merits or lay bare its defects, and that the next month, or so will see a decisive popular verdict in regard to its rejection or continuance. Recent indications point to the former alternative. Elections in six constituencies have reversed the former vote for the National Policy, creating strong anticipation of a similar result in many other counties. At every general election since 1878, except one, tariff reform has been the subject of popular vote. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, whose firm adherence to a revenue tariff cost the Liberal party the control of the government, was in principle a free trader of the Cobden school; but since his defeat the opposition to protection has not always been upon the same basis, the notable exception being the adoption by the Liberals, a few years ago, of “Unrestricted Reciprocity” or “Commercial

Union” as the policy best suited to bring about an industrial revival. At the last general election in 1891 this policy was rejected, partly on account of the stigma of disloyalty to Great Britain which its opponents, rightly or wrongly, succeeded in fastening upon it. That commercial could only be a prelude to political union was the gist of the offense; and the Hon. Edward Blake, the ablest man then in Canadian public life and now a member of the Irish party in the Imperial House of Commons, withdrew his support from the Liberals for that reason. In June, 1892, that party again adopted a revenue tariff in opposition to the present policy.

A DISAPPOINTING CENSUS.

The question of the need of a business revival in Canada will be discussed by partisans with the usual bias and exaggeration; nevertheless, all interests and all classes of the population feel this need keenly. Even those who refer a part of the prevailing dullness to the larger business depression which is, or recently was, world-wide cannot but recur to the hopes which protection engendered and the difficulties from which it promised exemption.

The returns of 1891 are the latest as to population. According to the census of 1881 the population of the Dominion was 4,325,000; in 1891 it was 4,833,000, an increase of 508,000 or less than 12 per cent. during the decade, and less also than the increase shown by the State of Minnesota during the same period. When these figures were published much disappointment was expressed that Canada had fallen behind in this respect, both in comparison with other countries and with her own previous record. Old-settled countries like England and Wales had a higher percentage of increase, and during 1871-81 the Canadian rate had been over 17 per cent., as compared with less than 12 per cent. for the succeeding decade.

AN IMMIGRATION THAT FAILED.

More than this, it was seen that a large majority of the immigrants had not been retained. Between 1881 and 1891 more than 850,000 European immigrants had been officially reported, and the natural increase of native Canadians during that time should have been at least 750,000 more. The census of 1891 might have been expected to show a population of nearly 6,000,000, but the deficiency of more than a million was explained by the exodus to the United States. There is no reason to believe that any considerable change in the rate of increase has taken place since the last census, and the five years which have since elapsed may not be considered to have added much more than 290,000; 5,125,000 would be a

fair estimate of the present population. Causes alleged to have increased the rate are a recent movement of settlers from the Dakotas into Manitoba and the Northwest, and a backstream of French-Canadian immigration from New England into Quebec. A more fertile soil would account for the former; but the latter was stimulated by the panic of 1893, from which the United States is now recovering, and will probably not amount to the expected proportions. A combination of thrift and affection for his old home may be depended upon to cause the return of many a French-Canadian who has passed his work-day life and earned his savings in the factory towns of New England, but wishes to spend both savings and old age amid the scenes of his youth. This habit has lately provoked complaint by United States officials and invited a strict construction of the alien labor law.

THE PUBLIC BURDENS.

Granting that the small increase of population is generally disappointing, it becomes additionally so when compared with the growth of the public burdens. Much has been said about Canada's indebtedness; but criticism and governmental oversight have alike failed to keep it commensurate with the ability of the taxpayer. The public accounts show that on June 30, 1895, the net federal debt was \$253,074,927, an increase of \$112,712,858 since 1878, and of \$7,000,000 over the previous year. The annual interest and sinking fund charges are \$12,750,000—more than a third of the revenue. The expenditure for 1895 was over \$38,000,000; in 1878 it was \$23,500,000. The debt of the United States is \$16 per head, that of England \$84, while the debt of the Dominion is \$50 per head. Nor is the latter, like that of England, the product of a long historic life, representing ages of gradual progress through warlike struggle by land and sea; a great part of it has been incurred within a comparatively few years. Great public works, of which the Canadian Pacific Railway is chief, are chargeable with this remarkable increase; but the completion of those works does not seem to have lessened the rate of growth of public burdens, nor is there a corresponding increment of wealth and population to silence complaint and alarm. There is not sufficient space in this article to state in full detail the results claimed in favor of protection, or to set forth the arguments of those who charge it with utter failure; the broad facts of public indebtedness, population, and the present condition of business offer to the public mind salient materials for judgment, comprehending as they do the minor issues of fact and policy on which the electorate will decide.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

But in addition to vital matters of trade and industry, there is the perplexing Manitoba school question. In the October number of this REVIEW the Attorney-General of that Province gave a short history of the dispute, and a clear statement of the

arguments for and against forcing Manitoba to restore the parochial or separate schools which she abolished in 1890. The intervening five months have seen no abatement of the interest and contention which have marked the question thus far. To the remedial order issued by the Dominion Government commanding restoration, Manitoba, as is well known, gave an emphatic negative. Then, in pursuance of an intention expressed in the House of Commons by a member of the Ministry, a communication was addressed by the Dominion Government to Manitoba, suggesting a settlement and inviting the Province to take remedial action for the alleged educational grievances of the Catholic minority, and stating that, in default of such action, a special session of the Dominion Parliament would be called to pass remedial legislation based upon the lines of the judgment of the Imperial Privy Council and of the remedial order. These overtures were also rejected, though Manitoba expressed willingness for a commission of investigation; and on January 2 last the parliamentary session began during which the threat of the Government is to be carried out.

A WRECK AND RECONSTRUCTION.

The House had only been in session a few days when differences between Premier Bowell and his colleagues—rumors of which had gained currency for some time outside the House—began to discount the probability of united governmental action. Two members of the Government had already resigned on account of disagreement on the school question, and the public were prepared to see the Cabinet split by the impact of accumulated dissensions. Good old Tories as well as sanguine Liberals recalled the predicted "deluge" which was to come after Sir John Macdonald's passing away, and could afford to enlarge upon the ease with which his conciliatory genius would have smoothed the sharp angles of the situation and neutralized the centrifugal force which will never do in the counsels of a cabinet.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

The split came; seven ministers resigned, ostensibly because of the Premier's incapacity, but really on account of the return to Canadian politics of Sir Charles Tupper, the tried lieutenant of Sir John Macdonald during the latter's best days of power. There was little doubt of a Tupper "boom" to replace the present Premier; but the action of the precipitate seven suddenly called down upon them a great deal of criticism, and, with one exception, they reconsidered their resignations and came back to the fold. When Sir Charles Tupper left his High Commissioner's office in London to come to Canada, it was with the declared object of promoting the proposed fast Atlantic steamship service; but shortly after his arrival his presence and influence seemed to become an integral part of Conservative rule, and he now looms large in the counsels of the party. He is, in fact, the real leader of the Government in which, after a successful electoral

contest in the constituency of Cape Breton, he has accepted a subordinate position as Secretary of State.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

Manitoba had, in the meantime, decisively confirmed her previous resolution. A general election in that Province was held on January 15 with the avowed object of ascertaining the extent of popular support to the policy of resistance; and the result is that, out of forty members of the legislature the Provincial Government counts upon the votes of thirty-two. This almost unanimous indorsement accentuates the already sharp issue. On the 11th of last month the Dominion Government, according to promise, introduced the remedial bill. It provides for the appointment, by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, of a board of education consisting of nine Roman Catholic members, which shall have the power of organizing and carrying on separate schools. Catholics who accept the benefits of the new bill will be taxed therefor, but will be exempt from taxation for the public schools of the Province. Such in brief outline is the measure which, when it becomes law, will perhaps be more difficult of enforcement than any other legislation ever placed on the Canadian statute book.

CANADIAN WATERWAYS.

The tariff and the Manitoba school question, though the two leading political issues at present, by no means exhaust the subjects of interest which have come within public consideration, some of them recently. Take the problem of waterways, for example. Community of interest among grain growers in the great West on both sides of the line has joined them, or rather those who speak for them, in a common effort to perfect water communication from the head of Lake Superior to the Atlantic seaboard. The patriotic interest of Canadians in this subject, as already shown by the large expenditure on the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, and more recently in the completion of a splendid new canal at Sault Ste. Marie, has but demonstrated more fully the need of further efforts if successful competition is to be maintained. Canadians took the initiative in an international deep waterways convention held in Toronto during the summer of 1894. This was followed by another convention in Cleveland, and more recently by one in Detroit. There is already uninterrupted passage from Chicago and Duluth to Buffalo for vessels drawing twenty feet of water; and the aim of the promoters is to have the channel completed by deepening the canals between Buffalo and Montreal or New York.

CHEAPER FREIGHTS.

The larger lake vessels which can now come as far as Buffalo have, by their immense cargoes, materially reduced the cost of freight. This is clear gain to the wheat grower, and he would still further profit if the cargoes could, without interruption, be carried through to the seaboard. To do this, either

the Welland Canal must be deepened, or a new canal built around Niagara Falls on the American side. To reach Montreal by the St. Lawrence route the canals in that river, which the Government is now engaged in deepening to fourteen feet, would have to be further deepened to twenty feet. Against the shortness and cheapness of the St. Lawrence route there seems to be no successful objection; but Montreal is ice-bound for a few months in the year. The fact that Montreal and New York supplement each other's defects as outlets for the grain traffic of the continent makes them both find favor. At the same time it is only just to refer to the opposition of Montreal and Buffalo, and the apathy of New York. The two former cities are likely to object strongly to any scheme which they look upon as destructive to their present profit by storage and transshipment.

A NEW OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The proposed fast Atlantic mail service is a project more likely to be realized in the near future. The Canadian Government has offered an annual subsidy of \$750,000 and the Imperial Government one of \$375,000. The success of the scheme will be partly owing to the enlightened policy of Mr. Chamberlain, whose tenure of office thus far has been marked by zealous industry in the promotion of closer relations between England and her colonies, self-governing and otherwise. A twenty-knot service of four steamships, strictly first-class in build and equipment, will be provided. They will be built under Admiralty rules, so as to be convertible into cruisers in case of war. In Canada there has been some discussion as to whether the scheme stands alone, or is intended to form part of a larger system of transport, being supplemental to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian Pacific Steamship service. The latter view seems the correct one, and is supported by the discussions at the Colonial Conference held at Ottawa in July, 1894. The new line will complete a mail service for the Empire. The promoter, Mr. Huddart, has shown indefatigable zeal in his prosecution of the enterprise, and must also be credited with broad, statesmanlike views. The Pacific cable is a project also demanded to complete the imperial girdle, and will be under construction during the present year.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CONFEDERATION.

The proposed admission of Newfoundland into Confederation has excited a strong political interest. Those who know Canadian sentiment have no doubt that the Dominion wants Newfoundland, while it is equally certain that a large number of the inhabitants of that island do not reciprocate the desire. Demonstrations of popular feeling during the late troubles there strongly support this assertion. Leading Newfoundlanders who have been lately interviewed ascribe the opposition to union with Canada mainly to ignorance of the Dominion and its political and commercial conditions. The trade and

sympathies of the people have always been with the old land. Besides, they have not quite rid themselves of unfounded apprehensions, excited at the time of Confederation, as to possible attempts to unduly restrict their liberties. Efforts were made by the Ottawa Government in 1869, 1888 and 1892 to consummate union, but each time suspicions and objections were too strong. The recent crisis, caused by a decline in the fishing interest which resulted in mercantile and bank failures, placed Newfoundland in a situation in which her prejudices had to compromise with her needs. Great Britain would not at first lend her money unless she joined the Dominion or reverted to the condition of a crown colony. Then negotiations with the authorities at Ottawa fell through because the terms were harder than the Dominion would accept. Wiser counsels, it is said, have lately prevailed. The two most influential men of Newfoundland, Sir Ambrose Shea and Sir William Whiteway, are both for union; the former's report to the British Government will certainly recommend it, and the negotiations in behalf of the Dominion will have more auspicious circumstances to aid them. The fishing interest has begun to revive; the recent discovery of rich coal deposits has turned attention to the mineral resources of the island, notably iron and copper; while the certainty of increased trade with the Dominion under union will help the movement. In brief, the acquisition of territory which would round off Confederation, make the key of the St. Lawrence a sure possession, facilitate a settlement of the west shore dispute with France and increase Canadian trade has very much to commend it, while the assumption of the Newfoundland debt by the Dominion would encourage the industry and commerce of England's oldest colony.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Canada also has a boundary dispute on her hands, or at least she is the most interested party to it and can least afford to lose by its adverse settlement. However, from the Canadian point of view the delimitation of that part of the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska which runs northward from the fifty-sixth parallel of latitude is inferior in importance to that south of the same parallel. As far as can be gathered from the columns of the press in the Dominion, the report of the joint commissioners on the former will, if a joint report is presented, be accepted in good faith; but British Columbia is decidedly anxious to see reopened the question of the boundary line being drawn through Portland Canal. That Province contends that a clause of the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, under which the latter country acquired those rights whose transmission, upon the purchase of Alaska, determined the existing rights of the United States, has been wrongly interpreted, and that the Portland Canal therein mentioned was not, and, consistently with plain rules of interpretation, could not have been, Portland Canal as now known,

but obviously referred to Behm's Canal or Clarence Straits. If the boundary line, instead of going through Portland Canal, were drawn northward through Clarence Straits to a point where water and continent meet at latitude 56, it would place within British jurisdiction the islands of Revilla Gigedo and also those east of Prince of Wales Island. The valuable fisheries of the coast adjacent and the fine shipping facilities of Nasse Harbor are additional reasons for securing the disputed territory to British Columbia.

PROSPECTS IN MANITOBA.

Complaints have been made that in Manitoba the present tariff is felt to be burdensome, especially the tax on agricultural implements, while settlement is impeded by so many odd-numbered sections of land being owned by the railway companies. High railway freight rates are a grievance. The last harvest was good, and mixed farming has been profitable. The Hudson's Bay Railway, proposed to be built from Winnipeg to Fort Churchill, on the western coast of Hudson's Bay, connecting there with vessels whose route would greatly shorten the ocean voyage, has for some time occupied much attention. About two hundred and fifty miles of the proposed line would run through fertile territory, the rest of it would traverse a cold and desolate region. There is strong political opposition to the road, and the attempt to complete it is also viewed unfavorably from a business standpoint, since part of it would be built through territory which already has good railway facilities.

THE TERRITORIES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the vast Territories, a region whose area is 906,000 square miles, and population a little over 100,000, agriculture and ranching are very successful. In the settled parts of Alberta, more particularly around Calgary, a lesson has been taken from the irrigation States across the line, and irrigation has been tried with such excellent results that its general introduction is probable. Stock-raising was very successful last year, the export from Manitoba and the Territories to the English market being 43,000 head. A railway from Calgary across the boundary and connecting with one of the great American systems is now talked of. It is thereby hoped to stimulate mining of the immense coal deposits around Calgary, and to supply the smelting towns of the Western States with excellent coal at the lowest rates. The vast provisional districts of the Territories have their race and school questions also, as a portion of the population is French and half-breed; but thus far educational difficulties have been lessened by compromise. In the absence of municipal organization, law and order are enforced by the mounted police, an excellently drilled and equipped force one thousand strong, which protects the ranches from horse and cattle thieves and gives security to isolated homes. In British Columbia, the richest mining province of the Dominion, there has been great activity in

mining operations during the past year, but owing to the opening up of the country by railway communication all previous production is likely to be soon eclipsed. The gold production alone during this year is calculated at between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000. A suggestive fact is that this vast mineral wealth is worked almost entirely by American capital.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

Of the Maritime Provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island—there is little to say denoting recent progress. They have shown the least increment of population during the past decade, being in this respect at a standstill, while the once flourishing shipping interest continues to show a rapid decline. A dispatch from Halifax, dated January 23 last, states that during the past twelve years the total tonnage has decreased nearly one-half, or by 401,045 tons, from 890,810 tons in 1884 to 489,765 tons in 1895, inclusive.

Canadian interest in the Bering Sea question during the past year has been restricted to the sealers' claims for damages, Mr. Gresham's proposal of \$425,000 as a lump sum to be allowed therefor, and the refusal of Congress to carry out the President's recommendation of its payment. On December 9 last Senator Morgan made an elaborate speech in defense of the action of Congress. Canada naturally looks at the President's indorsement of Mr. Gresham's proposal as having been made with knowledge of the facts and with the desire to do justice. The question has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A large and partially unexplored region north of the Province of Quebec and between the head waters of the Ottawa River and James Bay, the southern part of Hudson's Bay, has recently been the scene of a notable discovery by Professor Bell, of the Canada Geological Survey. During his explorations last summer he traced the course of a large river, hitherto unknown, which drains the region to the southeast of James Bay. The river is larger than the Ottawa, and a great part of it averages a mile in width. The country drained by it is level or gently undulating, and may be generally described as a plateau of one thousand feet above the sea level along the height of land, diminishing to some four hundred feet at one hundred miles or so from the mouth of the river, and then descending more rapidly to the shore of James Bay. The soil is sandy in the vicinity of the height of land and for some distance beyond, but of brownish clay along the banks of the rivers and in the forests. The country is well wooded, and is fitted to be the home of a large population.

VARIOUS REFORMS.

Social and moral reform have also maintained a steady advance. The people of the United States know of the decisive plebiscite vote by which a majority of the Provinces expressed the popular

desire to be rid of the liquor traffic. In Ontario there has been during the past year a vigorous continuation of the prison reform movement, and the enactment of a measure of law reform which will result in lessening the number of appeals, and in more speedy justice by simplifying and expediting the procedure of the courts. The various temperance organizations are working hopefully, strengthened by the result of the plebiscite, while the forward movement among women, given practical scope and direction by the national organization which is mainly owing to the Countess of Aberdeen, continues to make progress. A noteworthy advance has been made in the cause of civic reform, the city of Toronto being in this respect an object-lesson, with the promise of far-reaching good. During the past year a citizens' committee has earnestly considered in its meetings the best methods of improving the city government, and in this has had the co-operation of a committee appointed by the city council. As a result the council of 1896 will act as a purely legislative body, freed from the annoying details which formerly obstructed business, and with all the executive work devolved upon a select committee of its members. Before the beginning of the present year a report of the friends of civic reform was adopted by the city council, and the aldermen gave up, by a practically unanimous vote, their power of appointing and dismissing civic employees, conferring it upon the executive heads of the various departments. The change, it is confidently believed, will result in more efficient service to the city, legitimate and honorable motives for promotion having been substituted for the former dependence upon an aldermanic patron. Another great improvement is the appointment of a carefully chosen board of administration, which will award all contracts and do such other administrative work as the council may direct. This deals an effective blow at contract-lobbying. The council, backed by the almost unanimous approval of the citizens, has decided to ask the legislature for the extension of the aldermanic term to two years, and for other needed changes in regard to assessments and the preparation of voters' lists.

CANADIAN COPYRIGHT.

The agitation for the control of copyright—a subject assigned to the Dominion Parliament by the British North American act—has been settled by a draft compromise measure likely soon to become law. The Canadian Copyright act of 1899 was objected to by British and American authors and publishers on account of its threatened disturbance of the Berne Convention, and especially the improved relations as to copyright between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, disallowed the act; and finally Mr. Hall Caine came to Ottawa as the delegate of the British Society of Authors. As the result of conferences between representatives of the Canadian Copyright Association and Mr. Caine, the latter

was able to announce a satisfactory agreement between Canada and the mother country. A new bill will likely be passed during the present session of the Dominion Parliament, and its leading feature will be more liberal conditions than were formerly proposed for obtaining copyright in Canada. The time has been extended to sixty, and in certain instances ninety days; there will be only one license issued, subject to the copyright holder's sanction, for the production of a book which has not fulfilled the conditions of the law, and the author's royalties will be effectively secured to him.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

The message of President Cleveland in regard to the Venezuela boundary dispute, and the Transvaal trouble which speedily followed, have quickened public feeling in regard to matters concerning the relation of Canada to the Empire. The Dominion Parliament now in session has unanimously passed a resolution expressing loyalty to the mother country and the willingness of Canadians to aid her in time of need. Part of the resolution expressed friendship for the United States. In the early part of the session the desirability of strengthening the militia and improving its equipment was considered. On January 16 there was established in Toronto a branch of the Navy League, one of many similar organizations in connection with the Navy League of England. The formation of the Toronto branch, however, was begun before the events above referred to had drawn urgent attention to the condition of imperial armaments. The object of the movement is to aid the mother country in the protection of British commerce and shipping. The vast growth of the former, now amounting of £800,000,000 annually, has made its security a necessity, and the time has come for an aroused interest which will bear some practical result. The Canadian members of the League do not favor a divided control of the navy, but are restricting their efforts to the increase of the naval reserve, which, as English authorities have lately shown, is not more than sufficient to man the vessels already built. British shipyards were never so well prepared for the quick building of war vessels; but in the event of a supreme effort of defense suddenly thrust upon the nation there would be a deficiency of trained men. It is pointed out that the fisheries of the Dominion can supply numbers of as fine seamen as there are anywhere and that provision should be made whereby such of them as wish to join the navy can be properly trained. To this end training ships at Halifax, Vancouver and other suitable ports are recommended to be established. Colonial aid in the protection of trade routes is also likely to receive an impetus in the new fast line of steamships, built so as to be available as cruisers in time of war.

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE.

There can be little doubt that the past year in Canadian affairs has witnessed the final effacement of ideas which conflict with British connection.

Previously there had been much discussion of opposing theories as to the political future of the Dominion; and Imperial Federation, Independence and Annexation had partisans who voiced the respective merits of each in the press and on the platform. Now there is no such uncertainty apparent. All shades of political opinion are a unit in favor of remaining within the Empire, though it is no less certain that the existing political status is not satisfactory. This does not imply a desire for Independence — at least it would be difficult to reconcile any such desire with the offer of aid and willingness to share in sacrifices so readily expressed by the Dominion Parliament. Correspondents of New York journals may write as they please about the annexation feeling alleged to exist in certain parts of Quebec; but their statements do not count for much in the presence of a patriotism which, when roused by danger, shakes off doubts and fears as dust and shows the nation where its heart lies. That is what recent events have done for Canada. Some who were in doubt are in doubt no longer. English-speaking citizens of the Empire are one people wherever they may be, and, as a Toronto friend told the writer, "Whether a toe is trodden on in Guiana or a finger pinched in the Transvaal, it matters not." Judging, therefore, by strong manifestations of sentiment, the Dominion hopes for a closer union with England which will do away with the reproach of subordination.

CANADA AND THE REPUBLIC.

It would, of course, be a mistake to impute the Canadian dislike of Annexation to an unfriendly disposition toward the American people. Tariff complications, the Bering Sea dispute and the fisheries question have caused governmental friction between the two countries, and there linger yet a few echoes of 1812. But society on both sides of the line is democratic, and there is hardly one Canadian family in ten which has not some member in the United States. The Englishman who would not hear of the British fleet bombarding New York because his four boys lived there has his counterpart in the Canadian who would deprecate hostilities for a similar reason. The great movements of social, moral and religious reform on both sides of the line have common aims, and their great gatherings meet alike in American and Canadian cities. During the late excitement in regard to the Monroe doctrine there was deep gratification felt in the Dominion at the friendly tone of the best American sentiment. No widespread desire has been shown to annex Canada, and it is easy to distinguish between the politician playing to the gallery and the responsible utterances of a statesman. The varied problems and unprecedented growth of so great a nation are sufficient to tax the best energies of its citizens. Secure in its primacy of the continent, the Republic watches with friendly interest the development on its northern border of a civilization with features essentially similar to its own.

CECIL RHODES, OF AFRICA: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY W. T. STEAD.

THE MAN AND HIS IDEALS.

THE conjunction of two such stars as Cecil Rhodes and Joseph Chamberlain is an event to be noted in the horoscope of empires; and although the star of Joseph is for the moment in the ascendant, I am not sure that it is not the influence of Mr. Rhodes, rather than that of Mr. Chamberlain, which will be the most potent. In the hands of these two men, more than in that of any other two on this planet at this moment, lie the future destinies of the British Empire. Each approaches the question from his own point of view, and each is *facile princeps* on his own side.

In these Character Sketches, as it is necessary always and every time to explain, I endeavor to present the subject as he appears to himself in his best moments, and not as he appears to his enemies at his worst. Those, therefore, who turn to these pages in the hope of finding a condensed and double-distilled version of Mr. Labouchere's criticisms will be disappointed. Mr. Rhodes is a great man, one of the greatest men produced by our race in this century, and it will be much more profitable to direct our attention to the nobler side of the man, rather than to concentrate our gaze with microscopic malignity on all his weak points. Here I prefer to contemplate the man as he aims to be, and the ideals and objects to which he has dedicated his life. If so be that he has made a great mistake, I should mention it, not with the exultation natural to the petty mind on discovering the solitary point in which some great one is as little as himself, but

Sad as angels for the good man's sin
Weep to record and blush to give it in.

TWO ESTIMATES OF MR. RHODES.

That Rhodes is a great man no one disputes who knows him, and those who know him best are those who are most impressed by his greatness. No man is a hero, it is often said, to his own valet; but Rhodes succeeds in extorting the admiration of men of the most diverse types, many of whom have seen him at quite as close quarters as any valet. There are probably not two persons in the whole wide world more diverse in their character, their point of view, than Barney Barnato and Olive Schreiner. One is a very high priest of Mammon, the other high priestess of Idealism. Morally and spiritually they are at the Antipodes of each other. At the present moment one of them supports and the other is in vehement opposition to Mr. Rhodes, but whether they support or whether they oppose they agree in recognizing the magnitude of the man.

(1) BARNEY BARNATO'S.

Mr. Barnato in recounting to me the other day the story of the amalgamation of the diamond mines, paid emphatic homage to the ascendancy of Mr. Rhodes: "There is no other man who lives in the world who could have induced me to have gone in with him in the amalgamation; but Rhodes has an extraordinary ascendancy over men, and he got me to do almost anything he liked. No one would believe it at first, but he roped me in as he roped in every one else. Of course, I don't mean to say I did not make good terms with him, but I had always been so much opposed to the amalgamation that I was surprised myself at being able to come to terms at all. But that is Rhodes' way. Somehow or other you find it impossible to stand out against him, and so you come in with him and find it to your profit to do so." That is the view of the modern King Midas, who, in judging men and affairs, never lifts one foot from gold and the other from diamonds.

(2) OLIVE SCHREINER'S.

On the other hand, Olive Schreiner, who for the last two or three years has been a very Cassandra prophesying doom against Rhodes and all his works, has gone further than any other living person in the hyperbole of her estimate of the greatness of Cecil Rhodes. When she was last in England she expended no small portion of her vast resources of vituperative eloquence upon Mr. Rhodes and his policy. But in the midst of her diatribe, when some one had ventured to remark timidly that Mr. Rhodes was after all a great man, "Great man!" said she; "of course he is. Who ever denied that? A very great man, and that is the pity of it."

A NAPOLEONIC MAN.

The sterner moralists will remark that mere magnitude is not a plea which can be urged in stay of judgment, and that the bigger a sinner a man is, the worse a sinner he may be. But that depends upon wherein his bigness lies. The first Napoleon was big undoubtedly; a very Colossus, he stood astride a continent which was all too small a pedestal for the imperial dimensions of the man. But the greatness of Napoleon's achievements on the battlefield or in the making or unmaking of states and empires cannot atone for the immensity of the crimes which he committed against humanity. And of course it is possible that our Napoleon of the Cape may have fallen before the temptation which waylays Napoleons. The wisest of men may make mistakes, and the greater a man may be the more

conspicuous is his blunder. Napoleon found his Nemesis in the Russian campaign, and it is not surprising that even the genial caricaturist of the *Westminster* has asked whether in Johannesburg Cecil Rhodes has found his Moscow. There is a good deal that is Napoleonic in Cecil Rhodes; but his lot has fallen to him in happier times and in more peaceful regions than those in which Napoleon acquired his immortality or fame, or infamy—which you please.

THE SECRET OF HIS GREATNESS.

Wherein then lies the essential greatness of Cecil Rhodes? It is not that he has made a great fortune. Mr. Beit, his friend and colleague, has probably made a greater fortune than he; but not even the most extravagant flatterer would describe Mr. Beit as a great man in the sense in which the world recognizes greatness. The faculty of heaping up money is, indeed, so seldom united to true greatness, that many are inclined to deny greatness to Rhodes merely because he is also a millionaire. But Rhodes is great in spite of his millions, and not because of them. At this particular epoch of the world's history his greatness, I should say, lies chiefly in this—that he, more clearly than any other man, has recognized and accepted with a frankness and a logic which no one else has ever done the true meaning of the famous motto of *Imperium et Libertas*—which, being interpreted into the vernacular of present day politics, means Imperialism and Home Rule. We have among us Imperialists, and we have Home Rulers. We have only one Imperialist of the first-class who is also a Home Ruler, uncompromising and resolute. Our Home Rulers, for the most part, Mr. Gladstone himself being foremost among those who have given the false note to the movement with which they were identified, have advocated Home Rule, not for the sake of the Empire, but rather in spite of it. They, or some of them, at least, have spoken as if they regarded the Empire as a water-logged ship, and that they must therefore make jettison of Ireland in order to lighten the ship. That kind of Home Rule has never commended itself to John Bull, and never will. On the other hand, most of our Imperialists are so enamored of the Imperial unity that they refuse to recognize that only on the broad basis of popular self-government can the Empire rest secure. Mr. Rhodes, meditating over many things in the comparative seclusion of South Africa, arrived long ago at sound conclusions on both these subjects. There is no Imperial statesman more Imperial than he. At the same time there is no Home Ruler in all Ireland more of a Home Ruler than Cecil Rhodes.

NOT A MERE ENGLANDER.

It would be a mistake to regard him solely from the point of view of English parties. He stands aloof and apart and above our squabbles. A colonial statesman, a statesman of the Greater Britain beyond the sea, he is apt to underestimate what he has

often contemptuously called "the politics of the parish pump," upon which so much energy is wasted at St. Stephen's.

This detachment of mind, which enables him to look at things from the outside, is characteristic of the man of Greater Britain, of the English-speaking man as distinguished from the mere Englishman. It was remarked the other day that after Mr. Gladstone no man excited as much interest and was observed with so much attention in the United States of America as Cecil Rhodes. And it is natural that Cecil Rhodes should attract attention in the United States, for his political ideas are far more American than they are English; his mind is fashioned on a continental scale, and all his ideas of government are based on American principles.

HIS AMERICAN IDEAS.

He differs from American statesmen in having the Imperial idea superimposed upon the democratic foundation, but the political foundation of his system is American rather than English. That is to say, he is a Federalist, and he would apply the principles of the American Constitution with uncompromising logic to the relations between the various States that make up that composite whole—the British Empire. He used repeatedly to remark, in the midst of the Home Rule discussion, when people were saying this, that, and the other can't be done, or that difficulties would arise which would be insoluble, "Why don't these people read the American Constitution? There are fifty or sixty millions of people living in States side by side which in the last hundred years have settled all these questions, not by theory, but by practical experience. They have worked it out for themselves. What is the good of talking about these subjects as if they were all in the air, instead of looking at the way in which men of our own race have actually solved the problems about which these good people are theorizing?" Therein, no doubt, Mr. Rhodes gives another instance of that "horse sense" which is one of his most distinguishing characteristics. He is not a very subtle man; he is a plain, practical politician, who, having got a distant but definite objective, plods thither steadily, planting his feet firmly as he goes, and being contented if, day by day, he advances a little toward his goal.

THE CONTINENTAL ESTIMATE OF RHODES.

But it is not by any means only in the American Republic that Cecil Rhodes is appreciated perhaps more than he is at home. Both at Paris and Berlin Cecil Rhodes is regarded with much more respect, not to say awe, than any other English-speaking statesman. It was the dread of Cecil Rhodes, more than any other cause, which drove the French in wild panic, lest they should be forestalled, into the conquest of Madagascar; and it is Cecil Rhodes, more than any one else, who is the *blé noire* of the German press. France and Germany, both of whom have ambitions and policies which are op-

posed to British interests in various parts of Africa, recognize with instinctive dread the strong resolute man at the Cape, the only man whom our Colonial Empire has as yet who is realized as an entity by the nations of Europe. There is, indeed, some reason to fear that this inverted hero-worship is being carried to such an extent that Cecil Rhodes will figure at the close of this century, as Pitt did at the close of last in the fevered imaginations of the Parisians, as the enemy of mankind, who, in his malevolent and all-pervasive activity, "filled the butchers' shops with large blue flies." To them, he, more than any other man, is the incarnation of the Imperial genius of our race, and this fact it is which in similar fashion leads him to be chosen as the favored mark for the poisoned darts of Mr. Labouchere and the Liliputian tribe of Little Englanders.

If Mr. Rhodes is great in the opinion of those who know him intimately—great by virtue of his firm grasp of the true principles upon which such an Empire as ours can be based—great in the impression which he has produced on the English-speaking race in America and the Colonies—and great also in the shadow which he casts over the minds of the Chauvinist politicians of Paris and Berlin, he is greater still when we compare his objective with that of any other contemporary politician.

FROM THE STEPS OF THE PARISH PUMP.

Some time ago I made the remark that some people think in parishes, while other people think in continents, and of the other people I mentioned Mr. Rhodes as a typical example. But so parochial-minded are most people, even about Imperial topics, that it is extremely rare to find any one who has even attained a glimmering of the real objective of Mr. Rhodes. One never knows how abjectly mean are some men's souls until we see them trying to reduce other people's greatness to the standard of their own littleness. To listen to some men explaining what Rhodes is after has often reminded me of children talking of distance. A child who has never been outside the nursery or the garden will say that his father has gone a prodigious distance when he has gone to town, while to the little urchin a railway journey to Scotland seems almost as if they were launching into infinite space. Their ideas of distance are measured by the length of their nurses' apron strings; and to talk to them concerning a journey across the Atlantic, to say nothing of the circumnavigation of the globe, is to use words without meaning. So it is to many of our speculators concerning Mr. Rhodes. Some are quite sure that his objective has been the Cape Premiership; other are not less certain that his one aim and object in life is the heaping up of an immense fortune. Possibly some noodles may exist who imagine that he covets a seat in the House of Lords and the Lord Lieutenancy of a county, for there is no gauging the depths of human imbecility. Others who by dint of vigorous mental gymnastics contrive to take a very

wide view are quite sure that Mr. Rhodes aims at founding the United States of South Africa, with himself as first President.

THE HORIZON OF MR. RHODES.

But one and all of these theories fall short of Mr. Rhodes' real ideal. The common delusion that Mr. Rhodes' ambitions—or, as I should prefer to call them, ideals—are limited to the rump-end of a single continent, is very widespread. It is, however, totally unfounded. Mr. Rhodes would not be anything like so great a man as he is were his outlook to be limited by any African horizon. There are only two men that I know who look at the world constantly and steadily as a whole; the Pope of Rome is one and Cecil Rhodes is the other. For the moment Cecil Rhodes has South Africa as his bishopric, just as Leo XIII is Bishop of Rome, as well as Pope of the whole Catholic Church. So while Cecil Rhodes attends to his local episcopal duties, they never divert his attention from the greater scheme in which South Africa and its affairs play but a subordinate rôle.

WHAT THEN IS HIS OBJECTIVE?

His objective is the extension throughout the whole world of the great principles of peace, justice and liberty, of which the English-speaking race may be regarded as in a special sense the standard-bearer of the Almighty. This is a very different thing from mere British Imperialism—the Jingo Imperialism of the music-hall—for it is a conception as much American as it is English, and it regards the two great sections of the English-speaking race as the right and left hands of the Providence which is shaping the destinies of the world. In many matters it is no doubt true that Mr. Rhodes' ethical development has been somewhat arrested. The atmosphere of the diamond fields is not exactly a forcing house for the finer sentiments and the more delicate virtues of civilization. But there are many men who are very virtuous in their pennyweights who are profoundly immoral in their tons. With Mr. Rhodes the case is reversed. In his tons he is dominated by a great ethical conception, although his pennyweights are sometimes more conspicuous for their lack than for their superabundance of the ethical element.

THE RHODESIAN RELIGION

Mr. Rhodes is emphatically a man of faith, and faith is now and always the secret of power. Not that Mr. Rhodes can possibly be presented to the world as a devotee. Religion, in the ordinary acceptance of the word, is not his strong point. But in the old Roman sense of the term Mr. Rhodes is supremely religious. Patriotism is to him a religion, as much as ever it was to the old heroes whose devotion to their seven-hilled city gave them the impelling energy which extended the dominion of Rome from the Caledonian hills to the Libyan desert. Nor is it only as a Roman that Mr. Rhodes

believes in his country. There is in his supreme passion more than a trace of the devotion of the Hebrews for the Land of Promise. His Israel is the English-speaking folk wherever they are found on land and sea, and in them he sees the Providential race, the called of God, predestined rulers of the world.

Mr. Rhodes is no fanatic—no visionary. The man who amalgamated De Beers and launched the pioneers into the heart of the land of Ophir is one of the shrewdest and most practical of men. But his religion grows out of his shrewdness, and his conception of the universe is based on his scientific diagnosis of the contents of this strange crucible which we call the world. Darwin is probably more of a prophet to his liking than Isaiah or Habakkuk. He accepts the law of the survival of the fittest. He starts from that as the most authentic revelation of the will of the Great Invisible. It colors all his thinking; it dominates his policies. If it be the will of God that the fittest should survive, then surely the first duty of man is to help in securing the survival of the fittest, the elimination of the unfit. But who are the fittest to survive? The answer is written in capitals all over the open page of the planet. The fittest, as proved by the scientific test of survival, are the English-speaking folk. All over the world they have proved, and are daily proving their superior capacity in the struggle for existence. Spaniard and Portuguese, Dutchman and Frenchman, had the start in the race; but one by one all have been distanced by the Anglo-Saxon.

The Norseman first discovered the American continent, the Italians gave it its name, and showed the Old World the way to the New, the Dutch colonized New York, the French occupied the mouths of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, and the Spaniards held the Pacific Coast, while the Russians annexed Alaska. To-day, from Nova Scotia to San Francisco, from Bering's Sea to the Gulf of Mexico, the English-speaking man is supreme. Mexico and South America are honey-combed with Anglo-American agencies. Australasia has fallen as the golden fruit of Hesperides into the lap of the Briton. In India, 300,000,000 Asiatics, whose civilization and culture were hoary when our ancestors stained themselves with woad and offered human sacrifices in the recesses of their forests, acknowledged the supreme authority of the Englishman. And in South Africa Black and Boer alike admit that the sovereignty of the continent will ultimately be vested in those who speak the tongue of Shakespeare and of Milton. Everywhere, therefore, there are the manifest and unmistakable signs of the ascendancy of our Imperial race.

But it would be to do Mr. Rhodes an injustice to represent him as the mere worshipper of accomplished fact, the subservient devotee of material achievement. He asks himself not merely what race is manifestly proving itself best fitted to survive? He also asks which race is it that represents that which is best worth preserving for the im-

provement of mankind? And here again Mr. Rhodes arrives at the same conclusion. For clearly as the ultimate destiny of our planet is manifested in the progressive conquest of the globe by English-speakers, it is not less clearly revealed, not on Mosaic tablets of stone, but in the living pages of contemporary history, that of all the nations the English-speakers possess the secret of the salvation of the world. First and foremost, Mr. Rhodes sees in them the principle of industrialism as opposed to militarism. Conscription, universal military service, is as alien to their instinct as it seems natural to the nations of the continent. On occasion, as the Great Rebellion showed, the freest of Republics can levy millions of armed men, but when the war is ended the soldier returns to the plough, or to his smithy; the sword is beaten into a ploughshare and the spear into a pruning hook, and a whole continent is kept in peace by an army of twenty-five thousand men. But the English-speaker also stands as the foremost of those who believe in freedom. Representative government, if not the original discovery, has been the most conspicuous glory of our race. But it is not a liberty that means license, for together with his devotion to freedom the English-speaking man has ever preserved a deep inbred reverence for law and justice and order. Hence, although we may not have the polish of the French, the science of the German, or the art of the Italian, Mr. Rhodes sees in the race which represents peace, liberty and justice the Providential instruments for the betterment of the world.

It is the old Hebrew idea. Mr. Rhodes has no more doubt of the Divine mission of the English folk than had Joshua of the Divine call of ancient Israel. No argument will ever convince him that the Ruler of this universe intended the choicest portions of His work to be infested forever by Portuguese or pygmies. Hence, looking all round him with comprehensive gaze, Mr. Rhodes has arrived at the conclusion that, if there be a God who ruleth over the nations of men and concerns Himself in the destinies of mortals, then it is impossible to serve Him better than by painting as much of the map British red as possible, and assisting, so far as may be possible, in facilitating the survival of those whom Milton called "God's Englishmen," and the elimination of the unfits in the shape of savages and other residual refuse of the human race. This is the key to all the policies of Mr. Rhodes. Whoever fails to grasp the distinctively religious conception which underlies Mr. Rhodes' conception of the universe will fail to understand him.

THE TEMPTATION OF THE SHORT CUT.

Infallible Mr. Rhodes is not. His ethical development has, as I have frequently remarked, been arrested. It has not kept pace with his political ideas, and therein has always been his great peril. That is to say, he has a supreme indifference to the means so long as he can attain his ends. That is characteristic of all men who are in earnest about

their end ; but those who have a clear insight into the internal laws which govern the universe know that the shortest cut which traverses a great moral law is often the longest way about. Statesmen who endeavor to reach their end without regard to moral considerations are very much like children who, seeing that the railway line is the shortest road to the station, trespass on the rails regardless of the trains which sooner or later will hurl them to destruction. For in the ways of the world there are many analogies quite as ruthless as the trains beneath whose wheels the wayfarer meets his fate.

MONEY IN POLITICS.

Mr. Rhodes is no doubt subject to continual temptation to underrate the importance of the ethical element in the affairs of men. He may say, no doubt, that it is only in the pennyweights he is unethical, and that it is possible to carry political purism to such an extent as to render all political life impossible. That is, no doubt, true ; it is impossible to govern men without being very human, nor can the most exalted idealist afford to dispense altogether with those modes which appeal to the mass of mankind. Mr. Gladstone may be taken as a supreme type of a statesman who has carried idealism into politics, but Mr. Gladstone could no more dispense with appeals to self-interest than Sir Robert Walpole. Mr. Gladstone did not, it is true, proclaim that every man had his price ; but Mr. Gladstone knew, quite as well as any Prime Minister who ever lived, the value of what may be called "respectable bribery" in the shape of baronetages, peerages, stars, garters, and all the ingenious substitutes which civilization has devised for corruption by hard cash.

It would be interesting to have a report from, say, a Select Committee of party whips of both sides, aided by those who have been Prime Ministers, upon the possibility of carrying on the government of an empire, if it were not permitted to the crown to dispense its favors in payment of services rendered or to come. Without venturing any opinion upon the scandals which cast a shadow over the last act of the late administration, it is sufficiently notorious that money, directly or indirectly, plays a considerable part in the organization of English politics. No doubt long experience, and the invaluable resources of a crown which is the fountain head of honors, enable English statesmen to do their bribery delicately. Although it is not true, as Burke said, that "vice loses half its evil by losing all its grossness," there is no doubt that political corruption is sublimated into inoffensiveness under our existing system. But Cecil Rhodes had no such resources of civilization at his disposal.

HIS ETHICAL TRAINING.

His training was not in the ethical, but in the financial field. He had to deal, not with electors, but with shareholders. He had to manage, not Ministers, but directors. In the world of stock and

share lists, where everything is for sale, every man has his price, for when you are dealing with a commodity which represents so much money value, it is quite legitimate to give money value for it. The great temptation under which Mr. Rhodes has always lived has been that of transferring to the political field the ethics of the board-room, and to regard votes and political interest as being just as lawful and legitimate articles of commerce as preference stock or debenture bonds. Of course, it was a safeguard against this that he was naturally "suspect," for from the moment he entered political life his enemies were prompt to discover, even in his most innocent actions, a desire to buy up his political opponents. Phrases that were born of his stormy and eventful training in the diamond fields have been used by him in political discussion, with the result of giving many handles to his enemies. "I have never known a man with whom I could not do a deal," he is said to have remarked on one occasion when referring to his hopes of being able to induce the Mahdi to allow telegraph wires to pass through Khartoum in order to link Cairo with Cape Town. Many good people were aghast at the cynicism of the declaration, but nothing could be more innocent than the way in which it was applied. The Mahdi could certainly not be bribed, but he might be persuaded to assent to something that would be for his own as well as for the general good. Surely it is no sin for a statesman to rely upon pacific means, even when dealing with unregenerate aboriginal forces like the Mahdi.

INFLUENCE BY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

It was inevitable that Mr. Rhodes, reared as he has been, trained in financial methods, which had as their culminating triumph the amalgamation of the De Beers diamond mines, should not be very squeamish as to the employment of money in politics. His famous gift of fifty thousand dollars to Mr. Parnell, by way of rewarding the Irish chieftain for his refusal to accept Home Rule on the colonial as opposed to Home Rule on the American basis, was the first and most conspicuous instance of Mr. Rhodes' methods. Mr. Gladstone, it was said, regarded with holy horror this method of subsidizing the Irish party, but that is natural, because such subsidies are usually made *sub-rosa* instead of being made publicly and before all the world. Mr. Rhodes' subscription to the funds of the Liberal party was not so publicly advertised, nor were the accompanying conditions made public. In the Cape Parliament we may believe Olive Schreiner that the practice of local corruption has attained almost Napoleonic dimensions. As to that I know nothing. I can imagine that if there was any one who wanted to be bought, Mr. Rhodes would not, perhaps, have much more scruple about buying him than our forefathers used to have scruples about buying the votes of the freeholders by whose free and independent suffrages they were returned to the House of Commons.

II. MR. RHODES AT THE CAPE.

Rightly to understand the position in South Africa, the first thing to remember is that the Cape Colony was originally Dutch, and that at this moment an overwhelming majority of both Houses of Parliament consists of Dutch-speaking men. As Cape Colony has a responsible government, it follows that the government of South Africa is virtually in the hands of Dutch colonists; yet Cape Colony, with its permanent Dutch majority, was a necessity to the foundation stone of Mr. Rhodes' British Imperial system. That of necessity compelled Mr. Rhodes to adjust himself to Home Rule. This he has done loyally, and with an uncompromising thoroughness which has brought down upon his head the fierce denunciation of Olive Schreiner; yet it is difficult to see how he could have done otherwise. Not so very long ago Olive Schreiner was full of admiration for the success with which he had eradicated the old ill-feeling between the Dutch and the English. Coming from a meeting at Bloemfontein, she declared that the change which had been wrought was marvelous, more having been done in one year or two by this man than any one else could have accomplished in thirty.

MR. RHODES AND MR. HOFMEYR.

The position of Mr. Rhodes as an Imperial statesman, believing in the English-speaking man and the world-wide destinies of his own race, was difficult in a colony where no ministry could exist without the support of a Dutch majority. But Mr. Rhodes is not a workman who quarrels with his tools. The situation was so, and being so, he would have to make the best of it. He worked patiently and quietly, honorably discharging the duties of first one office and then the other, until at last it was recognized that he, and he alone, was the proper person to be Prime Minister of the Cape. Mr. Hofmeyr, the Dutch Parnell, as he has frequently been called, although holding in his hand the Dutch vote, refused absolutely to take office himself, but he knew Mr. Rhodes and trusted him, and with Mr. Hofmeyr's support Mr. Rhodes succeeded in maintaining his position in Cape Town. But although Mr. Rhodes accepted the inevitable, and consented to govern the Cape Colony by aid of a Dutch-voting majority, he never regarded this as his ultimate position. In Cape Colony it is very little that can be done. North of Cape Colony, however, lay an opportunity of extension and expansion of which the conservative and stationary Cape Dutch were not disposed to take advantage.

LITTLE ENGLANDERS AT DOWNING STREET.

His only chance of success lay in securing support at home. But twelve years ago there was very little disposition on the part of the Government at home to approve of any attempt to extend the area of the Empire. The reluctance even to maintain a few policemen who would have kept the Great North Road to the Zambesi free from Boer marauders,

ultimately cost us a couple of million sterling; but even when the money was spent neither political party at home would have consented to annex the region lying between Bechuanaland and the Zambesi. Under those circumstances, what was Mr. Rhodes to do? He saw the Germans, who had established themselves in Damaraland on the west, establishing themselves in the east in the territory now held by the German East Africa Company, and he foresaw that if nothing was done the Zambesi itself would very speedily fall into non-British hands. The Dutch farmers, who could brew their brandy and pasture their flocks in patriarchal fashion in the old colony, cared no more for the fate of the Zambesi than they did about the drainage of Kensington. But any proposal to annex Mashonaland or Matabeleland to the Empire would have been met with a storm of indignation, nor did any Government then exist who could have asked the House of Commons for the necessary grant in aid. Mr. Rhodes, therefore, found himself confronted by a *non possumus* at the Cape which was matched by an equally solid *non possumus* in Downing Street.

THE ORIGIN OF THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

Under those circumstances most men would have given up the game in despair; but Mr. Rhodes is not as most men. If he is checked in one direction he will turn in another, and true to his conviction that Africa, up to the Zambesi, must be regarded as the natural heritage of the British race, he devised and carried through with signal success his experiment of conquest and colonization by a chartered company. The idea, it is true, could not be said to be a new one. The Indian Empire itself was founded by a trading company, and I remember very well writing twenty years ago, in my little Darlington paper, in favor of an African Company on the East Indian lines, which I hoped would be able to secure the whole of the great equatorial region for our country. But the scheme would have remained in the air had it not been for the financial genius and practical sagacity of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. At the present moment the Chartered Company for many reasons is regarded as a kind of scapegoat, and every one denounces it. But it must not be forgotten that but for the Chartered Company Khama's capital would have represented the most northerly extension of British dominion in South Africa, while in all probability the German East African Company would have planted itself astraddle of the Zambesi, and joined hands with the Transvaal Republic. It is easy to say that the British Government at home could have occupied those lands and saved them for the Empire, but as a matter of fact the Government would have done no such thing. The work was undertaken by Mr. Rhodes, and carried through by the aid of the funds raised by the Chartered Company.

THE ALLEGATIONS OF CORRUPTION.

A great deal has been said concerning the way in which that company was formed, and the methods

by which its shares were used to conciliate the influence of influential persons. It is probably true that the option of taking a one-pound share at par, which could be resold immediately for two or three pounds in the open market, was offered to many of those who had assisted in the promoting of the company. This may be regarded as corruption and denounced accordingly; but it is probable that Mr. Rhodes looked at the matter in a broad way and recognized all those who had helped him in securing the Charter and given the requisite financial guarantees as those who were entitled to the first chance of profit by the enterprise which he had invented, and which they had helped to bring into existence. I am not an expert in the ways of financing, nor have I an opinion as to what are the limits of the permissible in reserving shares for issue at par to those who have assisted you in launching a company. So far as I know, the corruption so much talked of did not go beyond this very simple and obvious method familiar to all promoters.

HOW HE PAINTED THE MAP BRITISH RED.

Be that as it may, in some way or other Mr. Rhodes succeeded in getting the Chartered Company formed, and when he had got it formed he proceeded to carry out his policy with business-like promptitude, accepting it as his providential mission in the world to paint as much of the African map British red as possible. He began operations, as he said himself, with a paint-brush of 600 armed men, who moved northward into Bechuanaland, then into Mashonaland, and succeeded in pushing the British outposts up to the valley of the Zambesi. At the same time, so far was the Imperial Government at home from recognizing the need for keeping Africa open to the British trader and the British colonies, that the whole of Nyassaland would probably have been abandoned had not Mr. Cecil Rhodes, through his Company, subsidized the Empire to the tune of several thousand pounds a year in order to keep the British flag flying in the Shire Highlands. The fact of that annual subsidy punctually paid by a private company to enable the British Government to discharge its Imperial functions in one of the richest and most important regions in East Central Africa should not be forgotten when discussing the possibility of running South Africa without the aid of the Chartered Company.

THE OCCUPATION OF MATABELELAND.

After a time the young warriors of Lobengula got out of hand and rendered the continuance of mining in Mashonaland an impossibility. If the country was not to be abandoned, it was necessary that the man-slaying machine of Matabele, which had got beyond the control of Lobengula, should be smashed, and smashed it was with a celerity and a thoroughness which left nothing to be desired. Probably no campaign in Africa that achieved such great results was attended with such little bloodshed. The campaign was carefully designed and

brilliantly executed without costing the British taxpayer a shilling; the authority for British law was established over the kraal of Lobengula and peace and order established over a wide region, which, until the advent of the company, had been a lair of human wolves. All this is a matter of past history, and it is well to recall it before attempting to sit in judgment upon the recent policy of the Chartered Company.

WHAT MR. RHODES HAD ACHIEVED.

Last midsummer the position stood thus:—Chartered shares had risen from par to four or five times their original value. The whole of the territory, from Cape Colony to the Zambesi, was as tranquil as Natal or as Yorkshire. The British flag flew unmolested over the whole of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. The Chartered Company's police maintained peace, enforced the law and prevented aggression at least as efficiently as if they had been British soldiers directed by an Imperial commissioner. All extension of the territories of the Transvaal was shut off on the north, and all opportunity for extension of German territory southward was equally forestalled. No complaints were made even by the Aborigines Protection Society of the ill-treatment of the native population. Lobengula's late subjects, relieved from the incubus of a man-slaying machine, were betaking themselves peacefully to habits of regular industry, the country was being prospected, mining claims were being taken up, and, in short, everything was going in such a way as to more than justify the sanguine hopes of Mr. Rhodes and the founders of the Chartered Company. Then Lower Buchuanaland was annexed to the Cape Colony, and it was proposed to make over Khama's territory to the Chartered Company. Khama objected and protested. Mr. Chamberlain, as "moatlodi" (the man who settles things) arranged a compromise with Khama, by virtue of which the Chartered Company was to be content with a strip of land conterminous with the Transvaal frontier through which the railway was passed northward as far as Bulawayo.

THE CAPE DUTCH AGAINST THE BOERS.

Olive Schreiner and her husband had published an attack upon the Rhodesian régime, but the power of Mr. Rhodes seemed to be unshaken. It rested secure upon the unswerving support of the Dutch majority, and as if to make himself more secure Mr. Rhodes had leaned rather more to the extreme Conservative wing of the Dutch than some of his supporters altogether approved. There were difficulties with Paul Kruger, which came to a head with the closing of the drifts—a step which was a breach of our conventions with the South African Republic and aggravated the tension that existed between Pretoria and Cape Town. In the fight for the rival railway policies, and the difference of our customs convention, Mr. Rhodes had the whole colony at his back, the Dutch as well as the English.

Paul Kruger through his extreme conservative policy had alienated the sympathies of the Cape Dutch, whom he harassed by his tariffs, and the extension of whose legitimate business he interfered with by his railway policy. Altogether, from the point of view of Mr. Rhodes, everything seemed to be going admirably. The stars in their courses were fighting in his favor, even the antagonism between Pretoria and Cape Town was telling heavily in his favor. While still holding aloft the British flag he was fighting the battle of the Dutch farmer as against the Hollanders who ruled the Transvaal.

THE BOERS AND THE OUTLANDERS.

If everything was tranquil at Cape Colony, this was far from being the case in the Transvaal itself. The rich gold deposit of the Rand had, in two or three years, attracted a great emigrant population. Johannesburg, from a mining camp, had swollen in the course of three or four years to the dimensions of a city of 100,000 inhabitants. The yield of the mines rose to eight or nine millions a year. Railways crossed the country from Natal and Delagoa Bay, while from the Cape the ceaseless stream of emigrants crossed the veldt and swelled the emigrant population. These new comers were looked upon with scant favor by President Kruger and the small ring of Hollanders who ran the Transvaal Republic. They were treated as strangers in a strange land; and instead of making any effort to bring them within the pale of the Constitution, President Kruger and his advisers deliberately set to work in the opposite direction—instead of opening the doors, they narrowed the portals of the Constitution.

THE QUESTION OF THE FRANCHISE.

"In the time of President Burgers the Republic's franchise was about as liberal as that of the Free State. In 1883 (after the War of Independence) the probation was raised to five years. In 1889 the Second Raad was invented, to be elected to its nugatory labors upon a lower franchise; but the First Raad was still shut away from the *Uitlander* influence, and in 1890 the term was increased to ten years. The first session of the Second Raad was in 1891. In 1893 the first Raad hemmed itself in still further by enacting a two-thirds clause, to make it impossible for any franchise extension to be voted even by a majority of burghers. That showed that the clique at headquarters knew that the feeling was changing among their own burgher electorate. Finally, in 1894, in an orgie of reactionary prejudice they took away the birthright of franchise from those born in the country, if they happened to be children of *Uitlanders*."

THE INVERTED PYRAMID.

It was obvious that such a condition of things could not last. Sooner or later the new-comers, whose right to settle in the land was secured by a clause in the Transvaal Constitution, would demand the right to have a voice in the levying of the taxes and in the spending of the same. They would also

claim the right to municipal government in Johannesburg, and they could not be expected to acquiesce in the refusal to have the English language taught to their children in the schools. All this was recognized, but the mining population was so busy extracting gold from the reef that political questions remained in abeyance. From time to time petitions were presented praying for the privileges of citizenship, but without result. Every month brought an increase of the population, which tended to make the situation more and more impossible. But Mr. Rhodes' policy was to wait. Time was on his side. The influx of an enterprising, energetic population from America, Australia and Great Britain could not fail to tell ultimately upon the oligarchical system which prevailed at the Transvaal. For nearly two years past every letter from Johannesburg had brought news of a coming revolution, but it was always put off to a more convenient season, and people having heard so much about it at last came to the conclusion that it was one of those things that every one talked about, but which no one really believed in. Mr. Rhodes, when he was in London, foresaw the coming of the storm and prepared against it betimes. The situation, he saw, was an impossible one, and it would require all his statesmanship to prevent the inverted pyramid toppling over before he was ready for it.

WHAT MR. RHODES SAID TWELVE MONTHS AGO.

It was because he foresaw the trouble that was to come that he insisted so strenuously upon the appointment of Sir Hercules Robinson. I saw Mr. Rhodes immediately before he was sworn in of the Privy Council, the day before he sailed for Cape Town. We had a long talk about many things, in which, as usual, Mr. Rhodes expounded his views as to the duties of the moment and the dangers and opportunities of the future with that somewhat repetitive but forcible eloquence which is natural to him. It was not an interview for publication. I have never interviewed Mr. Rhodes professionally in my life. It was a private—even confidential—conversation, the publication of any report of which would, of course, be impossible. Nor have I ever before even so much as referred to the conversation having taken place, for, as was the case with my interview with the late Czar, silence as to the fact is one of the most imperative conditions of its occurrence. But considering the suspicion and misrepresentation of which Mr. Rhodes is the subject, I think that he will forgive me if I take so much liberty with his confidence as to give you, in brief outline, the drift of some of his observations on the subject of the hour.

The question came up in connection with the appointment of Sir Hercules Robinson as High Commissioner. Accepting Sir Hercules Robinson's own estimate of the extent to which his years had disqualified him for further service at the Cape, I had criticised his selection. Mr. Rhodes' answer was clear and decisive. "I must have Sir Hercules Rob-

inson," he said. "No other man will do. And the reason why he is indispensable as High Commissioner is not, as some people imagine, because he is the only man who can get on with me. There are several persons who might be named. For instance, there is —, and —, and —, any one of whom I could get on with excellently. But none of them possesses the one absolutely indispensable qualification of Sir Hercules."

"And what is that?" I asked.

"Sir Hercules Robinson is indispensable to South Africa," Mr. Rhodes replied, "because he is the one man whom the Boers know and trust. There is trouble brewing in the Transvaal. Whatever we may do, it will be impossible to prevent friction between the rapidly increasing go-ahead mining population and the old-fashioned Boers who are represented by President Kruger. The situation will of necessity be strained, and may be dangerous. It will require all our resources to avoid the local friction developing into dangerous crisis. And to meet that danger Sir Hercules Robinson is indispensable to me. The Boers know him and they trust him. It was he who made the arrangement which enabled them to re-establish their Republic. He has always enjoyed their confidence. Therefore it is, if we have to keep things going smoothly in South Africa we must have Sir Hercules as High Commissioner."

I asked Mr. Rhodes if he anticipated that the situation in the Transvaal must necessarily result in conflict between Johannesburg and Pretoria, between the industrial majority and the squatter oligarchy.

Mr. Rhodes looked grave. It is his habit to govern the general drift of his policy by very extended forecasts of the probable tendencies of things and of nations. But no man is more determinedly practical and opportunist in dealing with the exigencies of the moment. The irrepressible conflict, as they used to say in America, may be irrepressible, but that is in the future.

"How far in the future would you say?" I asked.

"As far off as we can put it," he replied. "The situation speaks for itself. You have a farming and intensely conservative minority in possession of all power. And you have an industrial, energetic community recruited from the mining camps of America and Australia, full of energy, accustomed to liberty, already immensely outnumbering the ruling minority. It is impossible that such a state of things can be stable or permanent. It is an inverted pyramid. Some time or other it will topple over, do what we may."

"But your policy?" I asked.

"Is to keep things moving along quietly. With careful management we may keep the opposing elements from coming into sharp collision. If the conflict must come sooner or later, let us have it later rather than sooner. That is why I want Sir Hercules Robinson. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose by securing space for the natural local forces to grow. Time is on our side."

"Then you don't anticipate any immediate trouble with President Kruger and the Boers?"

"No, not now. For some years, I think, now I have got Sir Hercules, we may keep jogging along. And if the conflict, as you suggest, must come some day, we shall be all the better prepared for it the longer breathing and growing time we are able to secure."

Such was the substance — not, of course, the *ipsissima verba* — of what Mr. Rhodes said to me the day before he sailed for South Africa, when we were talking under circumstances of confidence which were in themselves the best possible security that he was expressing his real mind.

THE UNIFICATION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

As already suggested, Mr. Rhodes' aim, publicly avowed, both in England and at the Cape, was to create a United States of South Africa. He did not propose in the least to interfere with the internal economy of the colonies and republics, nor to lay a finger upon their flags. He had two methods by which he hoped to secure the unity of South Africa. The first was a Customs Convention, the second was the completion of a continental system of railway communication. Slowly, steadily and with infinite patience Mr. Rhodes worked toward the attainment of this end. He succeeded in Cape Colony, in the Orange Free State, in Charterland, and to a certain extent in Natal, but President Kruger was ugly. Instead of accepting the Railway Convention and the Customs Convention, the old Boer clapped heavy duties upon the agricultural produce of the Cape Colony, and instead of welcoming the Cape railway system he spent millions in constructing a line to Delagoa Bay. Nor was this all. Instead of fostering the mining industry, which was progressing with leaps and bounds, President Kruger and his ring regarded it with scant sympathy. To the primitive Boer and his German-Hollander advisers Johannesburg was a peril, not a strength, to the Republic. It is true that the mines filled the coffers of the Transvaal with such superfluity of wealth that they could squander millions over their Delagoa Bay railway, enrich the foreign parasites who surrounded the President, and besides have a sufficient surplus which they invested in purchasing German artillery for arming fortresses from which they could shell Johannesburg.

THE NEW WINE IN OLD BOTTLES.

The mine owners were worried with dynamite monopolies and concessions of one kind and another, granted apparently with the purpose of enriching the creatures of the ring rather than of filling the treasury of the state. But in the midst of all the endless friction which was inevitable in such a condition of things, when such new wine is poured into such old bottles, Mr. Rhodes possessed his soul in patience. It was impossible that the situation in the Transvaal could last. The Boer oligarchy, even when assisted by the cleverest and most unscrupulous Hollanders and Germans, could not be main-

tained upon its apex forever. White men reared in the free democracies of America and Australia, to say nothing of our own country, could not long exist under a political system where they were shut out from all the privileges of citizenship, taxed without a voice either in the levying of the taxes or the disposal of the revenue, and where they were not even allowed the ordinary municipal privileges of a civilized city, and were denied the right of teaching their children English in the state schools.

PROPPING UP THE INVERTED PYRAMID.

Every year the pyramid became more and more top heavy, and all that we had to do was simply to wait and see the law of gravitation assert itself. To save themselves all that could be done by the Germans was to prop the pyramid up by bayonets, Maxim guns and fortresses, which, however imposing they might seem for the moment, would crumple up like pasteboard when once the pyramid lurched over. It is necessary to insist upon this, because it is the key to the whole situation. The Chartered Company, on the one side, representing the British Empire, and Dr. Leyds and the German Colonial party, representing the German Empire, on the other, are the two gigantic forces that came into play in the recent tragedy at Krugersdorp. The richest gold mines in the world, producing from eight to ten million golden sovereigns every year—that was the prize; and it is not to be wondered that the British and the Germans on either side were determined that they would at any rate prevent the other side from getting the glittering prize.

III. THE KEY TO THE CRISIS.

When Mr. Rhodes was in England last year he expressed himself in the strongest possible terms as to the importance of waiting. He said so to me with emphasis, and what is much more to the point, he said so to the correspondent of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, and that gentleman promptly published in Germany Mr. Rhodes' declaration. As it probably had no small share in dictating the Kaiser's telegram, it is worth while quoting it here:

In answer to a question from the correspondent of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, Mr. Rhodes gave him to understand that the English in the Transvaal did not openly oppose the government of the Boers: because they had invested large amounts in the country, and were anxious not to injure their credit in Europe by forcible measures. Everything, Mr. Rhodes thought, would end normally and simply. More and more English would come to the Transvaal, and more and more Boers would trek to the northwest. Then the English would be elected to the Volksraad, as they could not be kept out much longer, and the other questions would solve themselves.

THE MISSION OF DR. LEYDS.

When this was published in Germany there was a fine hullabaloo. The German press was furious at the calm assumption of Mr. Rhodes that the future of the Transvaal was destined to be British, and they therefore redoubled their efforts to prevent this consummation at any cost. Various curious

little signs and symptoms that were little noted at the time have been recalled since the Kaiser's telegram opened the eyes of Englishmen to the existence of this conspiracy.

THE FRICTION BETWEEN THE BOERS AND BRITISH.

The friction grew worse and worse between the Transvaal and the Cape Colony. The Boers by insisting upon their heavy tariff upon farm produce alienated the sympathies of the Cape Dutch, and the trouble came to a head in the railway war, when the Boers put up their railway rates to so prohibitive a price as to force the Cape Colonists to go round by the drifts, and then by closing the drifts exasperating Cape Colony and its Premier to a degree which may perhaps explain somewhat the recent occurrences.

MR. RHODES' VIEW OF THE POSITION.

Meanwhile the agitation at Johannesburg was growing apace. The situation, as Mr. Rhodes saw it, he succinctly expressed in the telegram which he sent to the *New York World*:

There are 70,000 new-comers in the Transvaal, and the Boer population numbers 14,000. With the development of gold industry to a fuller extent the new-comers will amount to 500,000 in five years, and eventually 1,000,000 or probably more. From time to time the position will be upset by attempts of the new population to claim common civil rights, which eventually they certainly must get. Statesmanship should give them some rights now, as the present state of affairs is impossible for the new-comers, who own more than half the soil of the Transvaal and nine-tenths of the wealth of the country. The new males outnumber the old by five to one, and are composed largely of Americans, including the principal mine managers. England is the only great power in South Africa, and she is now threatened with German interference, which she is bound to resent and resist. In this she should have America's sympathy, for blood is thicker than water. The Americans, above all nations, insist upon civil rights for their industries. Here at the Cape and in the Transvaal all my managers are Americans. Yet we have the spectacle of the two great English-speaking nations of the world almost on the verge of war about some barren land in South America, whereas if they were working in perfect harmony the peace of the world would be secured.

There we have within a brief compass the salient facts of the situation. There is the inverted pyramid described by Mr. Rhodes himself. And there, moreover, is the reference to German interference, which is the key to the whole question.

THE GERMAN CONSPIRACY.

Up to this point all is plain sailing. Leaving solid ground we must now venture into the realm of conjecture, being guided in our wandering by certain facts which jut out from the mass. First and foremost, we know now what we did not know before, that the German Emperor had so far lent himself to conspiracy against the British predominance in South Africa as to have contemplated the dispatch of German troops to the assistance of the Boer oligarchy should its power be seriously threatened.

It is impossible to gain access to the Transvaal by sea. It can only be approached by crossing either Portuguese or British territory. To launch an expedition of German marines across British territory for the purpose of destroying British supremacy in South Africa was, of course, not to be thought of. It was, therefore, necessary to attempt to gain entrance to the Transvaal through Delagoa Bay. Now, Delagoa Bay belongs to Portugal, who is the faithful ally of Great Britain, and we have, moreover, rights of pre-emption should Portugal ever wish to give up her rights on this coast. This did not count as anything to the leading spirits of the German conspiracy. They knew that at any moment the agitation at Johannesburg might lead to the overthrow of Paul Kruger and his German advisers. The German Emperor, therefore, sent a man-of-war to Delagoa Bay, where it lay ready for eventualities. He brought pressure to bear on the Court at Lisbon to secure a right of way for his troops to the Transvaal. This was the German conspiracy, the very existence of which was unknown to anybody in this country, although it must have been suspected by the shrewd and sagacious statesman at the Cape to whom was intrusted the guardianship of British interests in South Africa.

ALL FOR THE BEST.

On the whole, therefore, things have not turned out so badly as might easily have been the case. If Jameson had got into Johannesburg and the Uitlanders, reinforced by the Chartered Company's troops, had waged war against the Boers, as they would have had against them the forces of the Orange Free State and the sympathies of the Cape Dutch, it is very easy to see in how perilous a position we should have been. The German Emperor would then have probably proffered the friendly aid at which he hinted in his telegram to President Kruger, and there is no knowing what results might have happened. The attitude of Mr. Hofmeyr shows plainly enough that no Ministry could have remained in power at the Cape that opposed President Kruger, and we might have found ourselves reduced to the possession of Simon's Bay and Cape Town, two points which can be held from the sea. Such was the frightful catastrophe that was precipitated by the sudden madcap rush by Dr. Jameson across the frontier. It was in its way as disastrous as Colonel Colley's attack upon Majuba Hill, without any of Colonel Colley's justification. Dr. Jameson was defeated and the Imperial Government, thanks to Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Hercules Robinson, vindicated their authority and their strict adherence to the convention, the net effect of the situation has

been, while enormously exalting the position of President Kruger in South Africa and correspondingly depressing the British influence in the Transvaal, to administer a decisive check to the German conspiracy against British supremacy in South Africa. It is as in a game of chess, when one player makes a false move he is able sometimes to profit by it, because it tempts his adversary to make a worse move still, and that is all that can be said about the matter. We lost a pawn, no doubt, but it cost our opponent his queen.

THE FUTURE OF MR. RHODES.

The more clearly it may appear that the so-called conspiracy of the Chartered Company was in reality a defensive measure of protection directed against the subsequently unveiled conspiracy of the Germans in the Transvaal and at Delagoa Bay, the more probability there is that Mr. Rhodes will emerge from the present trouble with heightened reputation and a temperament that has been chastened by adversity. Mr. Rhodes is a composite personality, being four important personages rolled into one. As Prime Minister of the Cape his conduct has not only been faultless in this matter, but we owe it to his influence with the Dutch that we have emerged from the trouble comparatively uninjured. As director of De Beers he is not affected at all. As managing director of the Chartered Company he will be censured, if at all, because of the sudden unanticipated blunder of Dr. Jameson.

Where censure will chiefly and probably most justly lie will be upon him in his capacity as one of the leading capitalists of the Rand. It is, of course, very difficult for a man at Cape Town to prevent errors being committed several hundred miles up country. But Mr. Rhodes hitherto has been singularly successful in controlling events at much greater distances than Johannesburg. What seems to have been the error at Johannesburg was too great reliance on the part of himself and his partners on the power of wealth, and too little regard for what may be called the ethical or human element in the management of men. Nothing comes out more clearly in the somewhat confused and tumultuous scenes at the Rand than the fact that the leaders of the National Union had not taken the masses of the people into their confidence. It may be said that this is difficult to do in an insurrectionary movement, which must of necessity be conducted in secret, but an insurrectionary movement that has to be sprung upon the people who have to fight, and, if need be, die, by leading capitalists who keep their designs in the dark until the last moment, is not an insurrectionary movement that in these days, if indeed at any time, could succeed.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

GERMAN DESIGNS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MR. H. W. LAWSON has a paper upon "German Intrigues in the Transvaal" in the February number of the *Contemporary Review*. The article is full of fresh information and will naturally have much weight in the discussion of the South African situation.

Mr. Lawson considers that there is now no longer any room for doubt as to the reality of the German intrigue. He says: "The intrigue between Berlin and Pretoria has revealed itself beyond doubt. The principal parties tacitly acknowledge it. President Kruger has declared openly and publicly that he counted on Germany's help, and he did not get it without asking for it."

WHAT GERMANY PROMISED.

He reminds us that German interference in the Transvaal was not only barred out by the Convention of 1884, but was explicitly disclaimed by the Zanzibar Convention of 1890. Mr. Lawson says: "The Zanzibar Convention, after delimiting the various protectorates of the two powers, bound them by a reciprocal engagement not to interfere with each other. Neither power 'was to make acquisitions, conclude treaties, accept sovereign rights or protectorates, nor hinder the extension of influence in the sphere of the other.' That undertaking, stated in the most comprehensive terms, excluded Germany from interference of any kind in the territories assigned to Great Britain, either expressly or by implication. One of these territories was the Transvaal Republic, in which we had then and still have rights of suzerainty under the London Convention of 1884.

"A German warship was kept sweltering for months off the pestilential coast of Delagoa Bay. Germany had, so far as is known, no particular question to settle with the Portuguese."

THE GERMAN MARINES AT DELAGOA BAY.

Notwithstanding this, the German Emperor endeavored to thrust a force of German marines through Portuguese territory into the Transvaal. This design was frustrated by the refusal of Portugal to allow such a violation of her territory. Mr. Lawson continues: "But the German marines had a sight of the Transvaal without asking leave of either of the disowned suzerains. A large party of them visited Pretoria not many months ago, and were royally entertained as guests of the Republic. By that time the *entente cordiale* seems to have made considerable progress.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S AVOWAL.

"A year ago it was so far advanced that President Kruger and his son-in-law, Dr. Leyds, now in Ber-

lin, attended a banquet given by the German Consul in honor of the Emperor's birthday, January, 1895. His health was of course drunk, and in reply he made a very philo-German speech, which ought to have attracted more attention at the time than it did. Referring to the recent difficulty about 'commandeering' British subjects, he said: '*I know I may count on the Germans in future, and I hope Transvaalers will do their best to strengthen and foster the friendship existing between them.*' That sentiment must have had a special meaning, well understood perhaps by the company, for at the close of his speech it was repeated in still more significant terms: 'It is my wish,' he said, 'to continue those peaceful relations, and I wish also to give Germany all the support a little child can give to a grown-up man. *The time is coming for our friendship to be more firmly established than ever.*'"

IS THERE A SECRET TREATY?

"Men like President Kruger do not speak that way out of mere compliment. There must have been something in the background—a personal understanding with Germany, a hope held out from Berlin of help in case of need, or it may be even a formal agreement as to certain eventualities which were already anticipated. It has been alleged on creditable authority that a secret treaty with Germany was entered into so long ago as 1885. The imperial telegram to Mr. Kruger may not have been so impulsive after all. The occasion for it may have been long foreseen and provided for in every detail, down to the landing of the German marines and the formal repudiation at Pretoria of the 1884 Convention."

THE GERMAN RING AT PRETORIA.

How is it, asks Mr. Lawson, that the Germans should be backing the Boers in this manner in defiance of the terms of the Convention, and of the terms of the treaty to which the Transvaal owes its independence. He says: "In the Transvaal they found a promising field for unofficial reprisals. Individual enterprise opened the way, and the government followed when the ground had been prepared for it. Germans first appeared in the Transvaal in the comparatively harmless character of mining financiers. In a list of Rand capitalists the most striking feature is the large percentage of German names—Werner, Eckstein, Beit, Neumann, Mosenthal, Adler, Albu—all ranking high among Kaffir millionaires. Next to the Jews, perhaps they are the most numerous. Compared with the international contingent the purely English section is small and select. But for the Germans at Johannesburg it must be said that up to a certain point they co-

operated loyally with the other nationalities in protesting against Boer oppression. At Pretoria they worked much more for their own hand, and in a way which Englishmen are loth to emulate. As concession-hunters they have been unapproachable. Having got on the right side of the President and the Raad, they had only to help themselves to whatever they wanted. One monopoly after another they suggested, engineered through the Raad, floated in Europe, and are now making fortunes out of both for themselves and their Boer friends."

THE DYNAMITE, WHISKEY AND RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

"One of the best known of a long series of Kruger concessions is the dynamite monopoly shared by the Nobel Company with Mr. Lippert of Hamburg, a thoroughgoing partisan of things as they are in the best of all possible republics. The practical effect of the dynamite monopoly is that every mining company in the Republic has to pay 20 or 30 per cent. more than the best explosive—Ardeer, for example—would cost in a free market.

"Whiskey is another monopoly among the Boers, and it also pays toll at Pretoria. This concession is held and exercised by the Erste Fabriek Hatherly Distillery Company. It has a capital of £300,000 in shares, and £100,000 in debentures, on which it already earns a profit of between £70,000 and £80,000 a year. A particularly big plum now is ripening for the punishment of the Uitlanders and the benefit of the Pretoria ring. It is nothing less than a monopoly of the cyanide process in the whole Republic. If it should be realized, the cost of producing gold may be increased by 5 or 10 per cent., but what spoil for the happy family at Pretoria who will have the enjoyment of the royalties!

"But these are not the most embarrassing subjects the Germans have laid hands on. Concessions affect only particular industries, as a rule; a monopolist railway system strangles the whole trade of the country. The Germans have got their hands on that also. Not a mile of railway has been permitted to be built in the Transvaal except by one company, which is now virtually controlled from Berlin.

WHAT THE GERMANS AIMED AT.

Of all the nationalities crowded together on the Rand in a Boer-ridden anarchy the Germans alone have not had a single word to say for civilization and self-government. Their chief thoughts have been to share the plunder of Boer monopolies and to do all the harm they could to the British people, whose legal rights they first violated by stealth and then openly challenged. We now know at least what is the real motive and object of the challenge."

The Indiscretion of the Kaiser.

In the *New Review* for February, Mr. G. W. Steevens, writing on "The Indiscretion of the Kaiser," discusses the question why the German

Emperor sent his telegram. The article is well written, although somewhat bitter in tone. Mr. Steevens says that it is noteworthy that Mr. Cecil Rhodes gave it to be known last spring, as an absolute fact, that France and Germany had come to a definite understanding to act together to the prejudice of England and Africa whenever and wherever they could. Mr. Steevens thinks that it would be well for England to endeavor to enter into alliance with Austria and Italy, leaving Germany isolated.

What Germany Wants.

Mr. J. W. Gregory, in the *Nineteenth Century* for February, sets forth his view as to the moving cause which led the German Emperor to interfere with the Transvaal in an article tracing the historical growth of German policy in South Africa.

He says: "It is well known how toward the end of the seventies the German colonial party, led by a number of men who were bitterly hostile to England, resolved to force Bismarck's hand and settle Germany in Africa somewhere near the Cape. It is also well known how the far-seeing Sir Bartle Frere guessed their aims, and urged upon the British Government the annexation of the country, and how Luderitz planted the German flag there in spite of protests from the Cape. Then Bismarck fenced with Granville until he had learned the strength of the colonial party at home, and knew how far England would resent aggression. Having decided that we should do nothing worse than argue, he pounced upon the country, and in August, 1884, proclaimed a protectorate over Namaqualand. Almost simultaneously Peters was making treaties on the east coast of the continent, and Germany tried to occupy St. Lucia Bay, on the Zulu coast. The German plan was clearly to secure a belt of country right across Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, and thus bar British extension to the north. England saw the danger, and acted promptly. She seized St. Lucia Bay and annexed Bechuanaland and thus completely frustrated the German designs, at least south of the Zambesi.

"Germany accepted her defeat, and quietly settled down to the task of developing the resources of the districts she had gained."

But although she developed the districts which she got, she never ceased to sigh after the extension of her dominions from one side of Africa to the other. Her present idea, Mr. Gregory thinks, is to secure part of the basin of the Upper Congo, and a cession of territory from Portugal, which would enable her to put a belt across Africa further to the north than the district which she originally hoped to span.

THE GENESIS OF THE FATAL TELEGRAM.

It may seem a far cry from the Upper Congo to Johannesburg, but Mr. Gregory sees the connection between the two, for he says: "Germany has come to regard the semi-independence of that state as a pawn which may be of use to her in a future agree-

ment with England. It is therefore essential to Germany that Southern Africa should remain *in statu quo* until the Congo Free State be ready for partition. She foresaw, owing to Jameson's raid, the possibility of an immediate settlement of the Transvaal question, and thus the loss of the best chance of securing English consent to her own occupation of the Upper Congo. The carefully matured German policy seemed for a second time doomed to failure, and in a moment of panic the Kaiser and his advisers probably lost their heads."

An English Monroe Doctrine.

"An ex-Diplomat," in the *Contemporary Review* for February, writes an interesting chapter on the history of Anglo-Germany in South Africa, entitled "The Parting of the Ways." He revives the old story of the German occupation of Angra Pequena twelve years ago, which he regards as the beginning of all the trouble. The ex-Diplomat says: "If the worst is to come, and a conflict should arise which ends disastrously for civilization owing to the division and paralysis of the forces which might have worked for salvation, the word which must be written at the head of the chapter which records it will be Angra Pequena."

He quotes at length from the German dispatches, showing the irritation which the Germans felt, and rightly felt, at the shuffling fashion in which the question was dealt with by our Colonial and Foreign Office. It is curious to read the following extract from one of Bismarck's dispatches, in which he expresses with characteristic vigor his repudiation of what he calls the English Monroe doctrine as applied to South Africa.

"This is a point on which, according to my conviction, we have not been treated fairly by England. This feeling has been strengthened by the explanations which several English statesmen have given, with the purport that England has a legitimate right to prevent settlements by other nations in the vicinity of English possessions, and that England establishes a sort of Monroe doctrine in Africa against the vicinage of other nations, and, further, that it, always premising that that strip of land is *res nullius*, and the Cape Colony, depending on England, allow themselves the right to seize this unclaimed land, disputes the right of any other nation, and especially ours, to claim it."

THE ENGLISH AND DUTCH IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE *March Cosmopolitan* contains an article by Dr. Albert Shaw. "Empire-Building in South Africa," which explains the situation in South Africa, the antecedent events which led up to Jameson's raid, and the strongly marked characters of the men who are really, though indirectly, responsible for this last picturesque flare-up. Mr. Cecil J. Rhodes, until Jameson's overthrow prime minister of Cape Colony, is characterized by Dr.

Shaw as a man of vast ambitions and salient ability, who has the ideal before him of a British Empire which will include a powerful South African federation.

MR. RHODES' AIM.

"His aim is nothing less than the erection of a real British Empire with home rule for all the parts, with an equal citizenship throughout, and with full representation of all the British regions in the central governing bodies. In that case, England would take her place with Australia, Canada and the rest, and all British soil would be deemed equally sacred. This idea entertained by Mr. Rhodes is the only hope for the permanence of the political affiliation of those regions now pertaining to the British Crown and known as the 'British Empire.' Other men hold this conception and are working for its realization; but Mr. Rhodes, both in ability and in virtue of his actual place in imperial affairs, stands head and shoulders above them all."

It is this magnificent ideal that explains the present South African situation. Mr. Rhodes went to South Africa twenty-three years ago, a boy invalided from college. He regained his health, and won also a great fortune by speculation in the Kimberly diamond mines. Having finished his university course, he returned to take a prominent hand in colonial affairs, and ultimately to become prime minister.

The South African Republic, the Transvaal (it lies beyond the River Vaal), had been acknowledged as independent by England in 1852 and 1854, to the great satisfaction of the sturdy Dutch citizens, who had "trekked" away to the north from the English occupants of the Cape. The English continued to indulge their uneasy ambitions for more territory; were satisfied for a time with the valuable sop of the Kimberly diamond mines, but finally got a finger in the pie of the Transvaal, when that state almost succumbed to the Zulu invasion of 1878. John Bull did some hard fighting against these fierce black fellows to save the Boers, and received in return a loose suzerainty which was most distasteful to a great number of the Dutchmen. The latter finally fought the English for autonomy, and virtually won it in 1881, when the overlordship was restricted to the foreign intercourse of the state. Three years later this was so modified that England only kept the right to scrutinize treaties with the African tribes and foreign countries, except the Orange Free State.

AN UNEXPECTED FACTOR.

Then an unexpected factor appeared in the discovery, in 1885, of enormous beds of gold in the Witwatersrand hills of the Transvaal. Johannesburg was founded by a mob of English-speaking gold hunters, and in ten years contained a hundred thousand white people—"Uitlanders." These outnumbered the Boer population many times, and inevitably clamored for admission to the governing

body of burghers, for recognition of the English language in schools, etc. The Boers would have none of it, but they did not shut their eyes last year to the fact that arms were being added to the men in Johannesburg.

Dr. L. S. Jameson was the executive officer of the great British South Africa Company, a creation of Rhodes', which had administration over the vast country south of the Zambesi. Jameson is a young Scotchman of dashing parts and the right-hand man of Rhodes. He heard that the Boers were so apprehensive of the Uitlander element that they might attack Johannesburg. Thinking his countrymen in great danger, he burned his ships behind him and marched with seven hundred men to conquer the Transvaal. General Joubert and his Boer farmers crushed the little army completely and held the survivors prisoners. It was fortunately possible for both Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, and Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of the Colonies, to assure the Boer President Kruger that Jameson's ride was unofficial and unauthorized. President Kruger, with dignity and discernment handed over the prisoners to the English, and will undoubtedly be remunerated by the South Africa Company for the expenses of the campaign; and that ambitious organization may lose some of its gigantic privileges in addition.

THE INEVITABLE RESULT.

Dr. Shaw says: "Thus it is no finished chapter that can now be written, for the diplomatic sequel must be quite as significant as the stirring ride of one hundred and fifty miles that Jameson and his men took from Mafeking to Johannesburg in the last days of December. But one thing is certain, and that is that the gold fields of the Rand have as surely marked the Transvaal for English occupancy and control, as the discovery of gold in California made certain the triumph of the English-speaking race over the Spanish on the Pacific coast. With or without the consent of the Boers, the Transvaal will come under the governing authority of its English-speaking majority, and it will in the end succumb to the British thirst for wider and yet wider political dominion.

"In due course of time Dutch will give way to English in South Africa as it did several generations ago on Manhattan Island and along the Hudson. One must admire the fortitude and manly spirit of independence that the Boers have displayed, yet evidently their cause is hopeless in the long run. The Transvaal, with its area equal to that of New York, Pennsylvania and several smaller States put together, has about fifteen thousand adult male Boers, and several times as many adult men whose tongue is English. The English will not long consent to be ruled by the Boer minority, and while President Kruger is entitled to make the best terms he can for his people, he cannot forever avert the inevitable."

THE FUTURE OF THE BRITISH CHARTERED COMPANY.

AS might be expected, Mr. A. J. Wilson, editor of the *Investors' Review*, seizes the opportunity of the present trouble in South Africa to proclaim once more his antipathy to the Chartered Company and all its works.

After various observations concerning other phases of the subject, he says: "But one thing is perfectly obvious: this British South Africa Chartered Company must at once be deprived of its governing attributes. The Company is a miserable stock-jobbing affair at the best; but all that relates to its company-hatching liberties may be left to go to their natural end, as such things always do. If, in short, its functions as a trading company, or mining and mine manufacturing company, can be clearly separated from its powers of sovereignty, then by all means leave it to rot with them. But if not, then the whole thing must be swept out of existence. It is unendurable that the destinies of our immense empire should be placed at the mercy of a band of men whose principal interests lie in the direction of manipulations on the stock exchange. A great wrong was done to the Cape Colony, to the free republics of South Africa, to many a tribe of blacks, by the granting of this charter. The Company had never done anything to warrant such favor at the hands of the British Government, as we have again and again demonstrated in these pages. Its inception, transmogrifications and history are full of the most repulsive elements of low-grade company-promotion. It has been a curse to the British investor, whom the big drum of imperial extension and the blatherskite as its backers and orators have drawn money from in millions, and it has been, if possible, a still greater curse to the country where it has been allowed to establish itself as a sovereign power. It never had the means by which to maintain that power, most of its money having been divided up among its promoters, and the granting of its charter was an administrative folly of the least excusable kind on this ground alone.

WHO HAVE HELD THE STOCK?

"The first and the only effective step to be taken in order to reach a sure basis from which to work toward the truth is to publish to the world at large a full historical transcript of the Chartered Company's share registers, from the first allotment list down to the latest hour at which transfer entries can be copied. We do not want such an analytical list to be merely laid on the table of the House for the cursory inspection of Members of Parliament and a few reporters. It must be issued as a blue book in the ordinary way, and sold to the public at as cheap a price as its bulk will admit. Should Mr. Chamberlain be unable to give such a list, or should he resist its production when it is moved for in Parliament, we may safely conclude that the princes,

court churchmen and officials aforesaid have been too many for him, and that no inquiry, except a sham one, will ever be made into this nefarious affair. Jameson, and possibly Rhodes, may be made scapegoats for what may really have been a crime planned in secret by some of the highest in the land. For the present we must look on the light-minded Scottish doctor and his marauders as the visible and red-handed criminals; but we shall have to take their part yet if those who egged them on are allowed to conceal the dark part they played in what might have been the foulest crime of the century."

NAVAL PROGRESS IN 1895.

THE *United Service* brings forth a timely article on the subject, "Naval Progress in 1895." A review of the year discloses the fact that several of the principal governments are, chiefly for financial reasons, changing their attitudes as regards new construction. England, Russia and the United States are building with unabated vigor; Germany is showing a tendency to reduce expenses; while France, Italy and Spain have curtailed work to an unprecedented extent, and Japan is preparing a programme which may speedily place her among the great powers.

We quote as follows the table showing the relative standing of the naval powers in 1895. The writer's method of valuation is too complicated to be briefly explained, and we must therefore be content with his results:

THE NAVAL POWERS IN 1895.

Relative standing.	Nation.	Value in terms of standard.
1.....	Great Britain.....	57.5
2.....	France.....	37.5
3.....	Russia.....	22.5
4.....	Italy.....	21.0
5.....	United States.....	10.0
6.....	Germany.....	9.8
7.....	Spain.....	4.5
8.....	Japan.....	4.0
9.....	Austria.....	3.4
10.....	Netherlands.....	2.0
11.....	Turkey.....	1.5
12.....	Norway and Sweden.....	1.4
13.....	Argentina.....	1.3
14.....	Brazil.....	1.1
15.....	Denmark.....	1.0
16.....	Greece.....	0.9
17.....	Chili.....	0.9
18.....	Portugal.....	0.1
19.....	China.....	0.0

One notable feature of this table is the rank occupied by Japan. Compared to a similar table for the year 1890, China's relative standing was eight, while Japan was sixteen. During five years Russia and the United States have each advanced a place. Great Britain has advanced most in absolute power, while Italy has actually retrograded both relatively and in absolute power.

THE REPARTITION OF EUROPE.

A German Dream.

BEFORE the Seven Years' War, Frederick the Great in his political testament laid down what he considered to be the tasks before the Prussian Constitution. The chapter was entitled "Political Dreams." But dreams have their place in the world's history, and "Vir Pacificus" thinks he is quite justified in using the same title for his article on the new map of Europe which he has sketched out in the *Prussische Jahrbücher* for January.

The sick man of Europe, he writes, is dying at last. The experience of two generations has shown that a Turkish state cannot be reformed, and a universal outbreak among the various races which form the Turkish Empire would have taken place long ago if some one had only resolutely set himself the task of reorganizing the ruins. But the dispersion of the Turkish nation is of such significance for the world that it is useless to delay discussion of the possibilities any longer.

RUSSIA AND THE BALKANS.

When the man who is sick unto death is no more, who is to have Asia Minor? Russia will not allow any state but herself dominion in Asia Minor, and with it she will get the eastern shores of the Bosphorus and of the Hellespont. The Greek maritime states and the islands of Lesbos, Chios and Rhodes should be included with Asia Minor. Russian Chauvinism would fain rule over the Balkan States also, to strengthen the position in the Bosphorus and in the Hellespont, and to unite the Slav races and the adherents of the Greek Church. But Europe would never allow such claims. If Russian rule were to embrace the Balkan Peninsula, Austria-Hungary would declare war and Germany would join—not that Germany herself had interests to protect in the Balkan Peninsula, but because she could not see Austria overrun and with the Balkan Peninsula, Hungary and Galicia become a part of the Russian Empire. Besides Austria-Hungary and Germany, it is to the interest of England and Italy that the Balkan States should not submit to Russia, and Russia, even with the help of France, could never withstand such a powerful opposition.

WHO IS TO HAVE CONSTANTINOPLE?

And if Russia may not rule over the Balkan States neither must she be asked to hand them over to such a rival as Austria-Hungary. Besides, the dual empire does not aspire to any such extension. The most natural solution of the Eastern Question in the Balkans is to divide the remaining Turkish territory among the existing states, or perhaps create a new minor state of Albania.

But who is to have Constantinople? Gallipoli and Constantinople may both be considered to be in Asia and be handed over to Russia, for Russia may

be intrusted with both shores of the Bosphorus and of the Hellespont without letting her have that power over the Balkan Peninsula which would enable to her defy Europe. Of course Russia with Asia Minor and Constantinople would always exercise a strong influence on the policy of the Balkan States, and to that she has legitimate claims; but Austria-Hungary must see that the Balkan States do not voluntarily become dependent on Russia.

COMPENSATIONS FOR THE OTHER POWERS.

How compensate the other powers? is the next problem to consider. Austria-Hungary ought to have Poland, for the Poles are Catholics and would gladly submit to a union with Galicia. Russia would lose little with Poland, and we should in future speak of the Hapsburg Triple Empire.

Compensation for Germany can only be sought in some territory which is at present Russian—Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, Kovno. In culture these countries are German and in religion they are evangelical. All the pains which have been taken to make them Russian have been in vain, yet no German voice has ever risen to defend them against Russianization. Speaking, however, would mean acting, and to act would mean war, and war would mean universal war. With Russia in Constantinople and Asia Minor St. Petersburg would cease to be the capital. The most natural thing then would be to remove the capital to the Black Sea or to return to Moscow. To Germany the possession of the Baltic Provinces would not have great value, either from an economic or a political point of view, but her maritime position would be strengthened and she would have more room for her agrarian colonies. The chief gain would be moral and national, for thereby a noble section of the German people would be rescued and awakened to a new life, and as Catholic Germany would rejoice at the liberation of the Catholic Poles, Evangelical Germany would rejoice at the restoration of the Evangelical Baltic Germans.

THE MILITARY BALANCE.

With regard to the military relations, "Vir Pacificus" does not think Russia would be in a worse position with Poland and Livonia in other hands. When Russia voluntarily gives up all claim to Europe she will at the same time cease to threaten Europe and the Western States will cease to threaten her.

England has her share in Turkish territory in Egypt. England in Egypt is an interest of European peace. With Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus and Egypt England must feel strong enough against Russia in the Mediterranean. Syria, Arabia and Mesopotamia must remain Turkish and the Sultan must make Damascus or Bagdad his capital. Tripoli must go to Italy and France must have Morocco and the Congo State. Luxemburg should be ceded to Germany and Metz should be restored to France.

WANTED, AN ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE:

To Solve the Eastern Question, Near and Far.

THE *Edinburgh Review* has a very thoughtful article on political and commercial problems in Asia, which leads up to an eminently practical suggestion. Political decay in Turkey and China displays to European enterprise the tempting commercial bait which Asia contains in the form of fresh markets and ample reserves of free labor. "The superiority of industrial resources belongs to the rulers of India and China." India is already England's. She would be unwise, says the writer, if she feared a Russo-Chinese arrangement, or tried to thwart Russia's natural desire for an outlet on the Pacific.

THE MAIN OBJECT OF BRITISH POLICY.

"The main object to be kept steadily in view is," rather, "some permanent understanding between Russia and England." The trend of recent events has been adverse to English ascendancy in North China, but England's position in Asia is so secure that she may still retain her commercial superiority. She will have to accustom herself to the unwonted risks and responsibilities of a continental kingdom surrounded by formidable and not very trustworthy powers. The need of securing free access from her frontiers to the Chinese interior is urgent. But the conclusion of the whole matter is: "It is our opinion that no durable settlement of the two prominent Asiatic questions can be accomplished without some general understanding between England and Russia. At both ends of the continent Russia's influence is naturally and necessarily predominant. The other powers can only back up their demands on the Sublime Porte by naval demonstrations in the Dardanelles or along the Levantine seaboard; and it has been well observed that ships of war either do too little or too much.

RUSSIA'S POSITION IN ASIA.

"Russia, on the other hand, has a considerable army encamped, so to speak, on the very borders of Armenia; she could pronounce her decrees and superintend their execution; and it is for this obvious reason that the Sultan listens readily to the advice of her ambassador at Constantinople. As regards China, the Russian position is similar, though not so strong, because it is as yet incomplete. Her territory marches for some thousand miles with the northern Chinese frontier, in the vicinity of the provinces over which the control of the Manchu Emperor is weakest; and it is certain that in a few years her Siberian railway will enable Russia to threaten Peking. As on the borders of Asia Minor she has a Christian army of like faith with the Armenians, so in Central Asia her Turkistani tribes are in full sympathy with the Mohammedans of Mongolia, their brethren by faith and descent. The English fleets sweep the coast of Asia from Aden to Singapore; but so long as India is not menaced

we may be cautious about challenging the prepotence on land of so mighty an empire.

FIXING FRONTIERS AND COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

"The right policy is to see that our paths do not cross, and to shape our views toward some concerted action for the solution of the many problems that lie in the front of both empires in the East. The demarcation by joint commissioners of the frontiers of Asiatic states is one great remedy for territorial disputes; and throughout all the continent westward of China and Siam this may be said to be already in course of accomplishment. Commercial treaties, which may be taken to be the next step toward pacification, are perhaps more difficult to arrange; but the old barriers are breaking down, and it is not likely that the Chinese or Japanese merchants, who do all the business of the far East, will agree willingly to any permanent restrictions of the open trade. And whenever the uncertainty that at this moment overshadows these countries shall have been so far dissipated that European capital can be freely invested in great railway lines of intercommunication, there may be then some prospect of having reached a stage at which we may look with some hopefulness toward the prospect of a general political settlement in Asia.

Another Plea for the Entente.

In an article entitled "Two Eastern Questions," published in the *Fortnightly Review* for February, the writer, "W.," who is a strong advocate of an Anglo-Russian alliance, thinks that England lost her chance by refusing to intervene with Russia against Japan.

The writer says: "Of all the powers Russia is the one which competes with us least, and with whom we have most in common. She has no colonial ambition which affects us, and her desire for territorial expansion follows well-defined lines, in which there are no problems that could not be easily settled between us. She divides with us the hegemony of Asia, and, like us, she has little interest in the politics of the western European continent. Her concern in the Levant is chiefly religious, and so far as it is territorial our position in Egypt renders it easy for us to give her every reasonable satisfaction without imperiling our communications with the East, which are the interests we have most at stake in that region. She has a strong government whom we can trust, and what she has of public opinion is not unfavorable to us. In the far East our friendship is of greater value to her than that of France and Germany, for those powers have comparatively little influence there, and their effective co-operation cannot be relied on because of their preoccupations in Europe, while England is comparatively free from Continental entanglements and is a great Asiatic power. Moreover, Russia could carry France with her in any arrangement she might make with us, or at any rate could control French hostility

toward us; for Russia is necessary to France, while France is not absolutely necessary to Russia. On the other hand, the anti-Russian feeling in England has no reality about it. It is a superstition with a distinct basis of ignorance. The Russian is unknown to the average Englishman, and his influence is nowhere felt in English social life. This prejudice, too, has visibly decayed of late years, and no one can now harbor it quite in the Urquhartian manner without risking a suspicion of eccentricity."

Russia and Constantinople.

In the *National Review* for February Mr. St. Loe Strachey sounds what he regards as the true keynote of England's foreign policy, which is the impossibility of trusting Germany and the much greater advantage that is secured by entering into an alliance with Russia. Mr. St. Loe Strachey would make no bones about the matter. He would change once for all with a plunge. There is no half-heartedness about him. He would cut the country entirely adrift from all claims of German friendship, and come to an agreement with Russia based upon an acquiescence in her establishing herself definitely in Constantinople.

He says: "Let us assume, then, that Russia would act on the suggestion that the occupation of Constantinople would produce no ill will or hostile acts on our part. Next we must consider the advantages which would accrue to England therefrom. They are as follows:

"1. We should have saved the remains of the Armenian race, for a Russian occupation of Constantinople would carry with it the occupation of Armenia and the northern portions of Asia Minor. But this alone would be a result worth many sacrifices. It is our right and our duty to protect the Armenians, and if we fail to do so in the end we are dishonored as a nation.

"2. We should have helped Russia to satisfy her ruling passion, and have done something certainly, and probably a great deal, to allay that restlessness which we have found so menacing in Asia. No power can expand every way at once, and if Russia is engaged in taking over Constantinople and in guarding her new acquisition from envious neighbors on her western flank, we may feel sure she will not be anxious to inaugurate any attempt to invade India.

"3. We should have taken the sting out of the Franco-Russian Alliance, as far as we were concerned. France and Russia are in alliance because they are both dissatisfied with the *status quo*. If Russia were satisfied, at any rate in our direction, the alliance would cease to be menacing to us.

"Suppose that Russia could be, and had been, satisfied by us on the lines proposed; we might turn to France and come also to an understanding with her."

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Arnold Forster contributes an article on "England's True Foreign

Policy, which is certainly not lacking in revolutionary suggestions. First and foremost, Mr. Forster would clear out of Egypt; secondly, he would withdraw from the Mediterranean. Having thus lightened the ship, he would let Russia take Constantinople, and make an agreement with the United States on the basis of a frank recognition of the Monroe doctrine. He would increase the navy and clap a duty on all food imports coming from countries not under the British flag.

Better Russian than Austrian.

Canon M. MacColl, in a paper entitled "Armenia and the Transvaal," in the *Fortnightly Review* for February, devotes his energies to demonstrating his old thesis as to the advantages of Russian alliance, illustrating it with more or less a gleeful demonstration of the superiority of Russia to Germany as an ally.

He says: "Politically and commercially, Russia—judging her purely by the rule of self-interest—is the one great power, barring perhaps Italy, which is least likely to have any desire to harm us if only we succeed in convincing her that we have neither interest nor wish to harm her. What then is to prevent, not an alliance, but a friendly understanding between us? If the alternative lies between Russia and Austria at Constantinople, I have no hesitation in saying that Austria would be much the more dangerous to us, both politically and commercially. For Austria would mean Germany, and Germany has vast ambitions which bode no good to England. There are German communities and trade interests in Palestine and Asia Minor, and when the opportune moment arrives Germany will not be slow to claim a potent influence in the distribution of the Sick Man's inheritance. It is not for nothing that she now throws her powerful ægis over the moribund empire of the Turk. Russia and France are in close alliance, and the only power in Europe which was disposed to put trust in the friendship and pacific intentions of Germany has now been alienated beyond the reach of any further illusions. And the alienation of England means the retirement of Italy at no distant date from the Triple Alliance. Germany's great danger then is isolation in face of a formidable coalition, with England smarting under an unprovoked affront and a menace to her empire, and on friendly terms with Germany's adversaries."

England and the Franco-Russian Alliance.

In the *Nineteenth Century* M. Francis de Pressensé, the foreign editor of the *Temps*, discusses the relations between France and England in an article which is written in extraordinarily good English for a Frenchman, but which hardly possesses the lucidity and precision that is characteristic of French style. M. de Pressensé expresses himself delighted at the prospect of an understanding between England, France and Russia. He says: "If a treaty is

too much against the traditions and the preferences of England, well and good; but, at any rate, positive, well-considered undertakings from both parties are not to be dispensed with. We do not want a free union; between two honest and great nations a wedding match is the proper thing, with the security of the morrow—even if the possibility of a divorce is contemplated. Nothing is further from my mind than an offensive, warlike alliance. On the contrary, it is the peace of the world which should be immovably insured. Already the Franco-Russian understanding has consolidated it in a certain measure, by giving a counterpoise to the all too powerful will of a single potentate. What a prospect for these last years of the century if the two great liberal nations of the West, drawing into their orbit the great Russian Empire, form the triple alliance of peace and goodwill! The world would thrill with joy. Mankind would feel itself liberated from a nightmare."

HOW THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION MIGHT BE ARBITRATED UPON.

THE HON. SIR DAVID P. CHALMERS, K.B., formerly Chief Justice of British Guiana, contributes to the *Juridical Review* for January a proposal for settling the Venezuelan dispute based on international law.

He says: "I earnestly propose that the solution of this question may be found in some species of arbitration dealing with the whole question in dispute on the basis of giving preferential effect to long-continued occupation and possession, so far as might be jurally established on either side. In taking this course both parties would be founding on a sure ground of international law. Mr. Olney, indeed, asks, 'What prescription affecting territorial rights can be said to exist as between sovereign states?' But authority is very strongly against the validity of such a doubt. The leading American international jurist, Wheaton, citing Grotius, Puffendorf, Vattel, Rutherford and Calvo, says: 'The constant approved practice of nations shows that, by whatever name it be called, the uninterrupted possession of territory or other property, for a certain length of time, by one state, excludes the claim of every other, in the same manner as by the law of nature, and the municipal law of every civilized nation, a similar possession by an individual excludes the claim of every other person to the article of property in question. . . . Whether this general consent be considered as an implied contract or as positive law, all nations are equally bound by it; since all are parties to it, since none can safely disregard it without impugning its own title to its possessions, and since it is founded upon mutual utility, and tends to promote the general welfare of mankind.'

"In adjusting the terms of an arbitration on the line of prescription I would have Great Britain give up the 'Schomburgk line,' which she herself has

never regarded as more than a tentative boundary, liable to be more or less varied. Grounds of title of a character to aid conjecture rather than positive decision would not necessarily be wholly set aside, if the parties desired to retain such, but they would be subordinated to the paramount one of old and continued possession, whenever that was available. Venezuela might let her claims founded on the discovery by Columbus or the like go against our later exploitation by Sir Walter Raleigh. It might either be left to the arbitrators to fix for themselves, after inquiry, the periods to which they would require possession to draw back for the purpose of founding title, or some period anterior to the dispute might be agreed on by the parties as one of the conditions of the reference. Probably the former method might be preferable.

"The arbitrators, after complete inquiry, would trace a boundary line, treating occupation, drawing back to the requisite period, as a paramount title. Where, as in some parts it might not improbably happen, no valid occupation of a well defined character was established by either party, the arbitrators should be empowered to trace the line upon equitable considerations; under reference, for instance, to the limits within which each power has had its 'sphere of influence,' or giving effect to such grounds as those advanced by the United States in the now almost forgotten dispute respecting the Oregon territory, such as contiguity of any vacant territory to the territories already settled by either party, and the facilities possessed by either party for beneficially occupying and employing such vacant territory. The arbitrators would also give attention to the physical indications given by natural boundaries. If any question arose as to the change of sovereignty under which the British inhabitants of any district might be placed, in the event of such districts being assigned to Venezuela, the case of any of them being desirous of removing might be made by an equitable arrangement—such as giving them grants of land within British territory, and assisting them if necessary in their removal.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

PROFESSOR THEODORE S. WOOLSEY, of Yale University, one of the leading authorities on international law in the United States, contributes to the *Forum* an article on "The President's Monroe Doctrine," gathering up the threads of his discourse as follows: "The Monroe doctrine is not a law; it binds us to no action; it was a policy devised to meet a particular case. That case was the forcible substitution of monarchical for republican forms of government in American States by European action. It was an act of self-defense, on no other ground justifiable. It was not backed by threats of force.

"Mr. Cleveland's doctrine is an entirely distinct

one. Under threats, it attempts to settle for them the disputed boundary line of two friendly States. It virtually asserts the right to pass judgment upon any controversy over territory which an American State may have with a European one, and to enforce the decision. It is interference in the affairs of another state which the necessity of self-defense does not justify. It is a long and dangerous step toward that assumption of the headship of this continent which Mr. Olney so tersely describes when he says that the United States is 'practically sovereign' throughout America, and that, 'its fiat is law.' A glorious and happy future this, where the responsibilities are ours, the profit another's; where dreams of empire under the guise of a protectorate replace peaceful development; where our own will is our only law."

In this connection it is interesting to note the opinions of Hon. David Mills, M.P., Professor of International Law in the University of Toronto, who writes in the *Canadian Magazine*, under the title, "The New Monroe Doctrine." He declares that international law has been ignored by Messrs. Cleveland and Olney:

"It is based upon two maxims—that nations are mutually dependent—that they are equal. The United States deny their applicability to this continent. While they claim the right that international law bestows in their intercourse with Europe, they seek to put all European states upon a footing of inferiority in their intercourse with this hemisphere. They undertake to place themselves above the law, and Mr. Cleveland and Secretary Olney propose to substitute the policy of the President for those rules of public law by which the intercourse of all civilized states is regulated. To such an undertaking the rest of mankind will not consent. We in Canada claim to be a part of the British Empire. We claim a substantial voice in those international matters which specially concern us. The organ through which our views and sentiments find expression is a creature of municipal law, which concerns only ourselves and the parent state. We are here to stay, and we claim to have a voice in the political and commercial affairs of this continent, for the empire of which we are a part is an American no less than it is a European power. With our Municipal Constitution the United States have nothing to do, it lies beyond the sphere of international relations, and concerns only the people of the British Empire."

"The Monroe doctrine, as explained by President Cleveland and Mr. Olney, never had a practical existence, and never can have. Neither the House of Representatives, nor the President, nor his Secretary can change the public law of the world. The schemes to stay the progress of mankind, by declarations of public policy at variance with the law of nations, are as vain as Mrs. Partington's attempt to check the flow of the tide with her mop. The United States cannot acquire pre-eminence by any declaration of this kind."

THE LIMITS OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

DR. FLEIDERER contributes to the *Juridical Review* a paper upon the peace question, in the course of which he discusses the limitations that prevent arbitration from becoming a universal panacea for peace. He says:

"Tribunals of arbitration for the settlement of single disputed points between nations have often proved expedient, and their more frequent adoption must certainly be welcome. But yet this must always be subject to the condition that no State must ever be forced to appeal to them, or to submit to their verdicts where it has not consented to the tribunal. Appeal to them will, of course, always be limited to superficial points of dispute about mine and thine—for example, the possession of a distant colony—or to questions of formal prestige and international etiquette, in which no essential life-interest of the state is at stake. But the decision whether the dispute belongs to that class or not will in every instance remain with the nation in question itself, since no foreign arbitrator can, on such a question, form an adequate judgment, even with the strongest desire for impartial justice. And this desire to do justice will remain very problematical. For in all the more serious collisions of state interests the so-called neutral powers will judge of the rights of the disputant states more or less from the point of view of their own advantage, and will decide accordingly. Germany especially has for centuries—from the Peace of Westphalia to that of Prague—gone through such trying experiences of what is to be expected from the intervention of other powers that it should be cured once for all of all facile unsuspecting confidence on this subject. And then suppose the nation under consideration should not accept the judgment of the arbitrators as just, and should not submit to it, who shall compel it to do so? Does any one really believe that in this case the national alliance which appoints the arbitration—or in its place one of its members—would take up arms and engage in a dangerous war from pure enthusiasm for the ideas of justice and peace?

"History does not encourage such an idea. When, in 1870, France dragged us into war, and the whole world was unanimous in moral condemnation of this insolent breach of the peace, but not one hand was raised for our protection, if we had not in ourselves been strong enough to maintain our integrity, Europe would certainly have looked on at a fresh dismemberment of our fatherland with the same calm indifference with which it would have permitted the same thing to happen so many times during the last three centuries. After such experiences it would truly be unwarrantable frivolity on the part of German statesmen were they to look for the maintenance of peace for us from the justice and energy of a European national Areopagus instead of from our own strength and preparation for war."

WHAT MUST BE DONE IN ARMENIA?

MR. H. F. B. LYNCH, writing in the *Contemporary Review* for February on "The Armenian Question: Europe or Russia," expresses the strong preference for European as opposed to Russian intervention in the Armenian provinces.

He says: "In the first place, the use of force becomes a most remote contingency if the voice of Russia and the voices of other European powers sound in concert upon this question. Secondly, the plain object of European intervention is not territorial aggrandizement, but the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*. Nor again would it be necessary for any one power to intervene singly, and by so doing perhaps to raise the suspicions of the rest. In Armenia itself, if the Turkish authorities are by themselves incompetent to deal with the present aggravated situation, the difficulty might be met by the enrollment of a police force recruited from all European nations alike."

WHAT RUSSIAN INTERVENTION MEANS.

Failing European intervention by force, Russian intervention is inevitable, and Russian intervention has its consequences. Mr. Lynch says: "As a natural corollary Persia falls to Russia, and a Russian fleet rides in the Persian Gulf. Nor is the position less commanding if we turn our eyes toward the west. Erzeroum, the gate of Asia Minor, is situated at the head of that great natural passage which, branching off into numerous smaller bifurcations, leads westward to the Mediterranean Sea."

Sepoys for Armenia!

Of all the proposals that have been made in the serious magazines for the settlement of the Armenian question the most daring is that in *Blackwood*, which proposes that England should garrison Asia Minor with Sepoys drawn from her Indian army. The writer says: "The question whether Indian troops might not well take the place for a time of the savage hordes whose barbarities are disgracing Europe and the age, in reducing the disturbed Asiatic provinces to order, is a more delicate question, and yet it is one that well deserves to be considered, if the powers would only give Britain that credit for singleness of purpose which she is laboring so hard to deserve."

The Sultan's Greatest Danger.

Major Conder contributes to the *Scottish Review* for January a well-informed and rather discursive description of the state of Turkey. He points out that not Armenia alone, but all the Christian provinces of the Porte, hope to be liberated by European aid, while the disaffection of the Moslems of Syria, and still more of Arabia, forms a most serious danger to Turkish rule. Pending the European resolve to settle the Eastern question, the Turk sticks to his old policy of government by repression and extortion.

WILL THE TURKISH ARMY REVOLT?

"The danger of a revolt of the army is the greatest that lies before the Turk. As Moslems they can be relied on against Christians, but as human beings there must be a limit to their powers of enduring a condition in which they are not only deprived of pay, and unable to earn money for themselves, but even deprived of food and sometimes on the verge of starvation. A ruler who is unable to feed or to pay for the transport of his troops stands in great danger of a military revolt, especially among Syrian, Albanian and other regiments of non-Turks. The Turkish army has proved its fighting powers not long since, in spite of treachery and incompetence among some of its leaders, but while the greater part of the force must be kept locked up in Europe, on the northwest frontier of the empire, the presence of troops is urgently needed in Armenia and in Arabia, and the most pressing question is how they can be spared and how they can be sent to such remote districts.

IMMINENT INSURRECTION OF CHRISTIANS.

"Among the subject Christians the Armenians alone have so far found courage in despair, in their attempt to win freedom from an intolerable double tyranny—of Kurdish chiefs and Turkish pashas; but if success were in the end to crown their efforts the Armenians would not stand alone. The Christians of North Syria—Greek or Syrian in creed—have many grievances of their own. The more fortunate Maronites of the Lebanon province, who have a Christian police, and who are keen politicians, might become inoculated with the idea of independence. The flame of fanaticism once lit would not distinguish Greek and Armenian Christians. Any success against the Turks in Armenia would lead to insurrection in other provinces.

"THE REAL RULERS OF TURKEY."

"Amid so many dangers the danger of Moslem disaffection must seem greatest to a Moslem ruler, convinced that the European powers are most unwilling to proceed to extremities. The attention of Russia is turned to the far East, and no power but England is really earnest in the Armenian cause, this earnestness being confined perhaps mainly to religious circles and to Liberal politicians. The real rulers of Turkey are not those ministers who are moved as pawns in the game, but the secret Dervish orders on whom the Sultan relies. They form powerful organizations bitterly opposed to all Western ideas, and perfectly informed through their lower initiates of all that goes on in the various provinces of the Empire. The realities of government in Turkey are very different from its diplomatic exterior appearances; and the Khalif dominates the Sultan.

"THE HAPPIEST OUTCOME."

"It may be that the Turks will once more assert their old predominance over their subjects, since

their successor has not yet appeared. The Armenians are destined either to work out their own future or to perish in the attempt. It is practically impossible for Europe to interfere, unless Europe is ready to undertake the administration of new provinces in Asia. The subject populations are so much split up, and have so long been unaccustomed to rule themselves, that nothing but anarchy can be expected if the Turkish administration is overthrown. The happiest outcome that could be expected would be the creation of a new Christian province in North Syria or in Armenia, where the oppressed might find refuge, and learn by degrees to rule themselves, until fit for independent existence as a Christian state."

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL AT ATHENS.

THE recent generous concession of the Greek Government under which the American School of Classical Studies at Athens is to have the exclusive privilege of excavating on the site of ancient Corinth, lends special interest to the description of the school, by Annie S. Peck, in the *Lotos*.

As is well known, the school is sustained by the co-operation of the leading universities and colleges of the United States. At present the faculty consists of a director, Prof. Rufus B. Richardson, formerly of Dartmouth; Charles Waldstein, Ph.D., professor of fine arts in Cambridge University, England, and Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, professor of Greek in Cornell University. The director and the professor of art serve for terms of two years each; the professor of Greek for one year. The advantages of the school are offered gratuitously to graduates of the colleges which contribute to its support, and to other persons by permission of the managing committee or resident director.

"The number of those who avail themselves of these advantages is not large, averaging five or six annually, yet the attendance compares favorably with that at the similar schools of other nations, Great Britain, France and Germany. Now that two fellowships have been established, which annually confer upon their holders the sum of \$600 each, it is probable that the number will be slightly increased.

A SCHOOL SUI GENERIS.

"It must not be imagined that this school is similar to most others with which we are acquainted; that any definite routine of study is prescribed, or that there is a large number of electives offered from which the student is free to pick and choose. On the contrary, each person is supposed to carry on his own work independently, according to his own aims, purposes and previous knowledge, but under the advice and supervision of the director. In addition to this, however, advantages in the way of lectures and class work of certain kinds are provided. It may be a course of lectures on sculpture;

an hour each week devoted to the study of inscriptions; perhaps an hour or two spent in the reading, cursory or critical, of some Greek author; sometimes meetings in the museums where a special object or set of objects is the subject of a monograph by one of the professors or students. Lectures on Epigraphy by Dr. Wilhelm, Director of the Austrian Archaeological Station, a course on Vases by Dr. Gardner of the British School, and a peripatetic course on the Monuments and Topography of Athens by Dr. Dörpfeld of the German School, were among the privileges of the students last year. Still more enjoyable are the delightful excursions which are frequently taken in company with the director."

Such places as Eleusis, the seat of the Eleusinian mysteries, and the battlefields of Salamis and Marathon are visited during the fall and winter, and in the spring Dr. Dörpfeld, the highest living authority on classical architecture, conducts a tour in the Peloponnesus.

"What a rich treat to visit under his guidance the palace and tombs at Mykenæ, the palace of Tiryns, the theatre at Megalapolis, and Olympia, the great storehouse of antiquities, the temples, treasuries, stoas, gymnasium, bouleuterion, etc., still existing in some measure upon their old foundations."

"In addition to this attractive programme there are in these days also excavations where the students may get some practical knowledge of how such things are conducted, and, under the supervision of Dr. Waldstein or Dr. Richardson, perhaps superintend operations for a few days or weeks. Then, too, one must learn to speak modern Greek, if he has not already done so, and that is no small task, since the modern pronunciation is so different from what we have learned as the ancient that at first we fail, in some cases, to recognize the most familiar words."

EXCAVATIONS MADE BY THE SCHOOL.

"But enough of the joys and employments of individual students! The achievements of the school as a whole may be considered of greater importance. In addition to the knowledge and culture gained by each individual there are certain tangible results of great interest and value. Several volumes of valuable papers have been published containing monographs on various Greek sites or ancient structures, reports of journeys in Asia Minor, with valuable inscriptions, and more lately accounts of excavations carried on by the school. The annual reports of the managing committee give an interesting summary of the work yearly accomplished, while articles from time to time appear in the *American Journal of Archaeology* which give detailed accounts of work in progress or completed.

"The first effort made by the school in the line of excavations was in the spring of 1886. An American gentleman had contributed several hundred dollars for that purpose, and great interest in the subject was there excited. At that time the ques-

tion of the construction of the ancient Greek theatre was receiving considerable attention, and it was deemed desirable, if possible, to throw some light upon Professor Dörpfeld's theory that in the classical period there was a real stage for the actors. The uncertainty in regard to this subject arises to some extent from the fact that most of the theatres were reconstructed in the Roman days. It was, however, thought that in a rural district like Thoukos, the theatre might have escaped transformation, so this spot in the neighborhood of Laurion was selected for investigation."

As the evidence reached at Thoukos was not conclusive on this point, excavations were subsequently made at Sikyon and at Eretria, and as a result our knowledge of the construction of Greek theatres was considerably advanced. The view of Dörpfeld seemed to receive confirmation.

IMPORTANT WORK IN ATHENS.

The most important work of the American School has been in the Heræon of Argos. "The discoveries which have been made here are of the first importance, ranking second to none in the last decade save those on the Acropolis at Athens. This sanctuary was most highly venerated from the earliest period of history. The goddess Hera was to Argolis what Athena was to Attica, but her chief sanctuary, instead of being in any city, stood apart, easy of access to the dwellers in Mykenæ, Tiryns and Argos, who alike venerated her as their goddess mother. This hieron or sanctuary stands a little south of Mykenæ on the lower slope of mountains which form the eastern boundary of the Argolic plain, overlooking this fertile valley and in the distance the blue waters of the gulf of Nauplia. Here in the days of Achæan glory the Homeric chieftains assembled to swear allegiance to Agamemnon, king of men, before their departure for Troy. Here still exist the ruins of that old Achæan temple, side by side with those of the temples erected in the fifth century, B. C., after the other had been destroyed by fire. Within the last four years the entire inclosure has been carefully excavated, and a number of other buildings have been found. Of the later temple built by Eupolemus architectural fragments of all sorts remain so that a complete reconstruction of the same (on paper) is possible. In elegance it is surpassed only by the Erechtheion at Athens. Many fragments of the temple sculptures have also been brought to light, which are of the highest value since they bear the same relationship to the great Argive sculptor Polykleitos that the sculptures of the Parthenon do to Phidias. Among the discoveries of the first season was the beautiful Hera head, fortunately almost intact, though one side is so corroded from lying long in the moist earth that its exquisite finish is marred. But the left side of the face preserves most of its original beauty, and being the first female head discovered of the best period of Greek art it has an exceeding value. Its simple and

almost girlish beauty is not what we generally associate with the goddess Hera, though the type of the Farnese Hera is somewhat similar. Bushels of smaller objects have been found, for the most part belonging to a much earlier period, terra cotta idols, bronze statuettes, bronze, lead and silver rings, cups, pins, seals, rosettes, gold and silver ornaments, porcelain beads, terra cotta plaques; a vast treasure of the primitive or at least the pre-archaic period of art.

"A brief account of the first season's labor was published a few months after its completion by Dr. Waldstein, who has had the entire charge of these excavations at the Heræon. Since that time the work has been resumed for a few weeks each spring with a force of two hundred men or more, until the inclosure was completely excavated in 1895."

"This important work in Argos, which by Mr. Habbadias and others has been called a 'model excavation,' will throw much light on the history of classical and primitive art. Though our school is young we may yet congratulate ourselves that it has gained a creditable standing and has made achievements which are of value to the world and confer distinction upon the entire country."

THE PRINCIPLES OF AN IDEAL REPUBLIC.

THE March *Cosmopolitan* contains the fourth chapter of the "Brief History of an Ideal Republic," which comes from a traveler, Sir Robert Harton, who has found this delectable community in the heart of Africa. The account of the evils which came in Virland before the grand reform are continued by the governor in his recital to the traveler. After a brief discussion of these social and economic misfortunes, the narrative is terminated for the present with a note from the editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, which announces that "Sir Robert" has not been heard from for four months, to the great anxiety of his friends.

The *Cosmopolitan* gives us the benefit of the principles upon which Virland founded its model state, and Mr. Walker announces that he is going to submit these to the most distinguished men of this land with a request for their honest judgment on them, and their applicability to the reform of our own social and economic systems. They read as follows:

"The legislation for the state of Delmar will be modeled with a view to insuring the following results:

"First. To keep every citizen employed for at least six hours each day—this provision being intended to embrace all classes.

"Second. To do away with useless employments; that is, those which do not add to the real wealth of the state.

"Third. To remove temptations to the acquisition of unnecessary riches. This involves the prevention of unusual opportunities for control of exchanges, of transportation, of sources of mineral supply, and

other ways in which undue, unfair, extraordinary or excessive profits may be grasped. Having prevented these, it follows that the principal sources whence spring the corruption of legislation would be done away with, it no longer being to the interest of any man to control votes or create a false public sentiment."

IS THE HUMAN RACE DETERIORATING?

THE eminent statistician, Michael G. Mulhall, F.S.S., discusses in the *North American Review* the question, "Is the Human Race Deteriorating?" At the close of the eighteenth century Malthus alarmed Europe by his theory that population increased too fast for the public welfare. This view was successfully impugned by Senior, who showed that means of subsistence have a tendency to increase faster than population, and the experience of the nineteenth century would seem to bear out Professor Senior's dogma. Similarly an impression is gaining ground that the nations of the world are undergoing serious changes as regards vital statistics; that their rates of increase are declining, and that in the course of a year these nations will come to a standstill, the birth rate and death rate becoming equal.

The statistics which Mr. Mulhall presents show that this impression is not well founded. While admitting that the main fact relied upon by the alarmists, namely, that the birth rate of many of the leading nations for the ten years ending 1892 shows a marked decline, he shows that they are wrong in the inference which they draw from this fact. Had they taken the trouble, he says, to compare birth and death rates they would have found that the natural increase, that is, the surplus of births over deaths, has been much greater among these nations during the last ten years than at any previous period of which we have statistical returns. In other words, the death rates have declined more than birth rates. He goes on to say that paradoxical as it may seem, a falling birth rate often indicates a rising increase of population, emphasizing this statement by a comparison of the rates of nine European nations for the decade 1883-92 with those of 1861-80.

	1861-80.			1883-92.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Increase.	Births.	Deaths.	Increase.
England.....	35.1	22.0	13.1	31.9	19.2	12.7
France.....	25.8	24.0	1.8	23.3	22.2	1.1
Prussia.....	39.1	27.1	12.0	37.4	24.4	13.0
Scandinavia.....	31.3	19.0	12.3	29.9	17.3	12.6
Austria.....	39.0	30.8	8.2	37.7	29.0	8.7
Hungary.....	42.6	39.4	3.2	43.6	32.5	11.1
Italy.....	37.2	29.9	7.3	37.8	27.2	10.6
Holland.....	36.3	24.6	11.7	33.7	20.9	12.8
Belgium.....	32.0	22.7	9.3	29.9	20.9	9.0
Average....	35.4	26.6	8.8	33.9	23.7	10.2

This table shows that the mean annual rate of births over deaths rose from 8.8 in the period 1861 90 to 10.2 in the decade 1883-92; that is to say, from

8,800 to 10,200 per million of population. In other words, the natural increase of Europe proceeds now at 16 per cent. greater speed than in the period 1861-80. This evident fact disposes of all the assertions and theories connected with the supposed deterioration of the human race.

Mr. Mulhall gives other tables, setting down the facts elucidated from them as follows: 1. The birth rates of seven principal European nations have declined notably since 1880. 2. The decline in death rates has been still greater, and the surplus of births over deaths is not falling, but rising. 3. Some nations with a low birth rate have a greater natural increase than others with the highest birth rate. 4. Marriage rates have declined since 1880, but the number of children to a marriage has increased in every country except Belgium. 5. The natural increase of population has proceeded with greater rapidity since 1880 than before.

Mr. Mulhall thinks there is no reason to anticipate any inconvenience from this increased rapidity of growth. Under ordinary circumstances an increase of population means an increase of wealth and prosperity.

As regards the United States, Mr. Mulhall gives a table to show that the rate of increase of population has been steadily declining. This decline can only be explained in one of three ways: First, a falling off in the number of immigrants as compared with population; secondly, a diminution of natural increase; thirdly, an outflow of population to Europe or elsewhere. Comparing the ratio of foreigners to population, he finds that so far from any falling off or outflow of returning emigrants, the foreign population in 1890 stood at 15 per cent. of the total, having never before reached so high a proportion. Turning to the question of natural increase, that is, the rise in the American-born population from one census to the next, he finds that excepting the decade 1861-70, in which occurred the war for the Union, the annual rate of increase of American-born population was about $28\frac{1}{2}$ per thousand, and that in the final decade 1881-90 it fell to $17\frac{1}{2}$. Since there are no statistics of births and deaths for the United States, it is not easy to ascertain the cause for this decline. Mr. Mulhall gives figures to show that the overcrowding of population in cities is unfavorable to children, but does not hold this evidence conclusive, since European nations have had in like manner a rapid growth of urban population, and their rate of increase is nevertheless ascending. Moreover, notwithstanding the decline, the ratio of children in the United States is higher than in European countries.

Mr. Mulhall concludes by making a forecast of the population of the United States for the census year 1910 compared with 1880-90.

	1880.	1890.	1900.	1910.
White Americans.....	36,829,000	45,902,000	56,020,000	68,400,000
Colored population..	6,647,000	7,470,000	8,390,000	9,400,000
Foreigners.....	6,680,000	9,250,000	10,720,000	12,200,000
Totals.....	50,156,000	62,622,000	75,100,000	90,000,000

"The area of the United States, excluding Alaska, is just 3,000,000 square miles; the average density of the New England states is 71 inhabitants to the square mile, so that it may be said that the Union could easily support 210,000,000 souls, or three times its present population.

"Meantime other vast fields are opening to invite immigrants. Canada, Brazil, Spanish America and Australia are each of them larger than the United States. Each of them could find room for 200,000,000 settlers, which shows that there is no motive to fear that the world will be overcrowded for many centuries to come."

SIXTY YEARS OF PROGRESS.

A Glowing Review of Victoria's Reign.

BY next autumn, if all goes well, Queen Victoria will have reigned longer than any previous British monarch. The year which is to be thus honored is opened in the *Edinburgh Review* with an article on the reign of the queen. It is a brilliant retrospect, fitted to awaken a deep imperial patriotism and to confirm a passionate faith in progress.

HOW THE EMPIRE HAS GROWN.

The population and area of the British Empire have immensely extended. "There are seventy-five people living in these islands now for every fifty who were alive when the queen came to the throne;" 275,000 square miles have been added—a territory larger than Austria—in India; 80,000 square miles—a space as vast as Great Britain—in the rest of Asia; 200,000 square miles—a region as large as Germany—in South Africa, and in East Africa 1,000,000 square miles—or about half the extent of European Russia. British possessions in North America and in Australasia cover one-ninth of the earth's dry land. Canada has been politically reorganized and translated from rebellion to distinguished loyalty. Constitutional self-government has been given to Australasia, which may count on an expansion in the next century similar to that of the United States in this. The British Empire now embraces an area of 8,500,000 square miles, or, if the subordinate Indian States and the possessions of the African companies be included, of 10,000,000 square miles. It contains a population of some 350,000,000 people. Nearly one person out of every four on the earth owes allegiance, directly or indirectly, to the queen. . . . Its area is larger than that of Russia. . . . It is very doubtful whether China, populous as she is, supports so many people as the British Empire."

THE REIGN OF STEAM AND ELECTRICITY.

"When the queen was born it was literally true that man could not travel faster than the Pharaohs." The first of the great trunk lines—that between London and Birmingham—was not opened till 1838. A third-class railway ride in 1844 from London to Exeter took sixteen hours and a half. In 1842 there

were only 18,000,000 passengers. Now there are 900,000,000, eight out of nine of whom are third-class. The mileage of railways is now 20,000, and their capital has sprung from \$275,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000. At the queen's accession steam navigation of the Red Sea and of the Atlantic was "proved" to be impossible. In 1838 the *Sirius* and the *Great Western* crossed the Atlantic. The *Sirius*, of 700 tons and 320 horse-power, took eighteen days from Cork to New York. The *Campania*, of 12,000 tons and 30,000 horse-power, does it now in a little over five.

The commercial navy of the empire totaled in 1840 23,000 vessels, almost all of wood, and 2,800,000 tons, including 770 steam vessels, of 87,000 tons; but in 1894 numbers 21,000 vessels, most all of iron and steel, and nearly 9,000,000 tons, of which 6,000,000 tons go by steam. Electric telegraph had not been developed when the queen came to the throne. The first year of her reign was the first of the electric telegraphy. The Channel cable was only laid in 1851, the Atlantic cable in 1866. Since 1870, when the telegraphs were taken over by the British Government, the number of inland messages has risen from 10,000,000 to more than 70,000,000 a year. Then it was one wire, one message, at eighty words a minute. Now six messages can travel by one wire at a speed of 600 words a minute. And the telephone has come in to relieve the telegraph. Postage in 1837 cost fourpence a letter from London to Windsor, to Edinburgh thirteen pence; and only 100,000,000 letters and 70,000,000 newspapers were sent in the year in the United Kingdom. Now 8,000,000,000 postal missives are sent yearly, of which 1,800,000,000 are letters.

Exports and imports combined amounted in 1837 to about \$700,000,000; in 1894 to more than \$3,400,000,000. Then 1,200 articles were subject to customs duty; now less than one dozen.

ARE THE PEOPLE BETTER OFF?

But "are the people better off than they were in 1837?" In 1842 every cent of the income tax raised, exclusive of Ireland, \$3,500,000,000; now it brings in (inclusive of Ireland) \$11,250,000. Probate duty was paid on \$250,000,000 in 1838; in 1894 on \$820,000,000. While the population has increased by 50 per cent., the wealth of the country has trebled. Agriculture has not advanced like other industries; but land in Great Britain assessed under Schedule B stood at \$230,000,000 a year in 1842, and in 1894 was not less, but slightly more.

Paupers in England and Wales numbered, in 1839, 1,137,000, and in 1842 1,429,000, but now only 800,000; with a population nearly doubled there are only two paupers for every three at the queen's accession.

The poor lived in cellars and had none of the modern means of access to the country. The few parks were closed to them. "A man in laborer's clothes was not allowed to enter St. James's Park." "One house in every ten in Glasgow in 1838 was a spirit shop." No wonder that in 1837 committals

in England and Wales numbered 23,600; in 1893 there were 12,300.

The convict population in 1833 was 50,000; by 1893 it had fallen to 4,345 prisoners and perhaps 2,000 ticket-of-leave men. In 1837 there was no effective police force anywhere in Great Britain save in London.

Then the lower orders were seething with discontent, breaking out into riots and Chartism. But now "universal content has succeeded universal agitation." Wages are higher. The necessities and luxuries of the poor are cheaper. Legislation has regulated conditions of labor and has compelled sanitation; and the free library is coming to be almost universal.

The first annual grant made by the State for education dates from 1839. Then the grant was \$150,000; now it is \$45,000,000. "In 1850 one child out of every 89 people was at school, but one person out of every 20 was a pauper and one out of every 700 was a criminal. In 1890 one child out of every eight was at school, but only one person out of every 36 was a pauper and only one person out of every 2,400 was committed for trial. Social difficulties are grave, but decreasing. When the queen came to the throne economic opinion recognized but one god—self-interest, and Adam Smith as his prophet. Now the prevailing tendency has registered itself in the word "altruism."

IS IT A REIGN OF MEDIOCRITY?

It may be objected that life is being reduced to a dead level of mediocrity. But genius has hitherto often begun low down in the scale, and the greater advantages now within reach of the poor will only facilitate the rise of genius. And is the nation ceasing to produce great men? The only sure test—that of survival—cannot be applied to contemporaries. And great men are always rare. In architecture we have produced Houses of Parliament, the Thames embankment, and most of the bridges over the Thames. And would the fifty best works of Victorian art compare unfavorably with the masterpieces of previous ages? In literature Macaulay, Hallam, Grote and Froude redeem history, as Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot and Dickens redeem fiction, and Wordsworth and Tennyson poetry from the charge of mediocrity.

"An age which has done more to dominate nature and to explain nature than all the preceding centuries cannot rightly be charged with inferiority of intellect." The right of inquiry has been vindicated. Yet the progress of free thought "has not been followed by any decline in religious fervor." "More money has been raised for church building, church extension, church endowment and missionary effort, both at home and abroad, than at any previous period of our history."

The reviewer concludes, Pearson and Nordau notwithstanding, that the history of the last sixty years is a history of progress, not of decline, and there is no proof that the progress has suffered check.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S EARLY RECOLLECTIONS
OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

IN the *Forum*, Sir Edwin Arnold, writing on "Victoria, Queen and Empress," tell of one of his earliest and most distinct boyish recollections of the ruling Sovereign of England. It was of "the proclamation of Her Gracious Majesty as Queen Victoria." He says: "I was a child about four or five years old, and was being led by my nurse through the streets of a provincial town where we lived, when suddenly a troop of yeomenry cavalry, in what seemed to my young eyes most gorgeous and dazzling military array, came loudly and grandly riding along the causeway. At the corner of the road they halted; the trumpeters blew a martial fanfare; the officers drew their swords, which shone gallant and bright in the sun of that glad day of June; and next, some imposing personage in the calvacade—an elderly officer—recited from a paper certain sonorous words, of which I then understood but few, although I know now that what the silver headed colonel said was approximately this:

"Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord, King William the Fourth, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria, it is therefore here published and proclaimed that the high and mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria is now, by the death of the late Sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege, lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. To whom let all therefore acknowledge faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by Whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Princess Victoria with long and happy years to reign over us. God save the Queen!"

Such were the historical sentences only a portion of which found their way to my childish mind that June morning in the year 1837, mightily emphasized to the small boy's wandering thoughts by the echo of big guns fired from the ships and forts on the river. Of the famous doings in London on that great occasion little or no echo reached our quiet town at the time. I did not know—and probably could not have understood—how the young Queen came out into the balcony from the window of the Presence Chamber at St. James's Palace, between Lords Melbourne and Lansdowne, and was hailed with thunderous cheers by vast crowds of her people; and how she was observed to shed tender and wistful tears at the moment of that great spectacle. When she retired to her mother's apartment, being proclaimed Sovereign, she held that conversation and made that request of which the world afterward heard with so much sympathy.

"I can scarcely believe, mamma, that I am really Queen of England. Can it indeed be so?"

"You are really Queen, my child," replied the Duchess of Kent; 'listen how your subjects still

cheer your name in the streets and cry to God to bless you.'

"In time," said Her Majesty, 'I shall perhaps become accustomed to this too great and splendid state. But, since I am Sovereign, let me as your Queen have to day my first wish—let me be quite alone, dear mother for a long time.' And that day Victoria passed the first hours of her reign on her knees, praying to Heaven for herself and her people, with supplications innocent and noble, which have surely been heard."

WHAT UNIONISTS MUST DO FOR IRELAND.

"ENGLAND'S Opportunity in Ireland" is the title given by the *Quarterly Review* to its most important paper. The author quotes Mr. Gerald Balfour's promise of a just and generous policy to Ireland in promoting industrial and material development and emphasizes the moral responsibility of the predominant partner for the condition of the lesser isle. He ridicules the prospect of Ireland's conversion to Unionism within half a dozen years, but points out that the decisive direction given to Irish history by Strafford, Cromwell and William III. was in each case the work of a period shorter than the legal life of Parliament. He does not anticipate an era of turbulence in Ireland. "The Irish genius for politics is unequal, as a rule, to more than one agitation in a generation." Peace is probable and prosperity is reviving. There is a chance for initiating sound projects of social amelioration.

Parliament will have to deal next session with both land and education questions. But "as regards the Land bill, no great difficulty should be found in arranging for such a modification of Mr. Morley's measure of 1895 as will satisfy the fair claims of the tenants and the justice of the case.

AGRICULTURE AND ITS ACCESSORIES.

The problem before the Government is to make Irish agriculture more profitable, and to develop its subsidiary and cognate industries. The success of the Irish Industries Association and of the Congested Districts Board is taken as a good augury. The association, formed in 1892, has saved the lace-making industry from ruin by opening centres of instruction and supplying suitable designs, and providing a new market. It has similarly and successfully helped on the hand-weaving industry of Donegal and Mayo. It has shown the value and the need of industrial education. The national schools turn out clerks and politicians, instead of artisans and agriculturists. Only criminal and pauper children have been technically instructed. The Government must set as much store by industrial education as by purely literary instruction. The Irish Agricultural Organization Society has united men of opposite creeds and politics and has succeeded in promoting co-operation in farming industries.

May it ripen into a permanent and national Chamber of Agriculture !

WANTED, A BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The departments of state involved in a fostering agricultural policy are too many and various for the work. "The creation of a Board of Agriculture, or, as we should prefer to call it, a Board of Agriculture and Industry, supported as it is by a consensus of opinion, both practical and political, and indorsed by every section of the Irish press, is, however, still more desirable for the help which an efficient department could give to the policy of fostering the industries allied to farming. What is really required is that the whole of rural Ireland should receive such sympathetic and intelligent supervision as the Congested Districts Board affords to the backward districts of the West."

RAILWAYS AND REAFFORESTATION.

The proposals of the Allport Commission for the amalgamation of existing railway companies and their control by a railway commission ought to be given legislative effect. Railways which will not pay commercially should be laid down by the Government where districts could be eventually the better developed. The destruction of Irish forests waits to be remedied. "There is no doubt that of the five million acres of waste land in Ireland, at least half might be usefully planted" with trees. It would improve the climate and, as in Scotland, make the scenery more attractive to tourists.

A LARGE ORDER.

To recapitulate: "A summary of our suggestions embraces the creation of a Board of Agriculture and Industry, armed with the powers and charged with the duties now distributed among a number of departments; an extension of the powers and resources of the Congested Districts Board, which might be affiliated to the new department; the provision of an effective system of industrial education; the encouragement of extensive forestry operations in the barren waste lands of the West; the further development of light railways, and the reorganization through state intervention of the Irish railway system; and such an arrangement of the respective duties of the Viceroyalty and the Chief Secretaryship as will make it possible that the functions of the Viceroy should be undertaken by a member of the royal family. With some of these questions it is certain that the Government will attempt to deal; and it is earnestly hoped that Parliament and the nation will treat the proposals of ministers in no niggard or pedantic spirit."

THE THIN END OF A LARGER ORDER.

The *Review* is careful to say it has eschewed all contentious topics, and adds significantly:

"We have omitted the subject of private bill legislation, as possibly trenching in some aspects on the Home Rule controversy; though we are inclined to hold that both in Scotland and Ireland enterprise

is often hampered by the prohibitive cost of promoting bills at Westminster, and that a reform of the system under which matters manifestly of purely local concern are referred to London should not long be delayed."

IRRIGATION IN THE ARID LANDS.

A PAPER in the *March Century*, by Mr. W. E. Smythe, entitled "Ways and Means in Arid America," describes, among other phases of that much discussed question of irrigation, the small individual pumping plants which are made possible in the plains of Kansas where constant winds keep the mills in active operation and the reservoirs always full of water. These turbines are located on the highest points of each farm. They constantly turn the water into the reservoirs, which is kept and drawn off as irrigation purposes require. This plan precludes entangling alliances with companies or co-operative associations and allows each farmer to absolutely control his own water supply. The initial cost of a plant, exclusive of the labor of constructing the reservoirs and ditches, is \$200, and a plant is sufficient to furnish water for ten acres; in other words, "the farmer pays \$20 an acre for a perpetual guaranty of sufficient rain to produce good crops, with an annual cost of \$2 for maintaining the system."

This plan has given rise to a great number of small five, ten, and twenty acre farms in Kansas, where of necessity intensive methods of cultivation have come into play, and the farming is more closely analogous to European agriculture than in any other region in the United States.

At present this system of farming obtains only in the river bottoms of Kansas, but it is thought the methods can be carried to the uplands as well, and also to the lands of Dakota and Nebraska. The prospects of thousands of settlers depend upon this question, and, as Mr. Smythe says, "their interest is shared by thousands of investors in Eastern States and foreign countries, who own mortgage debentures issued upon these dry farms. The aggregate sum of these mortgages is tens of millions of dollars. In 1890 only fifteen hundred farms were irrigated in this district, but the results of the movement have been chiefly developed during the last five years. The next national census will reveal an enormous increase of the industry on the plains."

THE HIGHEST FORM OF IRRIGATION.

These individual plants are not only limited at present by geological peculiarities, but in no case are they the most economical method of distributing water. In Southern California, where the climate is so ideal and water so scarce, the need for making the precious fluid go the longest way reaches its height. The water is sought for in mountain tunnels and in the beds of streams, and to obviate seepage the steep and narrow ditches are cemented on the bottom, and even steel pipes and wooden

fumes are employed. The soil receives its necessary drink from small furrows run between the trees or rows of vegetables, the ground first having been evenly graded on the face of each slope. The idea is to saturate the ground uniformly in each direction so as to reach the roots of each tree or plant. "The stream is small and creeps slowly down the furrow to the end of the orchard, where any surplus is absorbed by a strip of alfalfa, which acts like a sponge."

THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF IRRIGATION.

Mr. Smythe points out that the irrigating methods of farming naturally tend to lead agriculturists into association, and that in each important instance where methods of irrigation have been brought into the arid lands this tendency has materialized in a very marked fashion. The smaller farms, the closer proximity of houses, the greater unity of interests, and the better opportunity to realize the advantages accruing from the union of capital made such colonies as Riverside and Anaheim not only possible, but inevitable. As to the actual accomplishments of irrigating methods, Mr. Smythe reminds us that very little can be conveyed by stating the mere number of millions of acres now under irrigated cultivation in the West. But as far as statistics go we learn that even in 1890 not far from a quarter of a million of people were getting their living directly from irrigated land, while the total population of the region was between four and five millions. The writer goes on to describe in detail the regeneration of such deserts as the Pecos Valley in the extreme southeastern quarter of New Mexico, where the parched soil has given place to beautiful healthful fields, orchards and gardens; and Nevada, where the vast reaches of alkaline dust have been superseded by fountains, green fields, tall trees, and blooming flowers; the San Joaquin Valley, where great private estates, one of which amounted to 400,000 acres, have been divided into numberless small farms, watered from the winter snowfall in the Sierras.

THE SOCIAL ASPECTS OF IRRIGATION.

Mr. Smythe's imagination goes much further than the mere material rewards which he believes the principle of irrigation has for wage earners. He says: "The essence of the industrial life of arid America is its democracy. It is founded upon the economic independence of the family unit. It reverses the percentages of landownership and tenantry which prevail among the industrial workers of great cities and factory towns. Within its own territory at least it tends largely to abolish the wage-earning system and to develop a great class of people who work directly for themselves. This body of self-employers receive all the fruit of their labor. They take it from the soil and consume it upon their tables, or receive it in payment for surplus products, or it is deposited to their credit in the enhanced value accruing to their property—a bank that never breaks.

"As this class rises in numerical importance with the inevitable expansion of the national population, it will project new and potent influences into American politics, industry, and society. The tendency of these influences is already clearly apparent. They contend for a higher standard of living for average people. They seek it in a more general landownership, in the industrial independence of communities, in commercial association, in social brotherhood."

THE FRENCH ROADMAKERS.

"IN France you are always on the highway; there seem to be no byways," says Mrs. Mary Hartwell Catherwood in the *March Atlantic*. Her subject is "French Roads," and she manages to get in a good deal of enthusiasm in the course of her pleasant travel sketch, for the superior highways of Europe. These ubiquitous highways were the creation of Napoleon, who wanted good footway for his marching troops. Before him France was as muddy as New Jersey or Virginia, and might well have had for its capital a city whose name being translated was "mud town."

THREE KINDS OF HIGHWAYS.

"Though all roads look alike in France, there are three kinds, national, departmental, and communal. The national road is made by government, and the departmental by departments, while two or three villages which form a commune or canton unite to maintain the various cross-tracks which intersect them. Taxes are distributed for this purpose. We are never entirely happy. France has perhaps the best roads in the world, but she grumbles at the burden of their support."

"No trifling sum can be required to keep toll-free streets, macadamized and almost dustless, so graded and smoothed that one horse can draw a mountainous van along their surface, and to maintain them to the remotest edges of the provinces. Across the Beauce, that vast green prairie, the perfect road-ribbons stretch at intervals. Everywhere a constant patrol is kept over the public work. You can trace a distant road by its double line of poplars, standing like slim plumes. Thought is taken for the irrigation of the trees, also, in a land where drought is almost unknown. A small channel, paved with stones, conducts the rainfall to a depressed basin left around the roots of each tree.

"By graded I do not mean monotonously level roads. They wind up hill and down valley, but the bed is generally lifted some feet above the country surface. Red soil or clay whiteness of the north or the south is cloven by an omnipresent causeway of powdered flint. At intervals of a few kilometers along the way small stone tool-houses are set. And oblong piles of beaten stone, familiar to an American eye, are supplemented by a stranger sight, another proof of the thrift of France; cords of black blocks, pressed from coal waste, stand ready to feed the steam roller."

HIGHROADS BEFORE RAILWAYS.

"Whenever there is a junction of railway and French road it is the people's thoroughfare which has the right of way. Trains pass through culverts beneath the undisturbed rider, or wheelman, or walker. Or, if there is a surface crossing, gates are shut and locked on each side of the dangerous track five minutes before the passing of a train, and opened directly after. Some steady old peasant is usually the gatekeeper, and he is an autocrat when he has once barred the thoroughfare; no bribe will induce him to let you run any risk upon it. Americans, used to skipping across surface rails, with their lives, so to speak, in their teeth, are touched by all these precautions taken to save human slaughter.

"The sides of a French road are kept shaven green and smooth like a lawn, except on rugged ridges like that of Fontainebleau, where one can wade from the beaten track knee-deep in fern and heather. There the natural glory of elm and oak arches is seen, making arcade beyond arcade for the traveler.

"Loches upon its height has steep streets; but so smoothly are they perfected that cochers drive over them horses attached to heavy cabs by nothing but yokes and rope traces. Even the streets of Greux and Domremy are swept like a floor. When an American sees in remote corners of the French republic these thoroughfares, cleared of litter, tended by laborers, fringed with plumed tree-tips, drained to irrigate the greenery alongside, and remembers the bottomless ways through which his countrymen flounder of an open winter or wet summer, the annual disfigurement with scrapers by which rural people work out their poll-tax, and the indifference of a rich nation to its bestial mire, he is filled with wrath and envy, and taxes become no consideration at all."

THE VALUE OF FRANCE'S ROADS.

Our statisticians, who calculate how much the farmers of a state would save if they had decent roads to haul over, will do well to reinforce their threatened figures with notes from the actual state of affairs in so handsomely a roaded country as France. Mrs. Catherwood concluding:

"The value of France's great system of macadamized streets can hardly be estimated. Wherever Roman roads could be incorporated into the modern it has been done. It is probable, taxes or no taxes, that the nation would part with many another precious thing before it would let these highways fall to decay.

"I once saw an English laborer, between Leamington and Stratford-on-Avon, sweeping the road with a besom, until no dust was left to be moistened by rainfall; and I thought of ankle-deep winter slush on Broadway, of snow which accumulates so quickly in Boston's narrow streets, and the broad muddy crossings of Chicago. The people of the Old

World have not long been perfectly served by these arteries of travel. Last century saw England a quagmire in many places. The early part of this century found matters no better. Of all civilized countries, the United States continues to maintain the most savage highways.

"Orleans, after a rainfall, is as clean as a fresh-washed dish, and you will scarcely stain a sandal in the crooked streets of Tours. The cleaning and flushing of Paris have been noticed by every traveler. It cost the Old World many plagues to learn the lesson of good national housekeeping; but no scrap of paper, or heap of dust, or litter of animal refuse is now left unnoticed on its tracks."

ELECTRIC RAILWAY PROGRESS IN 1895.

A REVIEW of the progress made in the electric railway field during 1895 is presented in the *Street Railway Review* of Chicago.

"Probably the most notable feature has been the use of electricity for heavier traffic than ever before and the invasion of a field heretofore occupied almost entirely by steam. The most notable instance of this is the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago, with which our readers ought by this time to be tolerably familiar. The road was started in May and has been in very successful operation ever since, taking care of a very heavy traffic with practically no interruptions. The exact saving over steam service has not been made public, but it is very considerable and the absence of locomotives has unquestionably attracted much summer traffic that would not otherwise have come. The Lake Street Elevated Railroad of this city is also changing its motive power to electricity.

"Another important invasion of the steam locomotive was that on the Nantasket Beach branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, near Boston. As indicating a probable line of future development this little road is of great interest. There are a number of places on nearly every great steam railroad system where it is desirable to haul a large number of short passenger trains at brief intervals. Now numerous short trains at short intervals can be taken care of by electricity with much greater economy than with steam. The greatest economy with steam demands that traffic be bunched in a few long trains. This latter kind of service is not suitable for suburban business, so that steam roads not adopting electric traction for suburban trains will be forced to drive away suburban patronage by infrequent service, or maintain a frequent service at a poor economical advantage. Electricity on the Nantasket Beach road was installed as an experiment by the great company owning it, and the result has been all that was anticipated. Traffic has increased greatly and other portions of the system will be electrically equipped in the near future for handling suburban traffic."

"Another piece of work that is of interest, al-

though it represents more what can be accomplished in a few isolated cases rather than the beginning of any great revolution in railway practice, is that in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad tunnel at Baltimore. The novel features of this installation are the use of very heavy electric locomotives and special overhead work suited to the conducting of the tremendous volume of current necessary to operate such machines. The tests there have demonstrated that whatever may be the financial obstacles in the way of electricity on steam trunk lines, there are no electrical or mechanical difficulties of any account.

LONG DISTANCE TRANSMISSION OF POWER.

"The next advance of general importance in electric railway work this year was the increase in the number of plants transmitting power long distances for railway purposes. At Sacramento, Cal., and Portland, Ore., power has been transmitted at high pressure (twenty miles in the case of Sacramento and fourteen miles in the case of Portland) from water power. Another long distance transmission of still greater importance is that at Lowell, Mass., where the Lowell & Suburban Street Railway transmits power fifteen miles at 5,000 volts from its central steam plant to a sub-station. This is the first case in the world of a transmission of this kind from an electric railway steam plant."

"Several long interurban roads with heavy road-bed and rolling stock have been built, among which are the Niagara Falls & Buffalo Electric Railway, the Waukesha Beach Electric Railway and the Niagara Falls and Lewiston Railway. These are all built for speeds of thirty to forty miles per hour.

"Most gratifying progress has been made with the problem of electric street car brakes. Air brakes have been greatly improved and are doing good service; several good forms of friction brakes have been put on the market. The General Electric Company has vigorously taken up the matter of electric brakes and with its present prestige and commercial position will probably do considerable along this line that the companies heretofore interested in such devices could not. Modifications of the common hand brake have been put forward also which add greatly to its efficiency."

"The mail cars run on prominent lines in several of the largest cities have all proved highly satisfactory to the department, and the coming year will witness a large expansion of this service."

In the *Yale Review* Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey contributes an important paper to this number on "An Inter-oceanic Canal, from the Standpoint of Self-Interest," in which he vigorously opposes any attempt at national control of the Nicaragua enterprise. In the policy of "hands-off," in Professor Woolsey's view, we shall enjoy "peace with honor," and a growing trade, while the military and naval establishments of to-day will be sufficient and the general protection and guarantee of the canal will be afforded commerce.

REBUILDING THE LONDON SLUMS.

IN the March *Century* Mr. Edward Marshall, who is the Secretary of the New York Tenement Commission, gives an extremely valuable and suggestive account of what London has just been doing to utterly eradicate and replace the worst slum centres of her three poorest parishes—Whitechapel, Bethnal Green and Shoreditch. These grisly districts have each their own peculiarities. Whitechapel is celebrated on every continent as the scene of mysterious and frightful crimes, Shoreditch is the nursery of prize-fighters, while Bethnal Green places its faith in drunkenness as a claim for fame. The poverty of all three is extreme. There are no morals, and the population is most largely English, unlike our own slum *mélange* of Italians, Poles and Jews. The men of these districts are unskilled laborers, who work when they absolutely have to, and get drunk whenever they can. Even the babies are given whiskey and gin to quiet them by their drunken mothers, and women drink at the bars on even terms with the men. The tenements themselves were small and old, redolent with unpleasant smells and death-dealing filth.

THE SLUMS PROPER.

In the centre of this region there existed until 1891 "a small area of fifteen acres, wherein all the evils of East London seemed to concentrate and fester. There were seven hundred and thirty tiny rookeries in this small area, and their dilapidation was unique. Many of them from long standing on soft earth, without firm foundations, had sunk until in one instance the ground floor was eighteen inches below the level of the street. This helped to save the area from fire, the houses being reported as 'too damp to burn.' The area between the streets was almost entirely covered by the wretched buildings, and the twenty streets themselves dwindled from a width of twenty-eight feet to mere passages between unstable walls." It is not surprising to hear that in this central district of poverty there was an average death rate of 40 per thousand during two years, while the average of London as a whole was only 18.8 per thousand. No less than one hundred and seven rooms had five or more tenants each. The frightful situation was the growth of a century. Mr. Marshall tells us that it is, however, worse than New York's lowest slums in only one particular—the overcrowding of single rooms, and he reminds us that there are many places in New York that are even more pitiable. For instance, the density of population in the London slum was three hundred and seventy-three persons to the acre, and there are three wards in New York City more densely populated, one showing six hundred and twenty-one persons to the acre. Of course this is largely due to the higher buildings of New York.

Mr. Marshall shows good reasons for his enthusiasm over the work which the London County Council has done in remedying this frightful state

of affairs. It was first necessary for the Council to obtain power to acquire the lands by act of Parliament. This right was given absolutely, the land and buildings being appraised at what they would be worth if used properly for proper purposes. Those horrible fifteen acres were valued at \$1,855,000. After condemning the land, the Council bought it in again at its estimated value after clearance of \$580,000, and erected its own buildings, costing \$900,000, making a total cost of \$1,430,000. These buildings must yield an annual profit of 8 per cent. and must repay the original cost into the treasury within fifty-four years, when London will own the land and buildings free from incumbrance.

THE CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

It is in the details of the remedy which London has provided for this great municipal sore that New York economists and reformers will find most interest. One of the chief points to be noted, Mr. Marshall thinks, is the careful watch kept over the people unhoused by the operations suggested above. The work of replacing the old buildings was perfected gradually and all the tenements of the old *régime* were patched up to do as well as possible while the new quarter was being built. This enabled them to force out only a small proportion of the old tenants at any one time. The Council went so far even as to withhold from tenants their compensation for the cost of moving until it had been officially ascertained that their proposed new home was healthful and suitable for their occupancy.

"It was decided that the narrow old streets, the dark blind alleys, should be replaced by fine, tree-lined avenues from fifty to sixty feet wide, radiating from an elevated public garden two hundred and seventy feet in diameter, terraced and offering at once a breathing spot and a point of vantage for a band of music; and that in place of the noisome rookeries of yore should arise great dwellings, as handsome and as perfect in plan of equipment as the skill of Mr. Thomas Blashall, who is at the head of the Council's architectural department, could make them."

A MODEL TENEMENT SYSTEM.

This phrase, which has a stale and unprofitable sound after the too free use which has been made of it in the past few years, acquires a new freshness in the description of the fine structures which superseded these old London catacombs, even to men who are not reformers.

The buildings will not by any means be so tall as the typical New York tenement—in fact, only four or five stories. A very important feature will be their separation in all directions from any opposing building by an open space at least equal to its own height. In other words, these London tenements will not cover more than 55 per cent. of the building lots.

"Habitable rooms must not be less than eight feet six inches in height. Rooms must have efficient

ventilation, the principle on which the back to back houses are built being carefully avoided. This precludes the construction of a building more than two rooms deep. If such a rule were enforced in New York the city would be revolutionized. The aim of the tenement house architecture in America is to get at least two, and perhaps four families on each floor of twenty-five feet in width. The London houses, as a matter of fact, will be only one room deep. Living rooms in them must not be less than one hundred and forty-four feet superficial floor area; bedrooms must not be less than ninety-six feet superficial floor area, or less than seven feet nine inches wide. Staircases must have horizontal ventilation direct to the open air; corridors must be ventilated on the open air; staircases and halls must be lighted day and night."

HOUSES THAT WILL LAST FOREVER.

In these days of quick building, flimsy construction and short-sighted provisions, it is no less picturesque than necessary to the system in view to hear of the vast stability, safety and permanency of these tenements built by the London County Council. Not only are they absolutely fire proof, in so far as the art of building will make them, but their careful construction of iron, stone and cement, and floors of iron girders and brick arches; with the wooden surfaces laid on solid cement and plaster; with the partitions, even between rooms of the same apartment, laid on iron or wire—it is safe to say that a fire can be started in any room without endangering any other room. Not only this, but the life of the building is estimated at no less than four hundred and fifty years, and "as a matter of fact the buildings, if undisturbed, will practically last forever."

In the provisions for water storage, for hygienic interior furnishing, and for cooking, washing and drying of clothes and all the minor details of housekeeping there has been just as much care exercised as in the larger questions involved.

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

There is no doubt that this radical action has wiped out one of the most vicious and degraded districts in England. Mr. Marshall is of opinion, from the experience had in other London enterprises of an analogous nature, that such model tenements could be appropriately constructed and maintained in New York, "for while the cost of land, material and labor is less in London than it is in New York, rents obtained are enough smaller also practically to reduce the London investment to the same basis of profit and possibility to that on which the enterprise in New York would stand."

The five largest companies maintaining artisans' dwellings already in London have paid dividends respectively of 5 per cent., $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., 4 per cent., 3 per cent. and 4 per cent., and it should be added that the 3 per cent. dividend and one of the 4 per cent. dividends were fixed at that figure simply

because the profits had been thus constitutionally limited. These provide houses for more than sixty thousand people, and have a total capital invested of about \$24,500,000.

VACANT CITY LOT FARMS.

SINCE the beginning of Mayor Pingree's "potato patch" experiments on the vacant lots of Detroit, in 1894, the REVIEW OF REVIEWS has from time to time published reports of progress as they have appeared. The latest report of this kind is contained in the bimonthly *Notes* issued by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and summarizes the experience of that organization in conducting vacant lot farms during 1895.

The association advanced \$1,000 for seed, tools, fertilizers, and superintendence, engaging as superintendent a practical farmer who at once purchased seed potatoes, and prepared for cultivation the land in Long Island City which was placed at the disposal of the committee. Application stations were then opened under the care of various societies in different sections of New York. In assignments of plots for cultivation preference was given to applicants with families. Particular inquiries were made of each applicant in accordance with a fixed schedule of questions. In this way the family status and history and financial condition of all applicants were definitely ascertained at the outset.

"Applications for land were received very slowly indeed, as the people seemed to distrust the scheme, from fear lest in some way the promised advantages were to be taken away from them after a season's hard work; however, after the crops began to appear above ground applications were received at the rate of forty or fifty a day. One result of the tardy applications was that the committee found it had about forty acres ready for cultivation, but unassigned. As we were then out of funds this land was used as a co-operative farm. Eighty-four families, representing two hundred and sixty-one people, received allotments. The average farm was an acre, but in cases of extreme poverty, or where the applicant had a practical knowledge of farming, the amount was increased. The committee insisted that half the land at least should be planted with potatoes, because the risk of this crop was small. The superintendent was aided by two assistants, so that the scheme was practically a farm school. This instruction, the plowing of the ground, tools and fertilizer were furnished without charge to the applicants."

"Although, with proper fertilizers and great care, as much as eight hundred bushels of potatoes have been raised on a single acre, we think it would be better to give less land to potatoes and more to early vegetables, and that all expenses should be repaid by the cultivators from the sale of their crops or by their labor."

THE CO-OPERATIVE FARM.

In addition to the individual allotments the association plowed up and seeded thirty-eight acres, paying workers ten cents an hour and promising them a half interest in the net product. "Although this was not begun till far too late for the best results, when the crops were gathered we found that the expense on this co-operative farm was \$966.75, and the value of the crops, which were disposed of to the various charities, at market rates was \$1,087.65. After deducting an allowance for rent of land, cost of superintendence and interest there was left \$53 to be divided among the workers. It is the opinion of the executive committee that this feature should be made the main one, as it stimulated the men to friendly rivalry, created a public spirit against loafing, and while affording immediate wages to the cultivators, can be made to contribute largely toward the other expenses of the committee."

The superintendent's report speaks in the highest terms of the character of the workers.

"The men who operated the farms were not of the class that are looking for charity; most of them were men who had once occupied good positions, but through force of circumstances had gotten among the rocks, did not know how to extricate themselves, and took hold of this as a new hope."

THE MONEY QUESTION AND CONSTRUCTIVE ENTERPRISE.

SINCE the beginning of the panic of 1893 the *Engineering Magazine* has from time to time published articles dealing with various phases of the money question. In the March number the editor, Mr. John R. Dunlap, replying to a criticism of a subscriber, gives his reasons for providing the readers of his magazine with this kind of literature, in addition to the articles on technical subjects which ordinarily find a place in its pages. Mr. Dunlap declares his belief that the panic of 1893 was the natural fruit of erratic legislation on finance and banking. Believing thus, he holds that reform in our general financial system can only come through the education of our people.

"We live under a popular government, and as the people think Congress will vote. Not until the country has declared itself in unmistakable terms can we hope for any adequate legislation in Washington; and meanwhile we must rely upon demonstrating to all the world the great wealth, the splendid resources and the loyal patriotism of our people—which have happily been so conspicuously proved in the recent public sale of government bonds.

"Reasoning thus, it has seemed obvious to me that the surest and speediest method for accomplishing the end desired must be through the education of the leaders of the people—the proprietors, heads of concerns, chiefs of departments, superintendents, managers, and active men of affairs generally, who

employ large numbers of men and who hold the confidence of the voters. It is precisely this constituency which the *Engineering Magazine* strives to serve, and I have, therefore, accounted it a matter of the highest importance that the financial problem should be treated in these pages from the point of view of the engineer and the practical man, rather than from the standpoint of the financier or the politician, as is usual in the financial and political reviews."

Mr. Dunlap's own programme he states as follows:

"Retire the government's fiat money, which acts as 'an endless chain' in depleting the Treasury gold reserve; make it possible for the banks to issue currency at a slight profit above the known cost; require each of the banks, instead of the government, to redeem its own notes in gold on demand; and finally, give national banks the right to establish branches wherever they may be needed. Do these things, and the people will have made a bargain with their bankers the benefits of which will be simply incalculable!"

THE HON. ANDREW DICKSON WHITE.

AN interesting sketch of ex-President White, from the pen of Prof. George L. Burr of Cornell University, appears in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*. Dr. White's career has differed in some respects from that of the typical American public man. The educational advantages of his youth were certainly far superior to the average of his generation, and he has always had the means of gratifying scholarly tastes to the full. Moreover, his greatest reputation was achieved as a university instructor and administrator, and yet his part in diplomacy and in the narrower field of State politics has been an important one.

Dr. White was born in Central New York in 1832. In 1839 his father removed to Syracuse, then a town of about five thousand people, and there Andrew was prepared for college. After a year at the Episcopal institution then known as Geneva College, young White entered "the famous class of '53" at Yale.

STUDENT, TRAVELER AND DIPLOMAT.

"In December, 1853, he went abroad for further study, having as fellow-traveler his college mate, now the well-known president of Johns Hopkins, and at this moment his colleague on the Venezuelan Commission. After a few weeks in England and several months in France, spent in studying French, reading the French historians (Thierry, Mignet, Thiers, Chateaubriand), listening to lecturers like Laboulaye at the Sorbonne and the College of France, chatting with the old soldiers of the Revolution at the Invalides, making historical pilgrimages throughout the northern and central provinces, everywhere reveling in architecture and music and haunting the old book shops, he was invited by the American minister to Russia, ex-Governor Seymour of Connecticut, to join that legation as an *attaché*.

"Accordingly, in October of 1854 he made his way, *via* Brussels, Cologne and Berlin, to St. Petersburg. It was the stirring time of the Crimean War, and the young diplomat found his attacheship no



THE HON. A. D. WHITE.

sinecure. His knowledge of French made him valuable as an interpreter; he became the companion of the minister in his interviews at Court and at the Foreign Office, and took a most interested part in the ceremonial attending the death of the Czar Nicholas and the accession of Alexander II."

Wearying of official routine young White became again a student, matriculating at the University of Berlin.

COLLEGE PROFESSOR AND POLITICIAN.

Returning to the United States, Dr. White received a call to the professorship of history in the University of Michigan. This position he filled most acceptably until ill health compelled his retirement, in 1862. In the following year his native county of Onondaga sent him to the New York Senate, in which body he at once became an influential leader.

It was at this time that Mr. White's leadership in the Legislature secured to New York the unimpaired endowment of a million acres of land under the terms of the United States agricultural college grant. Mr. White strenuously opposed all suggestions for the division of this fund, and in the struggle over this question he was brought into close relations with his colleague from Tompkins County, Ezra Cornell, whom Professor Burr describes as "a stern, shrewd old man of Quaker birth and breeding, who had migrated in his youth, a roving mechanic into Western New York, where, after making one fortune in milling and losing it in farming, he had built up a vaster one through his connection with the spread of the electric telegraph, and now, in his declining years, was casting about for a worthy public use for his wealth. The two men were strangely unlike, and as to the division of the

land grant they had been sharply opposed; but each had learned to prize the other, and it was to his young fellow-senator that the old Quaker now turned for advice. The result was the offer, by Ezra Cornell to the State of New York, of \$500,000 for the further endowment of a great university, if the State would transfer to it the public lands and would locate it in his own town of Ithaca.

ORGANIZER AND PRESIDENT OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

"Large as was Mr. White's share in securing for Cornell University the charter and the land grant, what was peculiarly his own was the educational shaping of the new institution. He was its spiritual founder not less than Mr. Cornell, its material—a fact too much obscured perhaps by the name which he, against Mr. Cornell's protest, gave to the university. It was he who wrote all but the financial clauses of its charter; he who drew its plan of organization; he who took all steps looking to the selection of its equipment and the choice of its faculty. It is not strange that when, in 1866, a head was to be found for it, Mr. Cornell insisted that Mr. White must accept its presidency."

Dr. White served as president of Cornell for nearly twenty years, but during this long period he was not wholly released from political responsibilities. "In 1870 he was appointed by President Grant a member of the commission created by Congress for the investigation of the condition and resources of Santo Domingo, and into his hands fell the scientific direction of the expedition. Though its youngest member he proved the conservative element of the commission, and it was in deference to his protests that no recommendation as to annexation was made by it. In the fall of 1871 he presided at the State convention of his party at Syracuse. The next year saw him a delegate at large to the national convention at Philadelphia which renominated President Grant, and a little later the head of New York's delegation in the electoral college. In 1876 he was again a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, but was hindered from attendance by other official duties in connection with the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, where he had been made chairman of the Jury of Public Instruction. Soon after this ill health drove him abroad, and before his return in 1878 he served the United States as its Honorary Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and was there given a place upon the Jury of Appeals. In the spring of 1879, by appointment of President Hayes, he became American Minister to the German Empire, and in that post he remained till 1881."

Ill health compelled the resignation of the Cornell presidency in 1885, and since that time Dr. White has spent much time in Europe. In 1892 President Harrison appointed him Minister to Russia, and Mr. Cleveland retained him in that post two years. Mr. White's recent appointment as one of the Venezuelan Boundary Commissioners is fresh in the memory of all American readers.

THE COMPOSER OF "SWEET AND LOW."

The Late Sir Joseph Barnby.

THE death of Sir Joseph Barnby leaves a void in the cause of music which it will not be easy to fill. As principal of the Guildhall School of Music he infused new life into that great institution, while as a choir trainer he was probably without a rival. How he ever managed to perform with so much enthusiasm the arduous duties associated with the important offices which he filled has often been a mystery, but the secret lay, doubtless, in the intense interest which he always found in his work.



SIR JOSEPH BARNBY.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might," was his favorite quotation. He has also told us that he was essentially an optimist, never taking any other than a cheerful view of life, and the pleasure which he was able to get out of his work he regarded as the mainspring of all his exertions.

"MY MUSICAL LIFE."

Sir Joseph was interviewed time and again on his own experiences, on the training of musical students and the prospects of music as a career, and on the advantages to be derived from choral singing. His own words, from the *Strand Musical Magazine* and elsewhere, tell the story of his musical life:

"I was born at York in 1838, and I sprang at once into my career. I was only seven when I donned a surplice in the cathedral, and seven of my brothers had been choristers there before me. On the day of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington I sang 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' and though the place was crowded, I felt no tremor, no nervousness of any kind. At the age of ten I began to teach, and at twelve I was an organist.

"When I was fifteen my voice broke, and I came up to London to the Royal Academy. Here I competed for the Mendelssohn scholarship, and Sir Arthur Sullivan and I ran a dead heat. We competed again, and Sullivan was successful.

"After leaving the academy I returned to York, but soon concluded I must get back to London. I held various appointments as organist, and introduced a great innovation in the services in the form of oratorio with orchestral accompaniment. At St. Andrew's Church, Wells street, for instance, I gave Gounod's music with full band, and at St. Anne's, Soho, it was Bach's 'Passion Music,' which was performed with orchestral accompaniment."

With Edward Lloyd as tenor, and the fine choir Sir Joseph had trained, it is not surprising to learn that the services at St. Andrew's attracted music-lovers from all parts of London. At St. Anne's the Lenten services became equally famous, but perhaps the most notable departure in church music was the performance at Westminster Abbey (1870) of the "Passion Music," with a full orchestra and a choir of 500 voices under Sir Joseph's direction.

"In 1873," Sir Joseph continues, "Gounod left London and I was appointed conductor of the Albert Hall concerts. In 1875 I became precentor and musical instructor at Eton College, and in 1892 I exchanged Eton for the Guildhall School."

AS CONDUCTOR.

It is as a conductor of choral music that Sir Joseph Barnby's name will best be remembered, for he has done more, perhaps, than any of our musicians to popularize good choral music in England.

He once said that "the great thing in conducting is to make the performers understand that the marks of expression are but the outward and visible signs of an inward and musical grace. When a conductor marks a crescendo, he means not merely an increase in the volume of sound, but an increase in intensity of feeling. I try to make the choir and the orchestra *feel* what they are singing and playing, for that is the secret of faithful interpretation. The greatest difficulty with English singers is to make them articulate the words, express the emotions, and indicate by facial expression that they realize the feeling embodied in the music they sing."

On one occasion a choir began the chorus, "Thanks be to God," in a somewhat sluggish fashion. "Ladies and gentlemen," cried Sir Joseph, rapping his desk, "you have been without water for three years. Now you have got to show your gratitude!"

Sir Joseph's speech is described as being as clear cut as his beat, and no singer ever missed a word he said. His beat was a model of plainness and quiet effectiveness. He knew what he wanted and would have nothing else, but his affection for his choral forces was so great that he could depend on perfect loyalty from them. He was severe with all carelessness, and did not spare even the ladies when their attention was divided. As regards orchestral music, Sir Joseph has said: "Our choirs lead the world, but with our orchestras we have a great deal to do before we attain the standard of the Continent. But the outlook is decidedly hopeful, and now that

girls have taken to the violin and even the 'cello and double-bass, they will go on to form orchestras and thus spread an interest in music."

AS A COMPOSER.

In his early days Sir Joseph found time for composing, and we have besides songs and cantatas a good deal of church music from his pen—anthems, services, hymns, etc. His "Service in E" is in constant use, and it was the means of bringing about a close friendship between Charles Kingsley and the composer. "One day when I was staying with my brother at Westminster, Canon Kingsley was announced, and rushing into the room he seized me warmly by the hand and explained, 'Now I have kept my word. I always declared that one of the first things I would do when I came to London would be to make the acquaintance of "Barnby in E."'"

The composition of the part-song "Sweet and Low" was the turning-point in Barnby's career. Feeling that he had "stuff" in him, and that he would succeed if only he could work in London, he came to town as an organist at \$150 a year. Every spare moment was given to study and composition, and "Sweet and Low" was the result of some of this zeal. It was sung everywhere, and though it is said the composer never received anything for it his path onward from the day that Leslie's choir brought the song to the knowledge of the public was almost clear of rocks.

More recently he composed by command the special anthem "O, Perfect Love!" for the marriage service of the Duke of Fife and Princess Louise of Wales. Barnby's anthem was also sung at the Duke of York's wedding.

There is no need to dwell on the achievements of the Guildhall School. Its work has been constantly before the public since it has been presided over by Sir Joseph, and in March last the principal contributed an interesting account of the school to the *Strand Musical Magazine*.

COLERIDGE'S PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF.

IN an eminently readable review of the letters of S. T. Coleridge, the *Edinburgh* quotes, from a letter to Thelwall, of date 1798, this account of himself by the poet:

"As to me, my face, unless when animated by immediate eloquence, expresses great sloth, and great, indeed almost idiotic, good-nature. 'Tis a mere carcass of a face; flat, flabby, and expressive chiefly of inexpression. Yet I am told that my eyes, eyebrows and forehead are physiognomically good, but of this the deponent knoweth not. As to my shape, 'tis a good shape enough if measured, but my gait is awkward, and the walk of the whole man indicates *indolence capable of energies*. I am, and ever have been, a great reader, and have read almost everything—a library cormorant. I am *deep* in all out-of-the-way books, whether of the monkish times

or of the Puritanical era. I have read and digested most of the historical writers; but I do not *like* history. Metaphysics and poetry and 'facts of mind'—that is, accounts of all the strange phantasms that ever possessed 'your philosophy'—dreamers, from Thoth the Egyptian to Taylor the English pagan, are my darling studies. In short, I seldom read except to amuse myself, and I am almost always reading. Of useful knowledge I am a so-so chemist, and I love chemistry. All else is *blank*; but I *will* be (please God) an horticulturist and a farmer. I compose very little, and I absolutely hate composition, and such is my dislike that even a sense of duty is sometimes too weak to overpower it.

"I cannot breathe through my nose, so my mouth, with sensual thick lips, is almost always open. In conversation I am impassioned, and oppose what I deem error with an eagerness which is often mistaken for personal asperity; but I am ever so swallowed up in the *thing* that I perfectly forget my opponent. Such am I."

In another letter Coleridge calls himself a man of to-morrow. "a happy phrase in which to describe his unpractical habits."

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF JOHN WICKLIFFE.

"THE morning star of the Reformation" is thus sketched in a depreciation of the Lollards by the Rt. Rev. Abbott Snow, O.S.B., in the *Dublin Review* for January:

"Wickliffe first appears in history about the year 1360 in connection with a violent attack on the friars at the University of Oxford. By a not very creditable trick he ousted a friar from the warden-ship of one of the University Halls. This involved an appeal to Rome, and a three years' controversy, ending in a decision against him. Smarting under defeat, he turned his pen against the whole body of the clergy—pope, bishops, rectors, all who held benefices, as well as the mendicant orders. In unrestrained and virulent language he first inveighed against the temporalities of the Church; the clergy from the lowest to the highest should imitate the poverty of Christ, temporal lords should take their property from them. In the University Wickliffe attracted such a following as to gain its protection in the accusations against his early teaching.

"Besides the good will of his fellow professors and the favor of some powerful lords, he aimed at reaching the mass of the people. For this purpose he enlisted a number of volunteers whom he sent out as preachers to propagate his tenets. His invectives against the clergy debarred him from the services of any respectable clergymen, and he supplemented a small number of unemployed priests with dubious characters by substituting laymen, for he held that preaching needed no commission. He decked them out in a garb similar to his own, a russet-gray gown

and bare feet, and told them to harangue the people in market places, villages and churchyards. He called them his poor priests, and the people nicknamed them Lollards from their babbling or singing. He gave them English versions of the Scriptures to expound to their hearers; and as they were mostly of indifferent education, they wrenched and distorted the texts according to their ability or ignorance. No record exists of any rule or organization among them, and they were let loose on the people to preach almost what they liked, and the songs and writers of the time hint that the intervals between the sermons were not spent in unmitigated holiness. From the onslaught on the temporalities and the abuse of the clergy he turned to attack the doctrines of the Church. He was cited by convocation, deserted by John of Gaunt, expelled from Oxford, retired to Lutterworth, and died there in 1384."

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE FUTURE LIFE, CONTINUED.

IN the February *North American Review* Mr. Gladstone contributes his second installment of the series on "The Future Life and Condition of Man Therein," begun in the January number. He says that since the time of Bishop Butler there has been a great enlargement of knowledge on the subject of the traditions of a future life, though nothing to alter the fundamental conditions of the problems which they present. This enlargement he considers to have been due to three causes at least: The study of the sacred books of the ancient religions outside the Hebrew pale; the wonderful revelations of linguistic skill and archaeological research in Egypt and Assyria, and the multiplication of the opportunities found by travelers for ascertaining the ideas which prevailed among the outlying fractions of the human race.

The result, as far as he can collect it, has been as follows:

"1. Greatly to enlarge the proof of a belief in some existence for man beyond the grave, which may fairly be called primitive and universal, even if it leave room for a somewhat feeble doubt with respect to this belief among a few of the waifs and strays of mankind, and for a melancholy exception among a very small fraction of educated and civilized mankind.

"2. The conception of the state of the dead in general was wholly indeterminate as to particulars, but as a whole was shrouded in melancholy and gloom.

"3. The duration of the new existence in the unseen world came little into view except among those capable of speculation; and not only is there hardly a trace of formulated immortality, but the whole argument continues all along a matter of controversy, and no scheme obtains general concurrence or ascendancy.

"4. It was this question of duration which may have led men to perplex and load their idea of the future life with the doctrines of transmigration, pre-existence and absorption, all of which tended to displace those cornerstones of the true doctrine, individuality and responsibility, without which the whole conception woefully abates its dignity and interest.

"5. Some think that the idea of a future state exhibited advance and development with the lapse of time. And those who educe religion out of an original fetishism are in a manner compelled to sustain their theory with this sister belief. Apart from Christianity, the evidence of history appears to me to teach an opposite lesson, and to present a picture of religious decline in this order of ideas with no clear or certain advance in philosophical clearness or consistency. The declarations (a) in the case of Enoch, (b) in the case of Elijah, (c) in the book of Job, and (d) in the public worship of Israel through the Psalter, seem to supply a larger mass of evidence as to positive and popular belief than can be gathered from the testimonies available for the period which divided the Exile from the Advent.

"6. The state of ideas subsisting among the Jews during the lifetime of our Lord gives no conclusive evidence of advance, and even supplies indication which may seem to tend in another direction. . ."

THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

"PAINTERS and Critics. French and English." are handled freely and vigorously in this quarter's *Edinburgh*. M. de la Sizeranne is the French critic chiefly under review. The Frenchman describes Mr. Watts as the "bourreau" of all our dreams of joy, of all fresh and graceful forms and of all delicate shadings, which the reviewer feels to exaggerate Mr. Watts' undoubted melancholy. He approves the Frenchman's account of Mr. Holman Hunt as "conscience turned painter," and calls Mr. Hunt "a great and devoted artist who has lost himself by getting on a wrong track." The worst fault of his religious paintings is "the utterly puerile character of their intellectual conception." "The Light of the World" is "below the necessities of a board school child in these days." Sir E. Burne-Jones is allowed to be a splendid, even an inspired colorist, but is a "confirmed mannerist." He has but a single type of face. The attitudes of his figures are for the most entirely conventional. He frequently ignores perspective and displays a childish *naïveté* of conception that is almost contemptible.

"With the French critic's estimate of Sir F. Leighton we are mostly quite in agreement. He considers the president of the Academy to be the most widely cultured, the least insular of all our painters, though girding at his treatment of drapery, which he professes to regard as representing a distinctly English trait in the preference for multi-

tudinous folds; "undraped, the women of Mr. Leighton's pictures are French; draped, they are English. In other words, all that is good in them is of French extraction, all that is weak is English. In the matter of the draperies the opinion expressed strikes us as merely a French prejudice, which, let us boldly say, is just as rampant in its way as insular prejudice. It is to the credit of M. de la Sizeranne, however, that he can recognize Sir F. Leighton's real elevation of style, which the French critics generally, at the time of the 1889 exhibition, entirely failed to recognize, feeling no sympathy with a method in painting so entirely opposite to the fuller and broader execution of their own leading painters of the classic school. No doubt the hard texture of his paintings, and the general lack of human interest in his figures are serious drawbacks; and if we were asked to point to the most perfect of Sir F. Leighton's works, we should be inclined to select, not any of the great canvasses, but that little gem of a picture entitled 'Weaving the Wreath,' a complete inspiration in composition, color and texture such as one comes across not often in a lifetime. It must be admitted that his pictures illustrate rather too pointedly that tendency of the classic school of painters to ignore the characteristics of landscape which Hamerton referred to."

In Sir John Millais' genius the reviewer finds an apparent want of feeling, or want of power to express feeling: "But on the simple principle that 'the best painter is he who can paint best,' we believe Sir John Millais is the great representative. English painter of his day, and that posterity will recognize him as such."

Among recent special tendencies in English painting the writer selects three: 1, increased attention to subjects of classic and romantic legend; 2, to life and character among the humbler classes, and operations of handiwork; and, 3, to painting of figures and scenes not for their facts, but mainly for their light and color effect.

AN AUTHOR'S CHOICE OF COMPANY.

IN the March *Century*, Professor Woodrow Wilson prints one of his very charming essays, in a vein and style rare enough to magazine literature. Professor Wilson discourses "On An Author's Choice of Company," and examines into the claims which the literate man makes to become one of the republic of letters, to be admitted into the atmosphere and life of Shakespeare, and Homer, and Dante.

THE COMMUNITY OF ARTISTS.

The essayist says: "'T would be a vast gain to have the laws of that community better known than they are. Even the first principles of its constitution are singularly unfamiliar. It is not a community of writers, but a community of letters. One gets admission, not because he writes—write he

never so cleverly, like a gentleman and a man of wit—but because he is literate, a true initiate into the secret craft and mystery of letters. What that secret is a man may know, even though he cannot practice or appropriate it. If a man can see the permanent element in things—the true sources of laughter, the real fountains of tears, the motives that strike along the main lines of conduct, the acts which display the veritable characters of men, the trifles that are significant, the details that make the mass—if he know these things, and can also choose words with a like knowledge of their power to illuminate and reveal, give color to the eye and passion to the thought, the secret is his, and an entrance to that immortal communion."

THERE ARE TWO TESTS OF ADMISSION.

"The novelist with a purpose, and the novelist of adventure, and the minor poet, and the rest of the bookmakers of these days, may well be concerned with what Professor Wilson has to say about the admission or non-admission to this great society of seers.

"It would seem that there are two tests which admit to that company, and that they are conclusive. The one is, Are you individual? the other, Are you conversable? 'I beg pardon,' said a grave wag, coming face to face with a small person of most consequential air, and putting glass to eye in calm scrutiny—'I beg pardon; but are you anybody in particular?' Such is very much the form of initiation into the permanent communion of the realm of letters. Tell them, No, but that you have done much better—you have caught the tone of a great age, studied taste, divined opportunity, courted and won a vast public, been most timely and most famous, and you shall be pained to find them laughing in your face. Tell them you are earnest, sincere, consecrate to a cause, an apostle and reformer, and they will still ask you, 'But are you anybody in particular?' They will mean, 'Were you your own man in what you thought, and not a puppet? Did you speak with an individual note and distinction that marked you able to think as well as to speak—to be yourself in thoughts and in words also?' 'Very well, then; you are welcome enough.'

"That is, if you be also conversable.' It is plain enough what they mean by that, too. They mean, if you have spoken in such speech and spirit as can be understood from age to age, and not in the pet terms and separate spirit of a single day and generation. Can the old authors understand you, that you would associate with them? Will men be able to take your meaning in the differing days to come? Or is it perishable matter of the day that you deal in—little controversies that carry no lasting principle at their heart; experimental theories of life and science, put forth for their novelty and with no test of their worth; pictures in which fashion looms

very large, but human nature shows very small; things that please everybody, but instruct no one; mere fancies that are an end in themselves? Be you never so clever an artist in words and in ideas, if they be not the words that wear and mean the same thing, and that a thing intelligible, from age to age, and ideas that shall hold valid and luminous in whatever day or company, you may clamor at the gate till your lungs fail and get never an answer."

THE SCHOOL OF THE STAGE.

THE reminiscences of Mary Anderson de Navarro, now appearing serially in the *Ladies' Home Journal*, are interesting as a partial revelation of the kind of schooling which placed this popular actress in the first rank of her profession. Of her earlier trials and discouragements she writes:

"From my first appearance my work had been difficult and up hill. Without any training I was gaining experience—not hidden in a small part under the shadow of some great 'star,' but in the bright light of leading characters, filled with memories of Charlotte Cushman, Julia Dean and Fanny Kemble, and with the critical eye of the public full upon me. Still I toiled on, hoped on, prayed on and felt the work slowly growing in ease and finish. But it was painfully disheartening to find myself stranded for lack of technical knowledge whenever the usual enthusiasm in the great scenes refused through weariness or discouragement to glow. Indeed, I would not wish 'my dearest enemy' to pass through the uncertainties and despondencies of those early years."

THE VALUE OF CRITICISM.

Miss Anderson clearly reveals the dependence of the conscientious artist on sincere and discriminating criticism.

"From Lawrence Barrett, Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson and Clara Morris I also learned much. Long practice of their art, constant observation and years of study in the school of hard experience had made them the best of critics.

"Up to that time I had allowed the daily newspaper criticisms to influence my night's work. An old actress advised me to give up reading press notices while acting, her theory being that any marked comment, whether in praise or blame, necessarily made one self-conscious of the point or points criticised, thus marring the spontaneity of the performance. Thereafter articles containing useful suggestions made by capable critics, who clearly stated why the work was good or bad, were carefully put aside, and when the season was over and study recommenced often proved profitable. This habit of not reading press notices while acting was kept up till the end of my stage career."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

CENTURY.

THE March *Century* has several features of unusual interest and practical value. We quote elsewhere from Mr. Edward Marshall's paper on "Stamping Out the London Slums," Mr. W. E. Smythe's on "Ways and Means in Arid America," and Professor Woodrow Wilson's on "An Author's Choice of Company."

Mr. Fenton T. Newbery prints some useful figures under the subject of "Our Foreign Trade." He shows that Great Britain and the United States together have an aggregate trade of \$7,656,628,779, as against \$9,831,972,581 for all other nations, and Great Britain controls one-third of the entire commerce of the world.

Mr. Newbery is one of those who believe the logical development of our own trade requires the great improvement of our own mercantile marine, and he wants Congress to enact laws enabling our people to purchase ships abroad and put them under the American flag.

"In the export of our cereals, cotton, dairy products, meats, provisions and petroleum we are meeting active competition in European markets with the products of other countries, and our exports of some of these articles have decreased considerably of late years. India, with her cheap labor, is largely increasing her exports of wheat; Egypt, those of cotton and Indian corn; South America, meats and wheat; Australia and New Zealand, wheat, meats and dairy products; and Canada, cereals, fish, cheese and butter. In the article of cheese Canada has made wonderful progress, and has forged far ahead of us in her exports. In 1893 her exports of dairy products amounted to \$14,704,282, as compared with \$9,267,937 from this country. In fish and fish products our exports are also falling off very materially. In 1893 we sent abroad \$4,750,769, and in 1894 only \$3,492,201; while Canada in 1894 exported \$8,743,050. As our home consumption of these articles is increasing, and will continue to increase with the growth of our population, the shrinkage thus caused in the volume of our exports must be made up by increasing the exports of domestic manufactures, to which there is no reasonable limit, provided that they are not hampered and restricted by duties on raw materials and by unwise legislation."

Mr. Allan McLane Hamilton discourses on "The Perils of Small Talk." He believes, and we believe with him, that there is an actual cerebral deterioration as a result of effortless and stereotyped speech. The remedy for this mental "cramp" he thinks to be "the cultivation of deliberation and originality, and the encouragement of occasional silence."

"To do this is sometimes difficult, for it implies the mending of long-existing habits, and in some measure the very loss of individuality; for many of us are apt to take refuge in conversation behind phrases and tricks of speech that have served us well in the past. Good listening is conducive to expressive speech, and the words that are formed from violent impressions are not those betokening the exercise of clear thought."

Emily Crawford tells some good stories about "The Elder Dumas," the most dashingly picturesque character, surely, in the whole range of literature. We quote a paragraph showing Dumas' fondness for animals:

"At his architectural folly of Monte Cristo, near St.-

Germain-en-Laye, which he built at a cost of upward of 700,000 francs, and sold for 36,000 francs in 1848, Dumas had unclosed grounds and gardens, which, with the house, afforded lodgings and entertainment not only to a host of Bohemian 'sponges,' but to all the dogs, cats, and donkeys that chose to quarter themselves in the place. It was called by the neighbors 'la maison de Bon Dieu.' There was a menagerie in the park, peopled by three apes; Jugurtha, the vulture, whose transport from Africa, whence Dumas fetched him, cost 40,000 francs (it would be too long to tell why); a big parrot called Duval; a macaw named Papa and another christened Everard; Lucullus, the golden pheasant; Caesar, the game-cock; a pea-fowl and a guinea-fowl; Mysouf II., the Angora cat; and the Scotch pointer Pritchard. This dog was a character. He was fond of canine society, and used to sit in the road looking out for other dogs to invite them to keep him company at Monte Cristo. He was taken by his master to Ham to visit Louis Napoleon when a prisoner there. The latter wished to keep Pritchard, but counted without the intelligence of the animal in asking Dumas before his face to leave him behind. The pointer set up a howl so piteous that the governor of the prison withdrew the authorization he had given his captive to retain him."

HARPER'S.

MR. JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE, who is wont to contribute articles of a light economic character to *Harper's*, takes for his subject this month the inspiring theme of "Money Borrowers." He notes that the United States is naturally a good ground for the development of the borrowing propensity, and that New York is the centre of all. He is pessimistic enough to believe in a whole class in our population, resident and floating, many of which are borrowers by profession. "They never neglect an opportunity to solicit a loan in proportion to what they think their chance of getting it, and the success they meet with is surprising. They are apt to be men of talent misplaced, and of enterprise misdirected. It is essential that they should have knowledge of human nature, correct instincts, small scrupulosity, great coolness, and in addition pleasant address, with excellent manners." The people who support these parasites, Mr. Browne thinks, are persons of slender or very moderate means. The well-to-do or rich seldom part with money without pledges. In New York Mr. Browne tells us only two persons are sure to find a fellow—the woman who is in love with him and the man who wants to borrow money of him. From the feeling with which this writer gives striking instances of the pertinacity and the audacity of the borrowing cult it must be that he has been a heavy victim.

In a very readable description of "The Nerves of a War-Ship," Mr. Park Benjamin tells us that a whole series of most important nerve centres are the invention of one man, Lieutenant Fisk; the range-finder, the stadimeter—a small instrument resembling the ordinary nautical sextant, which, being set in accordance with the range-finder indication, enables the distance of a hostile vessel to be registered thereafter instantly, and at any moment, no matter how fast she may be going the range indicator, the telescopic sight, the newest forms of

helm and engine controlling telegraphs, and the speed indicator. Mr. Benjamin thinks that the fact that all these improvements have come from one brain shows that the subject has attracted little attention among the fifty thousand Americans who every year ask the government for patents.

Professor Woodrow Wilson makes an extremely readable chapter out of his story of George Washington's youth, which he traces down to the year of Braddock's defeat. Young Mr. Washington's surveying and woodland experiences, which were made necessary, by the way, from the fact that he was a younger son among seven children, were evidently not ungrateful to him.

"It had been wild and even perilous work for the young surveyor, but just out of school, to go in the wet springtime into that wilderness, when the rivers were swollen and ugly with the rains and melting snows from off the mountains, where there was scarcely a lodging to be had except in the stray comfortless cabins of the scattered settlers, or on the ground about a fire in the open woods, and where a woodman's wits were needed to come even tolerably off. But there was a strong relish in such an experience for Washington, which did not wear off with the novelty of it. There is an unmistakable note of boyish satisfaction in the tone in which he speaks of it. 'Since you received my letter in October last,' he writes to a young comrade, 'I have not sleep'd above three nights or four in a bed, but, after walking a good deal all the day, I lay down before the fire upon a little hay, straw, fodder, or bear-skin, whichever is to be had, with man, wife, and children, like a parcel of dogs and cats; and happy is he who gets the berth nearest the fire. . . . I have never had my clothes off, but lay and sleep in them, except the few nights I have lay'n in Frederick Town.'"

SCRIBNER'S.

THE most timely article in the March *Scribner's* is by Richard Whiteing on "British Opinion of America." Mr. Whiteing says that the average Londoner does not know anything about America to speak of, that it is an abstraction to him, except when boat races, yacht races or athletic contests make it a reality. President Cleveland's message changed all this, at least for the moment, and, in Mr. Whiteing's words, brought for the London "man in the street" "his remote and unknown cousin to town." Mr. Whiteing, too, is very conscious of what we often call insularity in Englishmen, or at least so much of it as makes the Londoner comfortably sure that everything will come out all right when sufficient regiments of Tommy Atkins are ordered to the scene, whether it be a Zulu kingdom to wipe out or a robber in the Himalayas to bring to terms.

The newspapers, Mr. Whiteing thinks, are responsible most largely for the impression of the average Englishman that the typical Yankee is a hustling individual to whom absolutely nothing is sacred. "Our American report is all about the dreary Dunraven squabble, the lynchings, speculations, fierce and bloody strikes that have almost the proportions of a civil war."

There is a pleasant informational paper by J. H. Connolly on "Carnations." He describes the ways in which are grown the fifteen millions of carnations sold each winter in the New York markets. These enormous quantities of the favorite flower come from Long Island, New Jersey, Connecticut and the Hudson, and the demand is always ahead of the supply.

The writer of "The Point of View" has a facetious

paragraph suggested by the frightful reproductions of photographs of scenes after the massacres in Armenia, abominations that open up vast and grisly possibilities for the "photograph in history."

"What if we had a plate a few inches square on which the Theban sun had printed those streets full of the action of a busy afternoon? What if we had a photograph of a thoroughfare or a courtyard on the morning of the last day of Pompeii? What if the shutter of a camera had been opened for a tenth of a second on Whitehall on a certain January day in 1649, or on Place de la Concorde in the same month of 1793? There seems a ghastly kind of flippancy in mentioning possibilities like these last; they belong, perhaps, to the unspeakable; but we have to face the fact that analogous things are just what the men of a century or two hence will have in their archives. The recording man stops at nothing, and the human nature that knit stockings by the foot of the guillotine would point cameras at a king on the scaffold."

Mr. Barrie's novel, "Sentimental Tommy," has reached its third installment in *Scribner's*, and enough has been given to the world to prove the work is second to none of Mr. Barrie's stories in pathos and truth. It is one of the most charming serials that the magazines have presented for a long time.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE *Cosmopolitan* for March contains a paper by Dr. Albert Shaw on "Empire-Building in South Africa," which, with the fourth chapter of "A Brief History of an Ideal Republic," we review among the Leading Articles of the Month.

Mr. Zangwill, writing in "The World of Art and Letters," is rather noncommittal in his remarks about the new Laureate. After a sympathetic exposition of the Premier's difficulties in making the appointment, Mr. Zangwill says, without a word about Alfred Austin *in propria persona*:

"What does it matter who takes the post? We cannot lower the record; indeed, we are bound to get somebody above the average in these prolific days of what may be minor, but is at least poetry. The office cannot decline below the level of Wordsworth's predecessor, Southey; we have a plethora of poets, able to give every satisfaction in their work, and ready to celebrate anything and everything with neatness and dispatch; and whosoever be the verses destined, by the flip of the Laureateship, to circulate more widely among the Philistines, they can scarcely fail to bring into the camp something of 'sweetness and light.'"

Probably the subject accompanied by the divine Sara's name would be entirely banal if any other person in the world than Bernhardt were speaking; but "The Art of Making Up" has surely a legitimate interest when the greatest actress of the age—more than that, when Bernhardt tells of it. It does not take long to describe the mysterious rites, indeed, not near so long as to practice them. Says Sara:

"Dry rouge, rice-powder, and one or two pencils, give me all the effect I require.

"As with most artists, my first application is a liberal coat of cold cream. This is made under my own immediate care, and consists of refined olive-oil, rose-water, and blanc de baleine. I never use cocoa butter nor liquid preparations of any sort. Then the pencils, the rouge, and the powder are applied, and all blended in to produce the effect of smoothness.

"With us French artists, quite as much attention is given to the ears, the nostrils, and the lips, as to the complexion itself.

"For the lips is used a simple preparation which carries nothing but the carmine coloring matter.

"This is a brilliant color, necessarily so to give the contrast to the exaggerated tints of the rest of the face.

"Depending upon the character of the emotion to be depicted in different plays and even in different acts of the same play, about the only changes I make are in the varying proportions of red to white.

"Of wax to alter the shape of the features, black court-plaster to make missing teeth, of all such things I know nothing, because the rôles I play require no make-up of that kind.

"As I never wear a wig, the only way in which I make up my hair is to dress it appropriately to my costume and the period it represents.

"I do not believe in the steaming of the face, or the facial massage, so prevalent in America. To me, it is horrible—abominable, because it spoils the skin and the face. I do not think any artist ever secured greatness by the use of make-up, and the natural good looks of many actresses are spoiled both on the stage and off by employing cosmetics too freely."

This is especially worth quoting because of the cosmetic things that the great Phédre does not do.

MCCLURE'S.

THE March *McClure's* exploits the subject of kites to a degree never before attempted, and most of the readers of that magazine will doubtless be surprised to find out to what extraordinary uses and practical value scientific kite-flying may be put. It is Mr. Cleveland Moffett who has found out these wonderful things from an interview had with Mr. Eddy, the king of kite-flyers, who lives on the long peninsula that separates New York Bay from Newark Bay.

ALL ABOUT KITES.

The scientific kite does not possess a tail. Clear spruce sticks are the best. Cloth is used in preference to manilla paper, silk being the ideal material, but very costly. A six-foot kite should not weigh more than twenty ounces, made of paper, or twenty-five ounces made of cloth, while Mr. Eddy has made a six-footer for calm flying as light as eight ounces. He calculates that six of his bird-shaped kites, twenty feet in diameter, would lift a man and basket with safety to a height of one hundred feet, assuming the wind to be blowing steadily at twenty miles to the hour. The article is profusely illustrated with photographs of this mundane sphere taken from flying kites, but the cameras were not manipulated by real human travelers. One of the most useful purposes of these great kites is their meteorological practicability. Mr. Eddy sends up self-registering thermometers and apparatus for indicating the direction and strength of the air currents with perfect success, and there are certain laws of meteorology that enable one to predict coming changes from differences of readings in these upper strata. This gentleman has sent up twelve kites on one line, three of them being nine-footers, carrying thermographs.

The highest flight ever made by a kite, Mr. Moffett tells us, is two miles—that is, two miles of cord was let out by Dr. Johnston of Roosevelt Hospital in 1893. By calculating the angles of the cord, the kites were ascertained to be something over one mile high. As for the

uses of kite flying in war, the photographic possibilities are at once apparent. A real camera might be dispatched over the enemy's lines, and a perfect picture taken of the situation therein, or dynamite might be flown in a tandem of kites over the camp and rained down upon its head. Mr. Eddy calculates that with a twenty mile breeze, six eighteen-foot kites would lift fifty pounds a quarter of a mile and suspend it over a fort or beleaguered city half a mile distant. Another picturesque purpose which Professor J. W. Davis is experimenting with is the sending of buoys to shipwrecked vessels by dirigible kites.

LINCOLN AS A LOVER.

Miss Tarbell's life of Lincoln is partly occupied this month in showing him as a rejected lover. Miss Mary Owens was the young lady who had this opportunity of jilting the greatest of Americans.

"Miss Owens had enough discernment to recognize the disinterestedness of this love-making, and she refused Mr. Lincoln's offer. She found him 'deficient in those little links which make up the chain of a woman's happiness,' she said. The affair seems to have been a rather vigorous flirtation on her part, which had interested and perhaps flattered Mr. Lincoln. In the sincerity of his nature he feared he had awakened a genuine attachment, and his notions of honor compelled him to find out. When finally refused, he wrote a description of the affair to a friend, in which he ridiculed himself unmercifully."

The literary features of this month's *McClure's* are Mr. Rudyard Kipling's story, with the characteristic title, "The Ship that Found Herself," and "A Dramatic Point," by Robert Barr, while Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward describes that interesting part of her life when she began to "get into" the magazines.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

"LIPPINCOTT'S" has come around to the task of deciding between "The Horse or the Motor," and this writer, Mr. Oliver McKee, is not by any means so jubilant over the prospect of furnishing steam and iron substitutes for horses as are some prophets of the future. But he points out that there will be one very distinct saving to humanity coincident with this possible displacement of the horse, which is not taken into account by men of science or of statistical tendencies. This is the substitute which has been found for the horse as a means of locomotion in cities. "The horse is capable of many things, but nature never intended that he should be at the mercy of so cruel a taskmaster as the average street-car driver. We are all familiar with the spectacle of a jaded, trembling animal hauling an overcrowded car through a busy street with a heartless driver on the platform who is ever prodded on to make schedule time for the fear of losing his job; whipped and cursed at, and at the end of the route often without even a drink sent tottering over the road again, and forced sometimes to keep up a trot to save himself from being run down by the car lumbering along behind him. It is therefore not surprising that the life of the average car horse is scarcely more than two years." Mr. McKee tells us that although in Paris hundreds of motor-driven vehicles are already in use, there is serious doubt as to whether any widespread adoption of them will be realized in this country.

Mr. Edwin Fuller, writing on "The Decadent Novel," is one of those satisfactory men who can make a firm stand and insist on decided comparisons. For instance,

he boldly places Mr. Thomas Hardy in a place among "the gods whose habitation in Parnassus is not likely to be vacated." In Mr. Fuller's estimate Scott and Thackeray alone surpassed Hardy, and "The Return of the Native" was the finest novel to appear in English literature since "The Mill on the Floss." Among the living, he ranks Mrs. Oliphant next to Hardy, with an artistic sense quite as keen, though working in a less titanic vein. Black, Mr. Fuller thinks, has not fulfilled his early promise, and Blackmore stands only for his one great work, "Lorna Doone." Robert Louis Stevenson he finds deficient in art, that is, compared with the author of "Rob Roy" and "Quentin Durward," and the deficiency is most boldly shown in Stevenson's inability to draw a woman. The young men who are trying to rival Scott Mr. Fuller dubs adventurous and not romantic, and he dismisses their school with faint praise, saying that they are comparatively harmless. He cannot say so much by a good deal about didactic novels and writers "with a purpose," whom he finds false to the basic principles of art.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

FROM the March *Atlantic* we have selected the paper by Mary H. Catherwood, on "French Roads," to review among the Leading Articles of the Month. The magazine opens with an essay by H. C. Merwin, on "The Irish in American Life." He examines into the racial characteristics of the Irishman and their effect on his status in America. Being an eminently social creature, the Irishman keeps well within the large cities, and nearly two-thirds of our entire Hibernian population live in five New England States. Being unskilled and uneducated, they have taken their work at the bottom of the social scale. Even the children born in the United States to Irish parents are in astonishingly large proportion addicted to "service." Of all those children, the census of 1890 tells us that 973,854 persons were occupied, 415,854 of them in rendering personal service, 284,175 in mechanical and mining industries, 140,807 in agriculture, and 183,518 in trade and railroads. In the somewhat higher walks of life the principle of gregariousness still controls their choice of profession. They are contractors, blacksmiths, liverymen, saloon keepers, lawyers, but not doctors or leaders in industrial enterprises.

The *Atlantic Monthly* recently made elaborate investigations among the superintendents and teachers of public schools, with a view to ascertaining, so far as the witness of the teachers themselves could go, their real status, and the specific reforms required to make the profession a calling of greater dignity and more suitable reward. Several questions were asked bearing on the actual work of the teacher and the facts of his professional career, so that data could be had for advancing the principles necessary to lift the teacher into the highest esteem:

"1. To give efficient teachers security in their positions and freedom to do their best work.

"2. To pay them salaries large enough to make the profession attractive to the very ablest men and women, not as a makeshift, but as a life career."

No less than 1,189 teachers and superintendents answered these questions, representing every State and Territory except New Mexico and Oklahoma, and in this March number Dr. Stanley Hall, the famous psychologist, and president of Clark University, examines into the answers and finds the most important evil in the too great

"influence" in the matter of appointments and promotions; merit does not win, and civil service reform is absolutely necessary for a healthful and dignified profession of public teaching.

It is not too great a praise to say there is not an article or story in the March *Atlantic* which is not well worth reading, out of the many of both practical and æsthetic value.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

JOHN COLEMAN ADAMS has had suggested to him by the "White City" of the Chicago exposition the subject of a paper which begins this magazine, "What a Great City Might Be." The Chicago buildings, he thinks, have a great lesson for us of what we might enjoy in the way of order, cleanliness and beauty, if only the natural advantages of our cities had not been squandered by uses which had no forethought for future needs. And not only in outward appearance, in architectural and in material cleanliness did the "White City" so far transcend the municipal surroundings we are accustomed to.

"The United States, Great Britain and International Arbitration," is the title of a paper by Dr. B. F. Trueblood. He thinks that the dislike of Great Britain in this country is deeper seated and more unyielding than the animosity toward our people on the other side, and that it would be easy to show that we had been less willing than she to submit to arbitration the differences between the two countries. But he is encouraged rather than disappointed at the lesson of the difficulties just had over the Venezuela question. In spite of appearances to the contrary, he thinks that the cause of arbitration has made more real progress than even the most most sanguine has supposed, and he believes that the real spirit of the two countries was shown in the splendid utterances for peace which the war rumors at once aroused.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have quoted elsewhere from Statistician Mulhall's reply to the question, "Is the Human Race Deteriorating?" from Professor Young's account of "The Newest Telescope," and from Mr. Gladstone's second article on "The Future Life and the Condition of Man Therein."

The Venezuelan question is treated by Mr. Andrew Carnegie and the Right Hon. James Bryce. Mr. Carnegie believes that the dangerous stage of the dispute has been passed in safety, and that there will be no war, because the United States has already declared for arbitration, while Great Britain is moving in that direction, and "no government can live in Britain which dares squarely to persist in rejecting arbitration in a boundary dispute upon the American continent."

Mr. Bryce avers that Englishmen generally are open-minded on the boundary question, and that they wish to be fair. He considers it remarkable that no political division has arisen over the question. "If, therefore, any part of the case for British Guiana is shown to be weak, public opinion will, I believe, refuse to press it, and we shall not be ashamed to own ourselves mistaken. Every one desires that an honorable way out of the present difficulty may be found. If the same temper pre-

vails on the other side of the ocean—as we trust and believe it does—that way will be found.”

Mrs. Amelia E. Barr has little sympathy with the suffrage agitators among women. “The discontent of working women is understandable, but it is a wide jump from the woman discontented about her work or wages to the woman discontented about her political position. Of all the shrill complainers that vex the ears of mortals there are none so foolish as the women who have discovered that the founders of our Republic left their work half finished, and that the better half remains for them to do. While more practical and sensible women are trying to put their kitchens, nurseries and drawing-rooms in order, and to clothe themselves rationally, this class of discontents are dabbling in the gravest national and economic questions.”

THE FORUM.

ELSEWHERE will be found quotations from Sir Edwin Arnold's “Victoria, Queen and Empress,” and from Professor Woolsey's discussion of “The President's Monroe Doctrine.”

In the opening article of the number, Prof. Charles Eliot Norton takes a gloomy view of civilization in America. If for “civilization” one should read “barbarism,” in the title of Professor Norton's paper, a more exact notion of its contents would be conveyed. No ground for confidence in the future of our race is found in the public school system, for “the work of the school has no direct tendency to prepare the child to become a good and intelligent citizen. In spite of our free-school system, ignorance has increased and is increasing among us.” In manners and morals we are sadly deficient, as a people. This is shown in the wide-spread lack of any proper home training of children, and in the evils developed in college athletics. The influence of the newspaper press is degrading, and political corruption is everywhere present. Professor Norton finds a new menace in the sentiment of independence which is abroad in the land. “In the vast half-civilized and half-settled regions,” this sentiment becomes “the very manifestation of barbarism and of a relapse toward savagery.” Believing all this, Professor Norton still has some hope of our national salvation, but the processes of self-improvement must be slow.

The Rev. Thomas P. Hughes makes some discriminating remarks concerning “The Stage from a Clergyman's Standpoint,” in which he shows not only a lively sense of what the American stage ought to be, but a very definite knowledge of what it actually is—a combination which is rare in the equipment of clerical instructors on the subject.

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin lays out the following “monetary programme” for Congress and the executive: “1. Provision for full and sufficient gold reserve of at least \$200,000,000, by sale of bonds.

“2. Notice of the redemption on demand, in gold, of any and all kinds of government paper and silver money at numerous cities in different parts of the United States.

“3. The cancellation of all notes redeemed. The repeal of the act of May 31, 1878, forbidding the retirement of United States notes.

“4. If notes are called for, the issue of new notes only on deposit of gold, dollar for dollar, in the Treasury.”

Prof. W. T. Sedgwick reviews the remarkable services

of the Massachusetts Board of Health in the matter of sanitary experiments.

THE ARENA.

THE opening article of the number (illustrated) is by Justice Walter Clark, on Mexico.

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, president of the National Council of Women of the United States, contributes an account of the celebration of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's eightieth birthday held in New York City. This occasion also commemorated the semi-centennial jubilee of the woman-suffrage movement in the United States.

Mrs. Helen Campbell enters a plea for co-operative housekeeping, asserting that women themselves represent organized obstruction to such a movement.

Readers who have followed the long serial entitled “Napoleon Bonaparte: a Sketch written for a Purpose,” are still waiting to have that purpose revealed to them.

APPLETON'S POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

THE activities of the Smithsonian Institution are described by Prof. Henry Carrington Bolton, who sketched in a previous article the circumstances of the founding and growth of this great scientific enterprise. The present article is illustrated, and affords an excellent survey of the actual work carried on from year to year by the staffs of the Smithsonian and the National Museum.

Dr. Charles C. Abbott offers a brief but suggestive study of “The Effect of Prolonged Drought Upon Animal Life,” the area treated comprising about two thousand acres of upland and meadow in the Delaware River Valley between Trenton and Bordentown, N. J.

“Gathering Naval Stores” is the subject of an interesting article by Lee J. Vance, who thus describes the area which, he says, produces the bulk of all the naval stores used in the world:

“There is an immense stretch of pine forest beginning in North Carolina near the Virginia border, and it follows along the Atlantic coast to Florida, and along the Gulf coast as far as Texas. This belt of long-leaf pine varies in width from five to one hundred miles, crosses six states—namely, the two Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—and covers an area of about one hundred and thirty thousand square miles.”

As many persons are doubtless ignorant of the real meaning of the expression “naval stores,” it should be said that Mr. Vance uses it throughout his paper to describe merely the sap product of the pine forests—turpentine and resin.

THE LOTOS.

MUCH more promising than the typical new candidate for periodical honors is the *Lotos*, which is to make a new series of the *Cycle* magazine. The February number, which is the first of the *Lotos* Series, shows a gratifying absence of philistinism and of flagrant bids for popular favor at the cost of saying something worth saying. We have quoted in another department from the paper by Mrs. Annie S. Peck on “The American School at Athens.” The magazine is to be avowedly concerned with literature, art and education, rather more from the point of view of pure aesthetics than is the case with illustrated magazines commonly known as “popular.”

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for February supplies one of the most important articles published this month in Mr. W. R. Lawson's "German Intrigues in the Transvaal," which is noticed in another department. So also is Mr. H. Lynch's on "The Armenian Question."

SOCIALISM FOR MILLIONAIRES.

Mr. G. B. Shaw, talking of the capacity of rich men, who do not know how to do good with their money, gives them advice from the point of view of a socialist. There is a good deal of sterling sense in this article, as may be seen by the following extracts: "Here then is the simple formula for the public benefactor. Never give the people anything they want: give them something they ought to want and don't. Thus we find at the end of it all, appositely enough, that the great work of the millionaire, whose tragedy is that he has not needs enough for his means, is to create needs. The man who makes the luxury of yesterday the need of to-morrow is as great a benefactor as the man who makes two ears of wheat grow where one grew before. Bequests to the public should be for the provision of luxuries, never of necessities. The intelligent millionaire need not hesitate to subsidize any vigilance society or reform society that is ably conducted. The millionaire should ask himself what is his favorite subject. Has it a school, with scholarships for the endowment of research and the attraction of rising talent at the universities? Has it a library, or a museum? If not, then he has an opening at once for his ten thousand or hundred thousand."

ANTITOXIN.

Mr. D. C. Boulger contributes rather a ghastly article on "Antitoxin from a Patient's Point of View," in which he describes his own experiences at the hospital where he was treated with antitoxin for diphtheria. It is rather formidable to have to face such an experience as is described in the following passages: "The very day I left the hospital my voice became strange and articulation painful; but for several days nothing more happened, except an attack of staggers from a momentary sensation of powerlessness in the left leg, which should have told me what was coming on. Then followed loss of sight—the eyes first showing weakness at a near distance, then at a long, and finally one eye after the other doubling the objects looked at. Difficulty in swallowing, culminating in the rejection of all solids or liquids, came on with the loss of sight, and was accompanied by an extraordinarily abundant eructation of white froth, quite distinct from phlegm, and resembling nothing so much as the foam of a horse. I said at once that this must arise from the serum with which I had been inoculated having been taken from a horse suffering from glanders. Exactly one month after I left the hospital I lost the power of walking or standing up, and then, in another week, that of writing or using my hands in any way. During the next ten weeks I remained in an absolutely helpless state—a sort of living death, with the brain clear and active, and the body useless."

THE IMPORTANCE OF GREAT MEN.

Mr. W. H. Mallock gives us the third installment of his papers on "Physics and Sociology." He obligingly summarizes what he has got to say in the headings of his chapters, which we quote as they stand:

"Great men analogous to atoms of superior size, on whose presence the aggregation of all the other atoms depends. Great men the first study of the sociologist.

"Great men are of various degrees and kinds. Accidental greatness and congenital greatness. The men congenitally great to be studied first.

"Congenital greatness requires to be reduced and developed. The development of greatness dependent on the motives supplied by society."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* for February devotes a very large proportion of its space to episodes of the month. St. Loe Strachey's article on the "Keynote of Our Foreign Policy" is dealt with elsewhere. Mr. Leslie Stephen gossips concerning the "Evolution of Editors" of last century. Captain Maxse continues his papers on "British Military Reform" for civilian readers. All the articles for this month are very strenuous, with the exception of Mr. W. B. Harris' description of "Tiflis," which is interesting on account of the suggestion which it affords as to the changes which Russia will make in Erzeroum when she has duly established it the capital of Armenia. Mr. Harris concludes his paper by remarking that Tiflis is "a city presenting two entirely different characteristics, the Oriental, in its decadence, and the Western civilization that Russia has brought with her, sweeping before her all that is rude and out-worn, and, in place thereof, raising a city of which any country in the world might well be proud."

THE GOOD WORK OF CECIL RHODES.

Mr. F. G. Shaw has a well informed article entitled "The Chartered Company and Matabeleland," in which he summarizes some of the salient features of the good work which Cecil Rhodes has accomplished in Lobengula's country.

"No more striking instance of modern progress can possibly be given than the sudden advance of Matabeleland from a state of complete and savage despotism to a country smiling under an energetic and just English control—containing a population England may well be proud of—with a well built and rapidly advancing capital, an energetic Chamber of Commerce, a Chamber of Mines, and a Town Council, replete with most modern conveniences, including water-works, hospitals, a fine Stock Exchange, electric lighting, excellent clubs, post-office and telegraph department, breweries, ice factories, skating-rinks, a commodious market-house, four printed papers, racecourses and well laid out cricket, polo, and football grounds, churches, tennis-courts, etc. In Matabeleland there are 800 miles of good roads running through the country, sixteen hundred miles of reef pegged out, and 60,000 feet of dead work done in the various mines; a great part of the country is trigonometrically surveyed, and several thousands of acres are under cultivation, there is a well disciplined white police force of 600 men, backed up by 1,500 efficient volunteers and some 300 native policemen. Native Commissioners appointed to every district control and protect the natives, and a supreme court is presided over by the most upright and esteemed of judges. Two railways are in course of construction having a capital of nearly £2,000,000. The population consists of seven thousand white inhabitants. One hundred and twelve companies carry on operations with nominal capitals amounting to £16,000,000, and an equal number of companies whose capital is at the present moment unknown to the writer, and some millions of working capital are steadily working to develop the undoubted mineral wealth of the country."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE are several very excellent articles in the *Nineteenth Century* this month. We notice elsewhere Mr. Swinburne's poem about Robert Burns, Mr. Bolton's article on the Venezuela question, Mr. Arnold Forster on "Our True Foreign Policy," M. de Pressensé on "The Relations of France and England," Mr. Gregory's proposed "German Barrier Across Africa," and the two papers on Cardinal Manning.

IN PRAISE OF ENGLAND.

There is a very excellent article by Lord Meath entitled "Reasonable Patriotism," in which the Earl, after an extended survey of the whole world, sums it all up in an article pointing out the superiority of England among nations. Lord Meath says: "Having traveled widely, I am convinced, speaking broadly, that in no country, and under no form of government, are more equitable laws, purer justice and more righteous administration to be found, and personal rights and liberties more respected, than in the United Kingdom; and, so far as my knowledge extends, in no country do the rich tax themselves, either voluntarily or by law, as heavily for the benefit of the poor as in Great Britain.

"Statesmen, administrators, and philanthropists have much work still to accomplish in Great Britain before it can be considered a model land; but the Old Country is, after all, not such a bad place for an honest man to live in, and it is well that Britons should know its strong as well as its weak points, and should not picture to themselves advantages under other systems of government, and in other lands, which only exist in their own imaginations."

HOW TO DEAL WITH SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR.

Captain Lugard has a paper of considerable interest entitled "Slavery Under the British Flag," in which he says: "I advocate the gradual and less drastic method of abolishing the *legal* sanction and slavery, and not of compulsory emancipation. It is not experimental legislation; it has been tried and found completely effective in India and elsewhere. Under its provisions probably few would claim their freedom at first; but it would render the trade too precarious to be lucrative, it would compel owners to treat their slaves well, and it would promote a free labor market."

BRITISH TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Mr. Arnold Forster, in the course of his paper on "Our True Foreign Policy," makes a statement as to British trade with Russia which is worth while remembering. He says: "I venture to believe that the facts with regard to our trade with Russia will come as a surprise to many, and they are so remarkable that I make no apology for stating them here. In 1894 our trade with Russia was £35,000,000, only £9,000,000 less than the trade of the United Kingdom with the whole of the German Empire, and only £1,000,000 less than our trade with the whole of the Australian Colonies. The Baltic trade alone was £4,000,000 in excess of our Canadian trade. The total Russian trade was four times that with Italy, fifteen times that with Austria, and was equal to the united trade of the United Kingdom with China, Egypt, and the Cape put together."

THE RESULT OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH AND SIAM TREATY.

Sir Frederick Verney, the English Secretary of the

Siamese Legation, writes a brief paper on the Anglo-French agreement. He says: "The main result of the negotiations, if put into a single sentence, would be that Siam retains precisely the same rights over the whole of her territory as she had before the Treaty was signed; and that she gains the additional security for that part of her territory which is most vital and most vulnerable, which the joint guarantee of England and France can give her."

CORN STORES FOR WAR TIME.

Mr. Marston is full of the idea that England ought to be provisioned for a year against siege. Gibraltar, he says, is provisioned for two, whereas England has not got rations for much more than a week. His idea is that England should keep a year's stock of wheat continually in a national granary, which could be built and furnished at a cost of \$150,000,000. He says: "If we establish a reserve of corn sufficient for one year's consumption, we must buy about 25,000,000 quarters, which, at the average price of wheat now, would mean, roughly, £30,000,000 sterling. It is obvious that we could not buy this all at once; it must be done by advance orders gradually, and be, as it were, grown specially for us. These £30,000,000 sterling could be raised, and should be raised in this country alone, by the issue of Imperial Corn Bonds bearing interest at 2½ or 3 per cent., redeemable at the option of the Government. The interest should be paid by an addition to the income tax."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for February contains fourteen articles, nine of which bear directly upon foreign disputes which have occupied so much attention during the last month. It cannot be said that the *Review* as a whole makes for peace; on the contrary, it is difficult to conceive a more mischief-making article than the first, which is called "A Lesson in German."

GLADSTONIANA.

An anonymous writer, writing over the initial "W.," prints the following extract from a letter which, although not attributed to Mr. Gladstone, can have emanated from no other person than the author of the Bulgarian agitation. Mr. Gladstone writes: "A Europe, which spends two hundred and fifty millions a year on force still permits itself to be dragged at the wheels of a chariot steeped all over in blood and shame. When is it to end? If the Powers do not love others, have they not a little self-love, and does it not make them conscious [that] for the moment—I hope only for the moment—they are simply ridiculous?"

Another item, not of such immediate interest, but of greater novelty, is contained in Canon MacColl's article. After discussing the relations of empires it seems to occur to the Canon that it was his duty to vindicate Lord Salisbury from a charge brought against him for taking office under Lord Beaconsfield in 1874. He had broken with his chief over the Household Suffrage, and yet he consented to resume office when he came back to power in 1874. Canon MacColl says: "The truth is that this point of political honor was referred to Mr. Gladstone's decision as an honorable political opponent. And he decided without hesitation that it was Lord Salisbury's duty to take office under Lord Beaconsfield, on the following grounds: The only possible government at that

time was a government headed by Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Salisbury was not likely to become a Liberal, and, therefore, the only way in which he could serve his country was by taking office in the only possible government. An independent member of Parliament, even in the House of Commons, still less in the House of Lords, could do little good. Let him be ever so able, he was comparatively powerless, except through the instrumentality of the party to which he attached himself; and government by party would become impossible if public criticism, however stringent, were to debar a man from accepting office from the statesman whom he considered it his duty to censure. The episode is so honorable to both the eminent persons in question, that I believe myself justified in putting it on record without consultation with either."

THE GOLD ERA IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. W. Basil Worsfold has a very interesting article describing the extraordinary effect produced in the developments of South Africa, by the discovery of the gold field. South Africa, as will be seen from the following figures, is now producing one-fifth of the gold output of the world :

GOLD OUTPUT FOR 1894.		WORLD'S OUTPUT.	
	Value.		Average annual value.
United States.....	£9,000,000	From 1700 to 1850....	£2,000,000
Australasia.....	8,000,000	From 1850 to 1875....	25,000,000
South Africa.....	7,000,000	From 1875 to 1890....	20,000,000
Russia (1892),.....	4,000,000	For 1894 (one year only).....	36,500,000

The effect which the sudden bubbling up of this spring has upon South Africa he illustrates as follows: "In 1886—less than ten years ago—the barren and monotonous aspect of the African veldt upon the Witwatersrandt was broken only by a group of huts. To-day Johannesburg is the centre of a district which, according to an informal but reliable census recently taken, has a European population of 120,850 souls; while the crest of the ridge is crowned for thirty miles with pithead gears, batteries and surface works. The second transformation is scarcely less striking. In November 1893, Buluwayo was the chief kraal of Lobengula, chief of the savage Matabele. To-day, it is a town, and the centre of a district with a European population of 4,000 persons—a town with brick-built houses, with newspapers issued in type and a Chamber of Commerce."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE youngest of the French reviews begins the new year by devoting a great deal of space to political matters, both French and foreign. M. Hanotaux discusses the Antananarivo Treaty, a treaty, it will be remembered, for which he was in a certain measure responsible. The ex-Minister is evidently in favor of a somewhat active Protectorate, and he discusses one by one the various articles subscribed to by the Queen of Madagascar. It is curious to note that he is a determined opponent of annexation.

In indirect but none the less real connection with politics is a brilliant anonymous article on the influence of French compulsory military service on the professions. Certain it is, that however admirable from a health point of view, the now three years' compulsory military training has made it far from easy for the young Frenchman of to-day to adequately acquire the knowledge necessary to successfully follow one or any of the learned professions. Strict as are the conditions which condemn all Frenchmen to the three years' soldiering, there are exceptions made in favor of the only or eldest sons of widows; for they are exempted from two-thirds of the service their contemporaries must serve. The diploma of certain government schools, notably the Polytechnique, the Centrale, the Medical Faculties, and Teachers' Training Colleges also exempt those holding them from full time; the writer would like to see an entirely different system of conscription prevail.

The second January number of the *Revue de Paris* is of more general interest than the first. A hitherto unpublished preface of George Sand, written in 1875, just a year before the great novelist's death, sums up her theories concerning literature and life. It is curious to note that she does not believe that a novelist, however earnest, should ever write with a purpose, but she admits that all unconsciously each writer embodies his or her theories in all that he or she writes.

Chats with Bismarck, as recorded by the Duc de Persigny, one time Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin (1850),

are, on the whole, disappointing. But the writer gives the following vivid personal description of how the great Chancellor impressed him when a young man: "He had already been married for some years to a very pretty woman, who was both loved and esteemed in Berlin society. Though I did not see much of M. de Bismarck, I well remember the impression he produced on me. In those days France, the French Empire, the Napoleons, and everything that concerned them, were objects of execration among the Feudal party in Berlin. I felt myself to be in an atmosphere of passions and prejudices; even in polite society I was rarely greeted with due civility. Bismarck, still a fine, good-looking young man, was noted even in this circle for his reactionary ardor; but neither in his relations with me, nor with the other members of the French Legation, did he ever show his hostility. He discussed everything in an independent and broad fashion. Unlike many of his friends, he was never afraid of compromising himself by being kindly and courteous to those whom his party regarded as enemies; and even without having had many opportunities of judging, I then conceived a high opinion of his character."

Bismarck seems to have returned the compliment, for when he came to Paris in 1867 he called on the Duke, and held with him a curious conversation on his (Bismarck's) relations to Napoleon III., whose attitude and character he frankly professed himself unable to understand. According to the diplomat, the German statesman even at that time clearly foresaw the imminence of a Franco-Prussian conflict. It would be instructive to learn whether the Duc de Persigny took notes immediately after this conversation, or whether he is simply reporting what was said from memory.

French historians seem anxious to exploit the various sojourns made by Napoleon I. in Germany. Last month the French occupation of Berlin, a painful and somewhat grotesque page of Prussian history, was set forth at length. Now M. Vandal gives an equally striking account of Bonaparte's triumphal expedition to Dresden in 1812. It will be remembered that the Emperor made on this occasion a pacific journey to Saxony. He was ac-

accompanied by Marie Louise, and was received both by the King Frederick Augustus and by all the princes of the Rhine Confederation with the greatest enthusiasm. It was on this occasion that Napoleon I. met as equal, and, indeed, as superior, his father-in-law the Emperor of Austria. These three weeks at Dresden may be said to have been the last spent in unclouded glory by the great Napoleon, for from Dresden he started on the terrible invasion of Russia which was to end so disastrously.

Other articles concern the future of North Africa from an agricultural point of view, treated by M. J. Saurin; "The Art Treasures of Chantilly," an eloquent eulogy of Sully Prudhomme the poet, by G. Paris; and "The Decadence of Italian Art" by R. Rolland.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE *Nouvelle Revue*, which now boasts as assistant-editor Victor Hugo's grandson, who has already published in its pages some charming notes of his experiences as a sailor, begins the new year well. In future each number will have as frontispiece an illustration consisting of a reproduction of the work of a well-known French artist. That published in the January 1 number is a singularly charming study of a girl by Jeannot; in the second number is a crayon head by Aman. This innovation will probably greatly add to the value of Madame Adam's publication, and will also give foreign readers an opportunity of seeing something of contemporary French art.

The place of honor is given to the third and concluding essay by Maurice Maeterlinck on "The Inner Life." This may be said to contain the author's profession of faith. The "Belgian Shakespeare's" British admirers and disciples will perhaps be surprised to learn that he is a strong believer in Deism.

In the same number Baron Hess attempts to analyze what he styles "Anti-German Switzerland." He paints with considerable shrewdness the Switzer of to-day, and all that has made him what he is.

In the second January number of the *Revue* M. Delafosse renders in a few eloquent pages a high tribute to the Comte de Chambord, whom he presents as having been almost ideally suited to become a much-loved and respected constitutional monarch: and this in spite of the fact that probably no man was ever less popular than "Henri V." He recalls the fact that the subject of his sketch was fifty before he really had a chance of making his voice heard in France, and had it not been for his absolute belief in his divine right, the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war might have seen France once more ruled over by a king. "My country," the Comte de Chambord once exclaimed to a friend, "has a right to all I possess save the sacrifice of the principles I represent, and of my honor." And, to quote another of his phrases uttered about the same time, he felt that he could not conscientiously accept the Crown from a Republic, and subject, from his point of view, to humiliating conditions. This article, and the work by M. Chesnelong which inspired the writer, should prove of great value to the student of contemporary French history.

Very different in character, but also valuable from an historical point of view, are some hitherto unpublished letters from and to Madame Recamier and her friend Baron de Voght, the well-known philanthropist and

economist. These letters contain some amusing glimpses of French life, and also include an anonymous epistle said to have been written to Madame Recamier by Chateaubriand.

A contemporary of Rabelais, the famous astrologer, Dr. Henri Cornelius Agrippa, is dealt with by Dr. Folet. Far-famed in his own days as a magician and sorcerer, he wrote a curious book which remains a valuable addition to the literature of Occultism.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

DR. DELMAS' article on the influenza in the first January number of the *Revue* is noticed in another department.

M. Hanotaux, ex-Foreign Minister, contributes an article on the first ministry of Richelieu, dealing with the affairs of Venice and Savoy at the beginning of the great Cardinal's career.

M. Valbert signs some interesting pages on David Frederic Strauss, the theologian. Strauss' friendships were strong, in spite of his phlegmatic temperament. Like Horace, whom he greatly admired, he had the gift of friendship, but those whom he admitted to his intimacy were few. "Myself, my friends and the rest," he would say, and the order of this division of mankind represented also the order of his interests. The story of his life, his pastorate, his rationalism, his unfortunate marriage, are reviewed with intelligence. He separated from his wife, a singer of great beauty, after she had borne him two children. It was an unsuitable match. He still loved her, but she would not return. "Urged by the need of loving a woman," he writes, "and of carrying her in my heart, deeply attached to this woman both by our children, by the memory of happy days, and by the winning sides of her character, I took advantage of the distance which separated us to represent her to myself such as I should have wished her to have been. Her letters have awakened me from my dream. I have found her out to be what she really is, and all is over between us; but I have hours of despair." A strange, cold man, a hypochondriac, and even, as we see when an internal tumor attacked him, a stoic; his lack of faith in a future life caused him no regret, save once—when he stood by the bedside of his dying mother.

The Marquis de Gabriac begins a most interesting series of "Diplomatic Recollections of Russia and Germany," in the eventful years 1870 to 1872. M. de Gabriac was asked by M. Thiers to go to Berlin as French *Chargé d'Affaires* the day after the peace of Frankfurt was signed, and he was thus enabled to view the march of events behind the scenes.

M. A. Gaudry surveys the career of the Marquis de Saporta, a distinguished savant, who was born in 1823, and died in January, 1895. He was one of the founders of the palæontology of the vegetable kingdom, and in his private life he was no less beloved for the amiability and sweetness of his disposition than in his public life he was admired for his scientific achievements.

M. Colson continues his investigations into the cost of the French State and State-guaranteed railways. A very clear diagram, occupying a whole page, exhibits the growing disproportion between receipts and expenses, the latter having risen to an alarming extent ever since 1872.

M. de Pressensé contributes an ably written and most conscientious historical survey of the Monroe doctrine.

He thinks it is one of those *arcana Imperii*, those mysteries of State, into which it is not wise to pry too closely. But the writer certainly represents French anti-English feeling very strongly, for he refers to "the untenable pretensions, the arrogant refusal of arbitration and the inopportune recriminations of a Power like England."

M. E. Ollivier continues his extremely curious and valuable account of the early life of Napoleon III. Few living Frenchmen know more about this subject than the writer, and his description of the events which preceded Louis Napoleon's election to the Presidency of the French Republic is perhaps the most able exposition of what then occurred yet given to the world. "Never," he observes significantly, "did the Bonapartist cause seem more utterly lost than on the eve of the day of its great triumph." M. Ollivier evidently believes that Napoleon III. owed not a little of his success to the policy of masterly inactivity he pursued during the three years which preceded his election. Had he been as short-sighted as he was ambitious, the Revolution of 1848 would have given him a unique opportunity of forcing forward his personality. It is clear from these pages that the Prince President may truly be said to have been elected by the people. Had the matter been left to the Assembly, there is now no doubt that Cavaignac would have been chosen. *Apropos* of the fashion in which the various candidates were regarded, Thiers used to tell a curious anecdote. One morning, going down the back staircase of his house, he met a water-carrier. "Well, it seems we are to have a new President; I should like to know something of your opinions," he observed to the man. "What would you say to Marshal Bugeaud?" "Don't know him." "Of the Prince de Joinville?" "You mean Philippe's son?" "Of De Cavaignac?" "Well, we've heard of him." "And of the Prince Louis Napoleon?" "Ah!" cried the good man, "his name has a very familiar sound about it."

Other articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* deal with the Seine assizes, or, rather, the French jury system, which the writer, M. Cruppi, compares unfavorably with its English counterpart; and with the art collectors who flourished in Rome during the last century. There are traced the beginnings of several of the best-known Roman galleries. M. Geffroy brings to his task a vast amount of erudition, undertaking a piece of work which should earn him the gratitude of all art lovers.

THE SCANDINAVIAN REVIEWS.

"K RINGSJAA" has a pleasantly written paper by H. Tams Lyche on "The Brook Farm Community," its matter being drawn partly from other writings on the subject, but also to a large extent from a long acquaintance with two of the members of the Community, and from their vivid narrative of what, despite all their disappointments and money losses, they characterized as the golden age of their lives, as well as from their collection of books, periodicals and brochures, together with a quantity of private letters from the leaders of the socialistic experiment. "There is little of the antiquary in me," says Herr Tams Lyche, "but I would have given much for that collection, and I confess that, at the touch of those old yellow letters, a quiver went through my fingers; for out of them rose an idealism so thrillingly intense, so high and pure (though withal a little youthful and childish at times) as it has never

fallen to my lot to meet elsewhere in life or literature. They were like tender, glowing love-letters; it would have been profanation to read them without the deepest reverence—yet the loved one was only what we humans understand by the term, The Ideal.

Samtiden is a very good number, opening with an interesting article by Guglielmo Ferrero on the "Japanese Revolution." Gerhard Gran contributes a sympathetic critique on Björnson's drama, "Over Aevne" (Beyond Reach), second part, the first part of which was published in 1883, and dealt with "humanity's religious tragedy." This second part of "Over Aevne," published only last year—twelve years later—sets forth how we humans overreach and undo ourselves when, in the attempt to solve our social problems, we seek to overstep the boundaries marked in the laws of our existence. It is the psychology of anarchism, this second part of Björnson's drama, a *fin-de-siècle* piece written by one who is not himself in the least *fin-de-siècle*. "Björnson's soul," says Gerhard Gran, "has never been tainted with the sinking century's manifold diseases; from his childhood in a healthier foretime, his unshakable faith leads him into a healthier future. . . . He has a heart of gold, and his picture of our diseased times evinces nothing therefore of the contempt of the strong for the weak, but only a wise love's sympathetic sorrow over all the greatness that the disease devours."

A. Hagensen contributes a finely written article on the "Sentimental Period in Norwegian-Danish Literature," and Gustav Wied gives two interesting studies entitled "From Skitsebogen." There is also a weirdly written story by Helge Rode, called "The Traveler." The scene is laid in a coffee-house in a seaport town into which the cholera scare has crept, ushered in by a Mediterranean cruiser with the pestilence on board—a grim and unwelcome passenger. The story might be a little clearer—as it is, we know not for certain if this mysterious traveler who sits so calm and cheerful amid the scared coffee-house guests, drinking whiskey with his friend, and ending his quaint talk with a strange fantastic song of life's beginning and end, is really, as we whisper to ourselves, Death himself; but the weirdness of it all takes hold of one's heart. It is an odd and a grim fancy, too, that in this time of terror the souls of the scared ones became visible to the eyes of the Traveler's friend, the narrator. They had all of them souls now, he found; fear had given them souls—long, thin, jointless things, for the most part, sitting huddled up in the dark curve of the body. Some of the souls gained a little in strength and fullness and beauty by gazing up toward Heaven, and saying: Our Father! Others only became the more miserable and repulsive by so doing, as if they were grimacing. A drunkard's soul writhed and twisted in troublous dreams in the pit of his stomach. A white-haired man rose from a table and went out. He was a philosopher, this one, an old doubter. His soul was not terror-stricken like the others. It stared straight before it, and had claws with which to guard itself. And the man vanished in the darkness.

Ord och Bild is also a very interesting number, Emil Hildebrand's article dealing with the "History of the Swedish Nobility," Frigga Carlberg's paper on "Carlyle," and Carl G. Laurin's illustrated article on "Artistic Advertisements," being the contributions most likely to be of general interest. Astrid Naess gives a short account of the "Mikado Mutsu Hito Jenno," and Georg Nordensvan contributes a dramatic study entitled "Young Jeppa." There is also a pleasant selection of Baudelaire poems translated by Axel Cedercreutz, Jr.

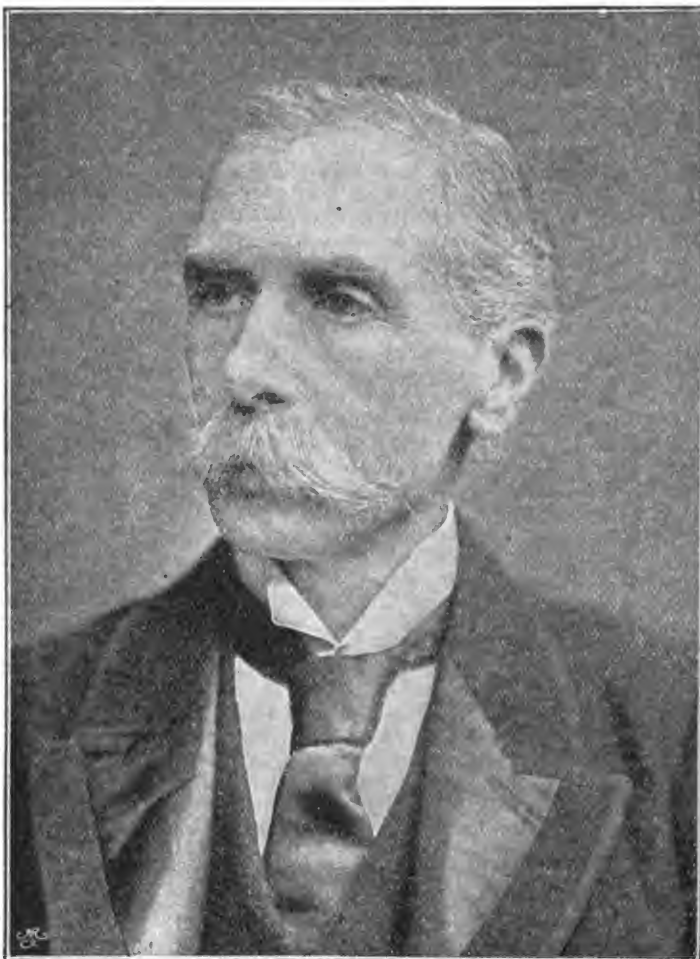
THE NEW BOOKS.

I.—MR. ALFRED AUSTIN'S "ENGLAND'S DARLING,"*

LAST month the REVIEW OF REVIEWS gave its readers a short account of the new Laureate's life and work, with some tastes here and there of his lyrical productions, which will make an appropriate introduction to a brief discussion of "England's Darling."* It is fitting enough that the first volume which bears his proud designation on its title page should have for its hero the man, the king, whom the late John Richard Green has called "the noblest of England's rulers. . . . the king in whose court, at whose impulse, it may be in whose very words, English history begins." Indeed, the fitness is peculiar. Mr. Austin has not lacked detractors, critics, ungenerous and unfair, but no one of them has denied to him, coupled with whatever poetic gift he may possess, an intense, almost passionate, love of his country. It happens that the one satisfactory appreciation of Mr. Austin's work is from the pen of Mr. William Watson, perhaps the greatest of the three or four writers of verse whose names were bruited about as rivals with the present Laureate to Tennyson's laurel, and the poet with whom Mr. Austin has been recently at polite loggerheads over the burning question of Armenia and "Abdul the Damned." Some years ago (in July, 1890, to be exact) Mr. Watson, who owed his first really public appearance as a poet to the wisdom which Mr. Austin displayed when editor of the *National Review*, selected and edited from certain of the Laureate's volumes of verse those passages and songs most truly lyrical and English. "English Lyrics" the collection was called, and as an introduction its editor offered "some remarks upon the distinctive English note in our poetical literature." That introduction and the body of verse which follows it best display the particular claims which Mr. Austin had upon the post which is now his. "A nobly filial love of Country, and a tenderly passionate love of the country"—these are the dominant notes that Mr. Wilson found in the lyrics he selected, and presumably in all his subject's work.

Our literature prior to Lord Tennyson contains no such full utterance of this dual passion, this enthusiasm of nationality underlying an intimate and affectionate knowledge of every bird that makes an English summer melodious, and every flower that sweetens English air; and it seems to me that if the questions be asked, "Who among the poets of a later generation can be said to share with Lord Tennyson the quality of being in this double sense English through and through?" any com-

* "England's Darling." By Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate. (Macmillan.) \$1.25.



MR. ALFRED AUSTIN.

petent person trying to answer the question honestly will find the name of the author of this volume of "English Lyrics" the first to rise to his lips.

And then he goes on to say that Mr. Alfred Austin "may in a special sense be styled the laureate of the English seasons." If (and with no small cause, it is certain) Mr. Watson has felt himself with others the equal of the author of "England's Darling," and as fit to wear the laurel, he can turn for some consolation to the passage we have quoted.

One can safely take it, we imagine, that very few of the readers who have sufficient interest in literature to be aware that the vacant Laureateship had at last been filled, know with any intimacy the muse of Tennyson's heir. And to the majority the appearance of "England's Darling," so immediately upon the appointment, is un-

lucky, for it cannot for a moment be pretended that it contains work to set beside its author's best. Above all and before all, Mr. Austin is a lyric-poet. "A foster-child of May," "a suckling of the spring," he reaches his greatest beauty when he essays songs on such subjects as he knows and loves best. In "English Lyrics" all that are finest of these are collected, and the reader almost from the first page knows Mr. Austin to be a true and tender poet, a writer of lyrics among the most beautiful of his time.

Two merits indeed stand out in "England's Darling," but they are the very merits that give Mr. Austin's lyrics their peculiar and welcome savor—the merits of "a nobly filial love of Country, and a tenderly passionate love of the country." There was no need to write a drama embodying all that we can know of Alfred the Great's life and work for their display. A somewhat unnecessary but relevant and interesting preface (in prose) gives us the author's reason:

In the spacious gallery of commanding characters commemorated in English Poetry, there is a strange and unaccountable blank. When we look for the most illustrious figure of all there is an empty niche. The greatest of Englishmen has never been celebrated by an English poet.

And this is the more surprising, since "searching modern scholarship" has not "removed from Alfred's brow a single leaf of the fivefold laurel of King, Soldier, Poet, Lawgiver, and Saint, that has for ten hundred years encircled it." Alfred, says Mr. Austin, is "the one Eng-

lishman pre-eminently fitted to be a National Hero," and he gives his reason for his opinion. Arthur, for instance, is "a Celtic, not a Saxon Prince," and "the tactful genius of an exquisite poet"—Mr. Austin thirty years ago or more rated Lord Tennyson as a "third rate poet," but he has recanted since those days of youth—"has abstained from enduing him with more than a limited number of somewhat negative virtues."

"If one could but write of Alfred!" seems over and over again to have been Mr. Austin's pious aspiration. And so now, on the threshold of his career as the poet of the Court, in a volume dedicated to the Princess of Wales, "daughter of vanished Vikings, and mother of English Kings to be," he chooses for hero this "greatest of Englishmen," a man "without stigma or stain," going to "written record" or "oral hearsay" for every incident, tampering no more with established history than "to compress into a period of a few weeks the most striking events of a lifetime."

When the play opens—"play" from its form, but the poem is rather an ordinary narrative than a drama, and is certainly not intended for the stage—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Worcester, and an Ealdorman of Somerset are discussing "the tidings" and the "political situation" generally. Things could be no worse—"Hingvar and Hubba . . . Ride through East Anglia rifling shrine and cell," and all "Egbert's England" is being "uprooted" and "enserved"—"all but Alfred the King!" cries Ethelnoth the Ealdorman:



SWINFORD OLD MANOR AT ASHFORD, MR. AUSTIN'S HOME.

"Pray Heaven he lives! But while he roams abroad,
Now in this cloak, now that, swordless, alone,
Spying the where and whither of his foes,
I still must lie with fear for bedfellow."

This Alfred, "spying the where and whither of his foes," is evidently to be very much the king of childish memory. The second scene begins with a lyric:

"Sing, throble, sing,
On the hornbeam bough;
But tell not the King
Of a maiden's vow.
When the heart is ripe,
Then the days are fleet:
Pipe, throble, pipe!
Sweet! sweet! sweet!"

Edward, Alfred's son, is the singer, and he is waiting for his love, a Danish maiden, around whose birth hangs mystery. She comes to the tryst, and the passages between them are pretty and simple—the very love of boy and maid. Then the scene changes to the interior of the hut of the neatherd, Danewulf, Edgiva the maiden's foster-father. Now, of course, we have the time-honored story of Alfred and griddle-cakes, and the king, disguised as "an old serf," is found "sitting before the hearth, scanning a map of England, sketched by himself." For some space he talks to himself of "the ocean-fashioned land," concluding with a prayer:

"Grant me, God King!
I, Alfred, your weak servant, yet may be
Law to North Wales, and terror to Strathclyde,
And thus this side the mist may shape, within,
One England, outward sheltered by the surge
Against the spoiler!"

Such patriotic notes occur again and again. Mr. Austin's "nobly filial love of Country" gives him no pause. England is England; her foes must be repelled:

"Not till the Sea hath owned us for its lord
Will England's shore be free."

But soliloquizing in this way is not heeding the griddle-cakes, and when Edgiva enters the hut she "finds her mother upbraiding 'the old serf' for allowing the cakes to scorch." Edgiva makes excuses for him:

"Who would heed such things,
With a great book before him?"
"But he should,
My kindly maid, if such his hiring be;
And I am sore to blame.
Life's needful work
Should be done best by him that reads and writes,
Not absently foregone; for 'tis no gain
To be in letters wiser than your kind,
Withal in life more wittless."

Alfred now discovers the love between Edgiva and Edward:

"Edward! . . . Unkingly boy! In these stern times
To fleet the May thus softly! But, in youth,
As in these springtime saplings of the glade,
Floweth the mead of headless wantonness,
That will not take life gravely! And the maid?
Sooth, he hath chosen well,—if honestly:
And she, being honest, needs must keep him so,—
Since 'tis the woman that keeps clean the man,—
Till I make inquest of his purposes."

"Since 'tis the woman that keeps clean the man"—so runs Mr. Austin's conception of the strength and duty of women, "shaped to be nests and nourishers of life." Thus, for instance, Edgiva to Edward:

"I have no wish except to do your wish;
For man is masterful and so should be, .



AN ANGLE OF SWINFORD OLD MANOR.

And I am but a woman; having strength
To hide my weakness, thus to keep you strong,
But feeble all beside."

And Alfred to Edgiva:

"For 'tis my wish to see, in this strong land.
A manly State wed to a wifely Church.
The helpmeet this, but that one still the lord.
For as the woman, so too is the Church
Of a diviner nature, but on earth
They should but meekly counsel, then obey."

In the second act we have the Witanagemote with Alfred "like Justice throned." But first his followers fondly chide him for the risks he runs:

"Thank Heaven! You are safe,
Nor for such wayward danger paid with life."

"And if I had! 'Tis not for length of days,
No, but for breadth of days that we should crave.
Life is God's gift for godlike purposes.
'Tis the mere die we play with; that which counts
Is the high stake of honor that we throw for,
And for such worthy gamesters Heaven provides.
Not in safe coffer should we lock our lives,
But put them out to peril that our sons
May be the richer for the stake we won."

Then he addresses "his Reeves, Thanes, and chief Ealdorman," appeals to them, and to the "short-haired, unarmed Serfs," for England, "this strong Isle sequestered by the sea." Here certainly, in this proclamation of belief in England's greatness, her destiny, and her duty, is a labor meet for a Laureate. A strong note of

patriotism, of over-powering love of Country, beats through the whole scene. Alfred's words to his followers might, with slight alteration, be the words of the wise statesman to-day, with Imperial Federation for his theme :

"That in this Island there must be one lord,
One law, one speech, one bond of blood between
Saxon and Briton, and that Wales must be
Not more nor less than England, but the same."

And later, when the scene shifts to his "study," where Alfred is found "shaping models of long-oared boats, meant to cope with the Danish eskis," he talks as might the President of the Navy League :

"Who holds the sea, perform doth hold the land,
And who lose that must lose the other too . . .
God grant that I may . . .
. . . gird this island with a watery belt
Not all the world in arms can cleave or cross !"

One knows the end of these preparations, and of Alfred's aspirations—the battle of Ethandune, the foundation of the Dane law, the freeing of Wessex. Mr. Austin presents them all in his five-score pages.

But fine as is the story which the poet tells, and fine in parts the telling, the real beauty and strength of the book is to be found in its descriptions of nature, in the one lyric from which we have quoted, and in the presentation of the love of Edward and Edgiva. Here Mr. Austin is at his best. The subject is consonant with his talent. One passage we will quote and we have almost done. The lad is describing to his sweetheart how he had come to her :

"Then, as I crossed the Parrett where it swirls
Swelled by the Ile and Yeo, a mottled trout,
That motionless beneath an alder kept
Its poise against the current, sudden scared,
Flashed like a flying shadow through the stream,
And was no more ; and like to it I sped,
Swift up the windings of the wave that points
The pathway to your home. The ladysmocks

Smiled on me as I passed, 'She waits ! she waits !'
And every wilding windflower that I bruised
Seemed to upbraid the slowness of my feet.
And so I was too soon,—love always is."

In the final scene—the triumph of Alfred—songs are sung of the high destiny of England. "The roving ramparts of her realm" and "the battlemented sea" (Mr. Austin is fond of this simile, for that fine national poem "Look Seaward, Sentinel," to be found in "English Lyrics," has more than one such reference to the waves that "bear our bulwarks" and to "the bastions of the brine") are not forgotten by the Laureate, whose first official volume appears when the nation is clamoring for the strengthening of its "first line of defense."

"England's Darling" is not in the first flight of its kind ; but it is poetry, and although the subject never grips tight and holds either writer or reader, it is compounded so skillfully and withal so delicately of the two supreme notes of Mr. Austin's talent that it is always worth reading. Shame for a Laureate who could produce such a book England need never feel. Still, as the truth is best, it were well to repeat, that while as a poet of nature Mr. Austin has no living equal, as a narrative and dramatic poet his success is only so-so. Intimate, affectionate, accurate knowledge of the country-side and of its myriad life, that is the quality which his admirers find and love, and which, while it will not raise him to the level of Tennyson or his predecessor, will save him from confusion with Eusden, Pye and Nicholas Rowe.*

*A complete bibliography of the Laureate's writings would make reference to many books and papers out of print and inaccessible. But here is a list of the books now obtainable with their prices all (together with "English Lyrics," edited by Mr. Watson) published by Messrs. Macmillan: "Lyrical Poems," 5s.; "Narrative Poems," 5s.; "The Tower of Babel; a Celestial Love Drama," 5s.; "Savonarola; a Tragedy," 5s.; "The Human Tragedy," 5s.; "Prince Lucifer," 5s.; "Fortunatus the Pessimist," 5s.; "Madonna's Child," 2s. 6d. net—these are all in verse; "The Garden That I Love," 9s.; "In Veronica's Garden," 9s.—these are in prose.

II. NOTES FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

IN the month that has passed publishers and booksellers alike have had to fight against the fates : January has been given over to the newspapers ; President Cleveland and "Oom Paul," and the German Emperor between them have almost monopolized attention, and I am told that the shops have found the succession of crisis as disastrous to their trade as the disquietude of a general election. Still I can furnish you with the usual list of books that have been selling (you will notice that two of them are very much concerned with the political questions that have been everywhere discussed) :

Jude the Obscure. By Thomas Hardy. 6s.

English Lyrics. By Alfred Austin. Edited by William Watson. 3s. 6d.

Comedies of Courtship. By Anthony Hope. 6s.

Ironclads in Action : a Sketch of Naval Warfare from 1855 to 1895, with some account of the Development of the Battleship in England. By H. W. Wilson. Two volumes. 30s.

A Little Tour in America. By the Very Rev. S. Reynolds-Hole. 16s.

The Purple East : a Series of Sonnets on England's Desertion of Armenia. By William Watson. 1s. net.

The Homes and Haunts of Thomas Carlyle. 2s. 6d.

It is natural enough that "Jude the Obscure" should head the list. At first it seemed that the successor to "Tess" was to appear almost unnoticed except by Mr.

Hardy's regular admirers. But it soon aroused controversy, and no doubt the mere fact that its propriety was questioned sent the sale up by leaps and bounds. The next, "English Lyrics" by Mr. Alfred Austin, is by no means a new book—it has been out for some years—but as it forms the most convenient way in which readers who had hardly heard the new Laureate's name can get an idea of the best work he has done, it is not surprising that its name appears here. What is amusing just now is to notice that its editor and its author's eulogist is—Mr. William Watson ! "Comedies of Courtship," is by Mr. Anthony Hope, who seems to produce a new volume every quarter. It bears rather the air of being "made up" to catch the market. Two longish stories and four short ones, although they all deal with the world as Mr. Hope knows it in much the same way and from much the same point of view, hardly make a "book" in the old sense. Still Mr. Hope's myriad readers will not grumble. Why, indeed, should they ? One page by the author of "The Dolly Dialogues" is much like another, and each story in this volume is much like the stories in its predecessors. At the least it is readable, and the wit is honest, and the incidents convince—for the time. Mr. Wilson's "Ironclads in Action" every one has been reading, and critics and the public have combined to

praise it. With the attention of England directed to "flying squadrons" and the "severish activity in the dockyards," small wonder that so opportune and withal so valuable a work of naval history is bought by all who can afford its cost. Of Dean Hole's "A Little Tour in America," nothing need be said but that it is characteristic of its author, and full of good things. "The Purple East," is a small paper-covered book containing that series of sonnets "on England's desertion of Armenia," which, during December and January, Mr. William Watson contributed to the *Westminster Gazette*, and three new sonnets which have not appeared elsewhere. The *Westminster* sonnets have been much altered. For instance, that historic piece of invective, "Abdul the Damned, on his infernal throne," disappears entirely—not, a later sonnet elsewhere informs us, because Mr. Watson relenting finds the Sultan less damned than he thought; but because the poet was unwilling to "merge" the Sultan "with the unillustrious herd Who crowd the approaches to the infernal gate." "The merely damned are legion," whereas Abdul Hamid is damned to the *n*-th degree, claiming a place among the "brightest of Hell's aureoles." For frontispiece the book has a reproduction of one of Mr. G. F. Watts' most famous paintings; and it contains also a brief prose preface in which Mr. Watson generally rubs in the lesson of his verse, advocates the occupation of Armenia by Russia (if by that means can best be ended the present "Viceroyalty of Hell"), and replies to those sonnets, "A Vindication of England," which the new Poet Laureate just before his appointment addressed to the author of "The Purple East." "The Bard-in-Waiting," Mr. Watson calls Mr. Austin, and "treachery's apologist," and this particular "vindication" he terms an "amiable effusion." "The Homes and Haunts of Thomas Carlyle" is reprinted with considerable additions from the *Westminster Gazette* and *Budget*. Divided into four parts, dealing respectively with "The Early Homes of Carlyle," "Carlyle Localities in Edinburgh," "Carlyle at Craigenputtock," and "Carlyle in London," it also contains as introduction the address delivered by Mr. Leonard Courtney, M.P., on the occasion of the first meeting of the committee for the purchase of Carlyle's house, and a brief article on Carlyle's grave. The volume is profusely and admirably illustrated from photographs and sketches, and deserves a place on your Carlyle shelf with Mr. Reginald Blunt's "The Carlyles' Chelsea Home."

Dr. Mackinnon's bulky volume on "The Union of England and Scotland: a Study of International History," founded largely on documentary evidence and containing a deal of new matter, is in some ways the most important. And with it I should mention that Dr. McAdam Muir's "The Church of Scotland: a Sketch of Its History," in a revised and enlarged form, has appeared in the Guild Library. For the Heroes of the Nations Series, Mr. Nisbet Bain has written a volume on "Charles XII. and the Collapse of the Swedish Empire," illustrated, as are its fellows in the series, with maps and numerous sketches and portraits. For good reading and exciting I commend you to Mr. Arthur H. Norway's "History of the Post-Office Packet Service Between the years 1793-1815." Nowadays people forget that the carriage of letters to foreign countries, the packet service, was necessarily a fighting service, executed by fast sailing ships which had often to repel French and other attacks before they could reach their destination. The officers employed, too, did not scruple to do a little pri-

vateering on their own account, although they held no royal warrant; nor were they above smuggling. Falmouth was the headquarters of the service, and in Falmouth still linger its relics. Mr. Norway has rescued what remain of the chronicles of this post-office militant, and his book makes one of the most enthralling and interesting chapters in the naval history of our country. Miss Edith Sichel's "The Story of Two Salons," is an attempt, illustrated with portraits of such worthies as Chateaubriand, Pauline de Beaumont and Joubert, to revive "some of the less known salons of eighteenth century Paris." It is very much a book to turn to for entertainment when other light literature fails to attract.

"The Life and Letters of George John Romanes, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.," written and edited by his wife, is naturally the volume of biography to which you will first turn. The scientific and theological life of Romanes was so typical of its age in its clash of doubt and belief that it has an unusual interest. Mrs. Romanes has wisely let her husband, as far as was possible, "especially in matters scientific, speak for himself." There are one or two illustrations in the book and an admirable portrait. Then another biography, a volume of the New Irish Library, is the life of a man whom the author, Mr. J. F. Taylor, calls "the most illustrious man of action that Ireland has produced"—"Owen Roe O'Neill." Well may Mr. Taylor say that, despite his supremacy, O'Neill "remains almost unknown to his countrymen and to the world." The seventh volume of Mr. H. B. Wheatley's edition of "The Diary of Samuel Pepys, M.A., F.R.S.," has just appeared. This is no ordinary new edition. It will be in fact the only one, for the amount of new matter that Mr. Wheatley has deciphered makes the work almost a new one. One pities the fatuity of previous editors who left so much unpublished, because, forsooth, they did not consider it "interesting." And Mr. Wheatley knows more about Pepys than any of his predecessors, and his notes, and Lord Braybrooke's, which he has incorporated, would alone give the edition the highest value. Before now, I think, you have received volumes in the new reissue of Mr. John Morley's English Men of Letters series—three biographies of men of kindred interest and of the same period, bound together to form one of the neat and cheap volumes of Messrs. Macmillan's three-and-sixpenny series. The latest to appear is that containing Dean Church's "Bacon," J. A. Froude's "Bunyan," and Dr. Jebb's "Bentley." As a single volume it makes an admirable show.

Mr. Andrew Lang's "A Monk of Fife," is the most notable of the recent novels. Mr. Lang has so strenuously proclaimed romance as the one worthy form of fiction, and has appreciated it so fully, that his own essay acquires a peculiar significance. It is well that were it some one else's work he would be able to praise it as highly and generously as he has always been ready to praise a well written, briskly moving story of adventure. A "chronicle concerning marvelous deeds that befel in the realm of France," the tale indeed of Joan of Arc, told by one who was with her when she fought and fell, it seems to me to possess all the exciting, vivid qualities that marked such recent romances as "The White Company" and "A Gentleman of France," combined with an individual, perhaps, distinctively literary savor, the savor of scholarship, such as one might have expected from its author. The writing of such a book was an ordeal for Mr. Lang, and he has come out of it with flying colors.

Other novels there are of varied interest. "Casa Braccio," by Mr. Marion Crawford, has been hailed by the critics as perhaps the most completely successful of all his stories. Italian in scene, it marks another stage in the cycle which commenced with "Katharine Lauderdale." Then there is the new story by Miss Annie E. Holdsworth, the author of "Johanna Traill, Spinster," with which Mr. Heinemann so successfully led off his now famous Pioneer Series. It is called "The Years That the Locust Hath Eaten," and has all the qualities of sentiment, of charm, and simplicity of treatment, which gave its predecessor its vogue. And to the Pioneer Series a new volume has been added—"Her Own Devices," by Mr. C. G. Compton. It is a not particularly successful tale of rather vulgar intrigue, of the stage, and of a respectable Bohemia. The author of "Merrie England," Mr. Robert Blatchford, has written another novel "Tommy Atkins of the Ramchunders," a tale of life in the ranks, realistic in rather a sentimental way, but thoroughly readable. To the Zeit-Geist Library—half the fiction of to-day appears in some "Library" or "Series"—Mr. Julian Sturgis, always an entertaining writer, has contributed a rather short story, very successful as far as its characters go, but not quite satisfactory in its plot. But then, as I say, Mr. Sturgis is always entertaining; he never bores. Mr. John Lane, not content with his Keynotes Series of fiction, has started another—Pierrot's Library. The first volume has just appeared in the shape of Mr. de Vere Stacpoole's "Pierrot." I fear you will find that the book's chief charm lies in its *formd't*, which is singularly attractive. Mr. Aubrey Beardsley has designed the cover, the title page and the end-papers. It is a well-written tale of the German invasion of France, rather mystical and vague, with a strange, not quite clear ghost of an order certainly original. But I confess to having read it all without gaining any very lucid idea of what it was about. But if the matter is a little indistinct, the manner is unusually distinguished, and there is always the cover to look at! Mr. H. D. Traill has parodied Mr. Grant Allen's "British Barbarians." "The Barbarous Britishers: a Tip-top Novel," is the parody's title, and certainly Mr. Traill scores more than once, and he generally scores fairly. For the cover, by the way, Mr. Beardsley has contributed a design caricaturing his own drawing for the cover of Mr. Allen's story. And, finally, as far as fiction is concerned, we have the new and cheap edition in the Silver Library of Mr. Rider Haggard's "Montezuma's Daughter," which appears with the original illustrations by Mr. Greiffenhagen.

Of course Mr. John Davidson's "A Second Series of Fleet Street Eclogues," is the most interesting and the most important of the latest volumes of verse. There are five eclogues in this series, all with the same qualities that gave the first its peculiar charm and power. The same characters appear and discuss, in verse often of surprising beauty, and always dignified and restrained, questions so actual as heredity, and the strength and destiny of England:

The Sphinx that watches by the Nile
Has seen great empires pass away:
The mightiest lasted but a while;
Yet ours shall not decay.
Because, although red blood may flow,
And ocean shake with shot,
Not England's sword but England's Word
Undoes the Gordian Knot.
Bold tongue, stout heart, strong hand, brave brow
The world's four quarters win;

And patiently with axe and plough
We bring the deserts in.

Nor does the volume lack those exquisite pictures of the country that were in the earlier series—passages similar in sudden power of vivid description to those oft-quoted stanzas from "The Ballad of a Nun." Here, for instance, is one quatrain descriptive of Autumn in London:

The dripping ivy drapes the walls;
The drenched red creepers flare;
And the dragged chestnut plumage falls
In every park and square.

The pursuit of the "new poet" is fraught generally with considerable expense. Slim volumes published at five shillings apiece (with no discount!) seems to be the usual form. But for once we have a little book by a young writer who puts no such high estimate upon his power of attraction. Mr. Laurence Binyon's "First Book of London Visions" (Mathews) is issued at the low price of a shilling, and at that price certainly deserves to be bought by every lover of verse, and every reader who takes any interest at all in the productions of the younger men. Mr. Binyon's muse is not a showy one nor an obtrusive, but she has qualities singularly delicate and appealing, human and suggestive. The first poem, "The Sleepers," indeed has the greatest beauty, and so too have the picture of "Summer Night" in the town, "The Little Dancers," "Whitechapel High Road," and "The Golden Gallery at St. Paul's." The anthologist collecting London poems will have to reckon with Mr. Binyon: very musical he is not, but his metre is always interesting; and he is distinguished and thoughtful. One of the three or four "new poets" who have done most to prove their claim on the attention of the world has come out in a collected edition. Mr. W. B. Yeats has produced all his poetical works, considerably revised, in one volume simply entitled "Poems." I need not tell you that he is very well worth reading; although to one not possessing a fair allowance of the Celtic temperament and insight, his Irish poems are not always very clear. Still he is a writer who has made his mark, a writer young enough to make his career well worth following. "Poems of the Day and Year," is the title of a volume of the collected poems of Mr. Frederick Tennyson, the late Laureate's brother, which, apart from their very distinct intrinsic merit, have a great interest for the admirers of Lord Tennyson's work. There are characteristics repeated in this volume which the better known poet has made familiar to every reader of English verse.

Here are three books of geographical and travel interest. Miss Alice Balfour's "Twelve Hundred Miles in a Wagon," is peculiarly interesting just now, when all the world has turned its attention to South Africa, to "trekking" and the "veldt." It is a volume, illustrated by its author, and with a map, describing a journey taken by Mr. Balfour's sister in an ox-wagon from Cape Town to Salisbury, and thence by Beira to Zanzibar. Mr. Arthur Cornaby's "A String of Chinese Peach Stones," attempts, with considerable success, to picture, with the aid of illustrations, "the normal village life of Central China." And Mr. Jesse Page gives in "Japan: Its People and Missions," one of his illustrated and popularly-written descriptions. This is just the book for a Sunday-school prize.

And writing of Sunday-schools reminds me of another useful little book, "The Tool Basket for Preachers. Sunday School Teachers and Open-Air Workers," a collection of sermon outlines and "pegs of thought."

III. RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, AND TRAVEL.

Ironclads in Action. A Sketch of Naval Warfare from 1855 to 1895. By H. W. Wilson. With an introduction by Captain A. T. Mahan, U. S. N. Two vols., octavo, pp. 393-390. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$3.

This is the first complete account of naval warfare in the period immediately following the introduction of steam as a motive power and the employment of armor in action. During these forty years, apart from the operations of our own Civil War, naval battles have not been numerous, but great progress has been made in naval construction all over the world. Mr. Wilson's work is especially valuable, not only for its graphic and detailed accounts of engagements, but for its excellent chapter on the development of the English battleship. More than forty plates and thirty maps and plans are used by way of illustration. All the important naval battles of the period covered, including those of the Japan-China war of 1894-95, are represented.

Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century. By Philip Alexander Bruce. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 634-643. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$6.

These volumes, by the author of "The Plantation Negro as a Freeman," mark a notable achievement in historical research. The materials for the preparation of such a work are abundant, and some of them have been utilized by other writers, though not for the same purpose. Mr. Bruce has confined himself strictly to the economic phases of Virginian history. His chapters on the slave system and the agriculture of the colony are of especial importance, since they throw much light on the origin of conditions which prevailed for generations and profoundly affected Virginia's attitude at the outbreak of the Civil War.

The Pilgrim Fathers of New England and Their Puritan Successors. By John Brown, B.A., D.D. With an introduction by Rev. A. E. Dunning, D.D. Octavo, pp. 368. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2.50.

Dr. John Brown, one of the most eminent of the English Nonconformist clergy, has performed a useful service in writing a book, which can hardly fail to make his countrymen better acquainted with the work of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England, while at the same time it contributes to a fuller knowledge, on this side of the Atlantic, of the English origins of the Pilgrim stock. To this end one-half of the volume is devoted to the story of the Pilgrims down to the sailing of the Mayflower, and in this portion of the book much interesting material is embodied which even to many of those Americans who pride themselves on their Pilgrim ancestry will have the charm of novelty.

Famous Leaders Among Women. By Sarah Knowles Bolton. 12mo, pp. 356. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Mrs. Bolton's biographical volumes have won general commendation as vivid and natural pen-pictures of noted men and women: there is a catholicity in the range and selection of subjects which is itself a healthful and inspiring quality of all her books. The present collection comprises sketches of Madame de Maintenon, Catharine II. of Russia, Madame Le Brun, Dolly Madison, Catherine Booth, Lucy Stone, Lady Henry Somerset, Julia Ward Howe and Queen Victoria. All these have, indeed, been "Leaders Among Women;" their title to fame has been honorably won, and the soundness of Mrs. Bolton's judgment in choosing them as typical representatives of their sex will hardly be ques-

tioned. Other famous women had already been treated by Mrs. Bolton in "Girls Who Became Famous" and "Famous Types of Womanhood."

Life, Letters and Works of Louis Agassiz. By Jules Marcou. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 302-318. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$4.

Few scientists have enjoyed anything like the popular fame which attended Agassiz. It has been his lot to be much written about. The production of biographies of the great naturalist began in his life-time, and has gone on apace since his death. It is altogether probable that the present work will be recognized, at least by scientists, as the most complete and judicious of the lives of Agassiz which have appeared. Its author was for nearly thirty years the intimate friend and associate of Agassiz; he, too, was born and brought up in Switzerland, and is the last survivor of the small band of European naturalists who came to America with him. Professor Marcou has included in his collection such letters—addressed to contemporary naturalists—as are not contained in Mrs. Agassiz's life of her husband.

Memoirs of an Artist. An Autobiography by Charles François Gounod. Translated by Annette E. Crocker. 16mo, pp. 223. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. \$1.25.

The appearance of Gounod's posthumous memoirs in successive issues of the *Revue de Paris* last summer was duly noted by the *Review of Reviews*. An excellent English translation, by Miss Annette E. Crocker, has just appeared in Chicago. The autobiography, brought down to the time of the first production of the master's opera of "Faust," is supplemented by a number of characteristic letters to friends. Gounod stands revealed as a literary genius, as well as a musician; but, still more surprising, the fact is disclosed that his skill as a painter rivaled his musical abilities. An interesting portrait of Gounod forms the frontispiece of the book.

Words of Lincoln. Compiled by Osborn H. Oldroyd. With an introduction by Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States, and Tennis S. Hamlin, Pastor of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, D. C. Octavo, pp. 238. Washington: O. H. Oldroyd. \$1.

This is a valuable and convenient collection of Lincoln's choicest sayings. It has been recommended by Dr. Harris, the Commissioner of Education, as a suitable reference book for the public schools of the country. The financial proceeds of the volume are to be devoted to the worthy object of preserving as an historical museum the house on Tenth street, Washington, in which President Lincoln died, and in which is now placed the remarkable collection of Lincoln relics gathered by Captain Oldroyd. The Memorial Association of the District of Columbia, headed by Chief Justice Fuller, leased this house two years ago to save it from demolition; it is hoped that Congress will eventually purchase the property.

A Little Tour in America. By S. Reynolds Hole. 12mo, pp. 297. New York: Edward Arnold. \$1.75.

Dean Hole's reminiscences of his American journey make the most entertaining reading of the kind that has appeared of late. An Englishman's impressions of "the States" are not always fair, and not always communicated to the world in the sweetest of tempers. The good Dean writes in a most kindly spirit, and his strictures seem as reasonable and as unprejudiced as his commendation. He interprets some of our national traits—including our humor—as few Englishmen have ever been able to interpret them.

The Yellowstone National Park, Historical and Descriptive. By Hiram Martin Chittenden. Octavo, pp. 412. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. \$1.50.

Although considerable scattered and fragmentary literature relating to our national wonderland has been produced during the past quarter of a century, this work by Captain Chittenden, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is, we believe, the first systematic and detailed record of the history of the Park from the discovery of its remarkable scenic features by John Colter in 1807 to the present time. The book is profusely illustrated, and preserves historical and descriptive materials of great importance, especially the statements of pioneers and early explorers. Captain Chittenden makes an eloquent plea for the protection of this national preserve from the encroachments of private greed. It would seem to be a part of the patriotic duty of every Westerner, at least, to protest against the trespass of corporations on the wonders of the Yellowstone. An appendix contains a bibliography of over 160 titles.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

The Works of Joseph Butler, D.C.L. Edited by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Two vols., octavo, pp. 498-464. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$7.

Few laymen of this generation could gracefully or consistently assume the attitude of reverential regard for the profound argumentations of the learned Lord Bishop of Durham, which was taken by Mr. Gladstone at the beginning of his task as editor of the "Analogy" and the "Sermons." This new edition of Butler is, of course, a work of much scholarly research. To all students of these classics in English theological literature, the notes in these volumes are to be commended as containing probably the best critical comment accessible.

The Victorious Life. By Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe. Edited by Delavan L. Pierson. 12mo, pp. 208. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. \$1.25.

This volume is made up of addresses delivered at East Northfield, Mass., August 17-25, 1896. During this visit to the United States, Prebendary Webb-Peploe, who is the recognized head of the Low Church party in the Church of England, made a profound impression on the religious life and thought of the country. Through the careful reporting of his Northfield addresses by the press, thousands of Americans received stimulus and help from the words of this remarkable man. All such will welcome this more permanent publication as an addition to the literature of modern practical religion.

The Religion of Hope. By Philip Stafford Moxom. 12mo, pp. 330. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

The attractive qualities of Dr. Moxom's thought and style have been shown in earlier books—notably in "The Aim of Life." There is no lowering of purpose or method in the present volume of sermons. The title has been fitly chosen, since, as the author remarks in the preface, the note of hopefulness is dominant in all the sermons. Such themes as "The Kingdom of God," "The Coming of Christ," "Christian Unity," "The Church the Body of Christ," "Not Destruction but Fulfillment," are treated in these discourses.

Old Faiths and New Facts. By William W. Kinsley. 12mo, pp. 345. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

A thoughtful and lucid discussion, by a scholarly layman of Washington, D. C., of the three questions: Does prayer avail? Was Christ Divine? Is man immortal? Readers of "Views on Vexed Questions" will appreciate the author's point of view, which is that of an intelligent observer of recent scientific progress who seeks a solution of religious problems which shall not be out of harmony with the conclusions of science. A portion of Mr. Kinsley's present volume has already served as required reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

A Scientific Demonstration of the Future Life. By Thomas Jay Hudson. 12mo, pp. 326. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

This writer discards the old arguments for immortality, and his reasoning runs counter to the claims of modern spiritualists. By strict adherence to the inductive methods of natural science, he has worked out what he ventures to call a demonstration of future existence. His conclusions, as he truly says, while arrived at by new methods, in the end confirm the conclusions of the spiritualists on the one hand and the believers in revealed religion on the other, so far as the future life is concerned.

Occasional and Immemorial Days. By A. K. H. Boyd, D.D. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

American readers of "The Recreations of a Country Pastor"—a book which enjoyed a somewhat unusual degree of popularity in the United States a generation ago—will be interested in this last volume of a long series from the "Country Parson's" pen. Dr. Boyd has collected some of his more recent sermons and addresses. Together they afford a rare insight into the spirit and principles of the modern Church of Scotland.

SCIENCE.

The Sun. The International Scientific Series. By C. A. Young, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 363. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

The recent remarkable discoveries in solar physics have necessitated a complete revision of Professor Young's standard work. The additions include accounts of the latest work on the solar parallax, the recent advances in solar spectroscopy and spectro-photography, investigations of sun-spot spectra, recent progress in prominence photography, and work on solar radiation and temperature. There is also a statement of the latest accredited theories concerning sun-spots. An interesting supplementary note embodies the latest discoveries respecting helium.

The Forces of Nature. By Herbert B. Harrop and Louis A. Wallis. 12mo, pp. 159. Columbus, Ohio: Harrop & Wallis. \$1.25.

"The object of this book is to present to the general reader in a brief but comprehensive manner the great fundamental principles of the earth's science and the laws which govern the operations of Nature. It is intended not for study, but for careful reading; and may be used as an introduction to the study of physical science. The subject is treated in the following order: "The Solar System—the Earth;" "The Atmosphere—Sound;" "Chemistry—the Structure of Matter;" "Radiant Energy—Light, Heat and Actinism;" "Electricity—Magnetism."

The Intellectual Rise in Electricity: A History. By Park Benjamin, Ph.B., LL.B. Octavo, pp. C11. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$4.

Dr. Park Benjamin has in this portly and elaborate volume given us not so much a study in the domain of the science of physics as in that of the general expansion of human knowledge. He essays to write the history of the human race with reference to its attempts to solve the mystery of electrical phenomena, and with reference to the manner in which those phenomena have affected the superstitions of mankind. Thus from the earliest use of amber down to the researches and triumphs of Benjamin Franklin, there is a long and curious history to be unfolded; and this is the work Mr. Park Benjamin has performed in a very scholarly and at the same time a surprisingly readable fashion. Of ancient loadstone legends, of magnetism in olden times, of the discovery of polarity and the invention of the compass, of Bacon's studies in magnetism and electricity, of Gilbert and

Galileo, and many another investigator, this volume is packed with curious lore.

Food Products of the World. By Mary E. Green, M.D. 12mo, pp. 267. Chicago: The Hotel World. \$1.50.

The author's service as judge of food products at the World's Fair, and other extensive experience and investigation, have well qualified her for the work of preparing such a compendium as this. We are not aware that any work similar to this in scope and method has heretofore appeared, at least in English. The plan is excellent, and its execution by Dr. Green has been thorough and admirable in every respect. Her book is a veritable encyclopædia of foods. It takes up the subject in the order of a scientific classification into protein, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, and water, and its treatment is as exhaustive as the limitations of space permit.

REFERENCE BOOKS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Tribune Almanac and Political Register for 1896. Henry E. Rhoades, Editor. Paper, 12mo, pp. 305. New York: The Tribune Association. 25 cents.

The *Tribune Almanac*, so many years under the superintendence of the late Edward McPherson, is now edited by Mr. Henry E. Rhoades. There is little in the current number to distinguish it from its predecessors. The accustomed thoroughness and care in the preparation of the political statistics seem to have been exercised. This publication is one of the oldest and most reliable of its class in the United States.

The Daily News Almanac and Political Register for 1896. Compiled by Geo. E. Plumb. Paper, 12mo, pp. 452. Chicago: Daily News Company. 25 cents.

The *Daily News Almanac* has been compiled with special reference to the political campaign of the present year. Much space is given to an impartial statement of the various phases of the silver question and to statistics bearing on the subject. The history of the government's dealings with the bond syndicate of 1895 is given.

Names and Their Histories: Alphabetically arranged as a Handbook of Historical Geography and Topographical Nomenclature. By Isaac Taylor, M.A. 12mo, pp. 392. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

Canon Taylor, the scholarly author of "Words and Places," has brought out a supplementary volume which deals with essentially the same subject on a different plan. The former book showed how an acquaintance with the etymology of local names may be of use to students of ethnology, mythology or history; but several classes of local names were left unexplained, and it is the object of the present book, as stated in the preface, to supply some of these omissions by giving an account of those names of philological or geographical importance whose origin or etymology has been ascertained, and then tracing historically the changes which have taken place. A preliminary essay, or "prologue," discusses the general subject; this is followed by the glossary (alphabetically arranged) which forms the main portion of the volume, and the appendix contains chapters on Indian, Turkish, Slavonic and German nomenclature, French and English village names, etc.

Sound Currency, 1895. A Compendium of Accurate and Timely Information on Currency Questions, intended for Writers, Speakers and Students. Octavo, pp. 533. New York: Reform Club Sound Currency Committee. \$1.25.

The "Sound Currency Red Book" for 1895 is packed with important data relating to the money question. Most of our readers are doubtless familiar with the series of monographs on the currency issued during the past year by the Reform Club, of New York City. While these documents have been

published avowedly in the interest of the monometallist side of the controversy, the selection of writers has, in the main, been judicious, and the authorities quoted are trustworthy. The best of these pamphlets are reprinted in the "Red Book," with an exhaustive index.

Catalogue of Books in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Paper, octavo, pp. 376. Pittsburgh: Carnegie Library.

The magnificent new Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh was opened to the public, November 5, 1895, with about 16,000 volumes on the shelves, 9,000 of which were represented in the printed catalogue which the management, by an unusual stroke of enterprise, was enabled to supply to all readers on the opening day. The printing of this catalogue was done by the linotype process, the new books added to the library being included as the printing progressed, and a strictly alphabetical arrangement being maintained throughout. Thus it was possible to make new entries almost up to the very day of publication. The entire preparation of the catalogue, including the printing, was the work of only six months.

EDUCATION AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The Heart of Oak Books. Edited by Charles Eliot Norton. Six vols., 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

This admirable series of readers is adapted for use in the home as well as in the school. It begins with familiar nursery stories, and it ends with the London *Spectator's* estimate of Abraham Lincoln and Lincoln's own most famous speeches. In the several volumes are included specimens of the best of our literature, from Shakespeare and Milton to Carlyle, Tennyson and Lowell. The series, as a whole, is noteworthy for the absence of the ordinary text-book mechanisms which so often distract from the main purpose of school readers.

English in American Universities. Edited, with an introduction, by William Morton Payne. 12mo, pp. 182. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

A series of articles by professors of English in twenty of our leading universities and colleges. Each article describes the courses of instruction offered in the English department with which the writer is connected. All but two of the articles were originally published in the *Dial* of Chicago, and to the editors of the *Dial*, and particularly to Mr. Payne, we are indebted for the conception and execution of the plan of the work. The whole forms the most noteworthy contribution yet made to the literature of the subject.

Teaching in Three Continents. Personal Notes on the Educational Systems of the World. By W. Catton Grasby. 12mo, pp. 344. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. \$1.50.

The Reader's Shakespeare. By David Charles Bell. Vol. I. Historical Plays. 12mo, pp. 496. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.50.

The Arden Shakespeare. The Tragedy of Macbeth, edited by E. K. Chambers, B. A.; The Tragedy of King Richard II., edited by C. H. Herford, Litt.D. 16mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. Each vol., 40 cents.

All the Year Round: A Nature Reader. Part III. Spring. By Frances L. Strong. 12mo, pp. 99. Boston: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

Models for Letters, in Spanish and English. By R. Diez de la Cortina. Paper, 16mo, pp. 174. New York: R. D. Cortina. 75 cents.

La Frontière. By Jules Claretie. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Charles A. Eggert, Ph.D. Pa-

- per, 16mo, pp. 126. New York : William B. Jenkins. 25 cents.
- Les Misérables*. By Victor Hugo. Edited by A. de Rougemont, A.M. 12mo, pp. 533. New York : William R. Jenkins. \$1.50.
- First Course in French Conversation, Recitation and Reading. By Charles P. DuCrocquet. 12mo, pp. 199. New York : William R. Jenkins. \$1.
- Bilder aus der Deutschen Litteratur*. Von J. Keller. 12mo, pp. 225. New York : American Book Company. 75 cents.
- Lessing's *Emilia Galotti*. Edited, with an introduction and notes, by Max Winkler, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 128. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 70 cents.
- Der Trompeter von Säckingen*. Von Joseph Viktor von Scheffel. Edited, with introduction and notes, by Carla Wenckebach. 12mo, pp. 181. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. 70 cents.
- The First Greek Book. By Clarence W. Gleason, A.M., and Carlone Stone Atherton, A.M. With an introduction by William C. Collar, A.M. 12mo, pp. 281. New York : American Book Company. \$1.
- The *Timon of Lucian*. Fritzache's Text. With Notes and Vocabulary by J. B. Sewall. 16mo, pp. 143. Boston : Ginn & Co. 55 cents.
- Latin Lessons for Beginners. By E. W. Coy, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 330. New York : American Book Co. \$1.
- The Lives of Cornelius Nepos. With Notes, Exercises, and Vocabulary. Edited by Thomas B. Lindsay, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 378. New York : American Book Company. \$1.10.
- Algebra for Schools and Colleges. By William Freeland, A.B. 12mo, pp. 309. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.40.
- Plain and Solid Geometry. By Wooster Woodruff Beaman and David Eugene Smith. 12mo, pp. 329. Boston : Ginn & Co.
- Studies in the Science of Drawing in Art. By Aimée Osborne Moore. Octavo, pp. 130. Boston : Ginn & Co.
- Chemical Experiments, General and Analytical. By R. P. Williams. 12mo, pp. 107. Boston : Ginn & Co. 60 cents.
- Little Nature Studies for Little People, from the Essays of John Burroughs. Vol. I. Edited by Mary E. Burt. 12mo, pp. 106. Boston : Ginn & Co. 30 cents.
- The Story of the Earth in Past Ages. By H. G. Seeley, F.R.S. 16mo, pp. 186. New York : D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.
- The Story of the Solar System, Simply Told for General Readers. By George F. Chambers, F.R.A.S. 16mo, pp. 188. New York : D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.
- An Outline Study of United States History. By Harlow Godard. 12mo, pp. 143. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 50 cents.
- Old Stories Retold. By Paul Binner. 12mo, pp. 64. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 25 cents.
- The Youth's Dictionary of Mythology for Boys and Girls. Edited by Edward S. Ellis, M.A. 16mo, pp. 146. New York : The Woolfall Co. 50 cents.
- Political Economy for High Schools and Academies. By Robert Ellis Thompson, A.M. 12mo, pp. 106. Boston : Ginn & Co.
- The Art of Putting Questions. By W. T. Young. Paper, 12mo, pp. 65. Syracuse : C. W. Bardeen. 15 cents.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Twenty-five Letters on English Authors. By Mary Fisher. 12mo, pp. 406. Chicago : S. C. Griggs & Co. \$1.50.

These "Letters," designed for the use of teachers, literary clubs, and the general reader, are admirably adapted to the purposes for which text-books of a more formal character are often compiled. The ordinary "manual" of English literature fails to impart a very lively or adequate notion of authors' personalities. Just where the "manuals" fail, the "Letters" succeed, for they bring out the personal traits of the writers of whom they treat in a direct and spirited fashion. All the great names in English literature, from Chaucer to Tennyson, receive attention. Whatever material can be made to do duty in presenting to the reader the essential points of an author's individuality is utilized to the fullest extent. The smaller matters of literary conventionality are frequently disregarded.

Macmillan's Miniature Series. Paper, 32mo, New York : Macmillan & Co. 25 cents each.

In Macmillan's twenty-five cent reprints there have now appeared the following volumes, all of them most charming pieces of English prose literature : "Old Shrines and Ivy," by William Winter ; "The Choice of Books," by Frederic Harrison ; "Gray Days and Gold," by William Winter ; and "The Function of Criticism," by Matthew Arnold and "An Essay on Style," by Walter Pater.

Anima Poetæ. From the Unpublished Note-Books of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Edited by Ernest Hartley Coleridge. Octavo, pp. 282. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.50.

Coleridge's note-books—"pocket-books," he called them—were numerous and voluminous. More than fifty of them are extant, the earliest one having been purchased many years since by the British Museum. Mr. Ernest Hartley Coleridge has gleaned from this long series of unpublished jottings many of the brightest aphorisms and sayings, and has massed them in a compendium. The arrangement of this interesting material is mainly chronological. The period covered extends from the beginning of Coleridge's literary career to the summer of 1823, when he accompanied Wordsworth and his daughter on a tour of the Continent. This collection differs altogether from "Table Talk." The thoughts recorded in the note-books were never intended by their author for disclosure to the world. They were Coleridge's self-communings.

The Literary Study of the Bible. By Richard G. Moulton, M.A. 12mo, pp. 545. Boston : D. C. Heath & Co. \$2.

Professor Moulton's lectures on the Bible as literature have served to popularize the new aims in Biblical study both in England and in the United States. The work of President Harper and others has also helped to prepare the way for the enlarged conception of the literary qualities of Scripture which Professor Moulton represents ; but most students of the Bible still consider the literary form as an incidental matter. Professor Moulton leaves to others the derivation of ethical or historical truth from the Bible ; he contents himself with an attempt to bring out for the general reader the literary value of the different books—a value which is often concealed through the customary methods of reading in detached passages. To this end the author discusses methodically the various literary forms—epic, lyric, dramatic, etc., as they appear in Scripture. In short, he treats the English Bible just as a student of literature would be expected to treat any other great classic.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) March.

The Mechanism of Social Control. Edward A. Ross.
Business Methods in Municipal Government. Franklin Mac-
Veagh.
Two Belated Occupations for Women. Jane Addams.
Scholarship and Social Agitation. Albion W. Small.
The German Inner Mission. Charles R. Hudson.
Sociology and Psychology. Lester F. Ward.
Christian Sociology.—V. Shaler Matthews.
Social Evolution. George McDermot.

The Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. March.

The Irish in American Life. Henry C. Merwin.
A Seminary of Sedition. John Fiske.
French Roads. Mary H. Catherwood.
Two New Social Departures. John M. Ludlow.
Some Memorials of Hawthorne. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.
The Presidency and Secretary Morton.
New Figures in Literature and Art.—IV. E. A. Macdowell.
Edith Brower.
The Case of the Public Schools. G. Stanley Hall.
A Chapter in Huguenot History.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. March.

Development of Electric Power Stations. C. J. Field.
Protection of Electrical Apparatus Against Lightning. A.
J. Wurtz.
Recent Departures in Steam Engine Piston Construction. J.
E. Sweet.
Modern Shipbuilding Tools. J. A. Gray.
Evolution of the Fittest Education. R. H. Thurston.
The Shaft Governor. E. T. Adams.
New Power Developments at Niagara Falls. O. E. Dunlap.
The Expert Engineer. H. DeB. Parsons.

Century Magazine.—New York. March.

A Personally Conducted Arrest in Constantinople. F. Hop-
kinson Smith.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—XVII. William M. Sloane.
Stamping Out of the London Slums. Edward Marshall.
On the Track of the "Arkansas Traveler." H. C. Mercer.
John Randolph of Roanoke. Powhatan Bouldin.
The Elder Dumas. Emily Crawford.
The Perils of Small Talk. Allan McL. Hamilton.
Ways and Means in Arid America. William E. Smythe.
On an Author's Choice of Company. Woodrow Wilson.
Our Foreign Trade. Fenton T. Newbery.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. March.

Empire-Building in South Africa. Albert Shaw.
The Mystery of Grant. Adam Badeau.
True Story of the Death of Sitting Bull. E. G. Fechét.
Old English Silver. S. Leverett Johnson.
Upland Pastures. Ninetta Eames.
The Art of Making Up. Madame Sara Bernhardt.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. March.

The Great Navies of the World. Franklin Matthews.
The Boers, Their Country, and Their Troubles. J. H. Welch.
Unfortunate Armenia. J. W. Herbert.
Clever Young Women sculptors and Modelers. Mary A.
Fanton.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. March.

The New South. John Y. Foster.
"Light Horse Harry." (1756-1818.)
A Winter in Lombardy. Lena L. Pepper.
Woman's Work and Ministrations. Alvan S. Southworth.
The Memory of Robert Burns. Margaret E. L. Addis.
Society Plays Golf. Diana Crossways.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. March.

On Snow Shoes to the Barren Grounds.—IV. C. W. Whitney.
Arcadian Bee Ranching. Ninetta Eames.
Colonel Washington. Woodrow Wilson.
Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.—XII. L. de Conte.
The German Struggle for Liberty.—XXX. Poultney Bigelow.
The "Boes" of Ling-Foo. Julian Ralph.
The Nerves of a War-Ship. Park Benjamin.
Money-Borrowers. Junius Henri Browne.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. March.

The Horse or the Motor. Oliver McKee.
Household Life in Another Century. Emily B. Stone.
The Tall Office Building Artistically Considered. L. H. Sull-
van.
The Evolution of the Wedding Cake. Agnes C. Sage.
About Widows. Frances Courtenay Baylor.
A Little Essay on Love. Jean Wright.
The Decadent Novel. Edward Fuller.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. March.

Abraham Lincoln. Ida M. Tarbell.
A Century of Painting. Will H. Low.
Personal Reminiscences of Col. E. E. Ellsworth. John Hay.
Chapters from a Life. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.
Scientific Kite-Flying. Cleveland Moffett.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. March.

How Irving Rose to Fame. Harry Saint Maur.
A Genius of the Chisel.
Prominent American Families.—II. The Adamsees. J. A.
Torrington.
Old Virginia Homes.

New England Magazine.—Boston. March.

What a Great City Might Be. John Coleman Adams.
The United States, Great Britain and International Arbitra-
tion. B. F. Trueblood.
Botany and Botanists in New England. James E. Humphrey.
Sir Edmund Andros. Mary L. Fay.
A Spanish City in the New World. Mary E. Haines.
Taunton—an Old Colony Town. Samuel V. Cole.
Memories of Bluemeadow.—II. Our Old Rector. Charlotte
Lyon.
The Dauphin's Birthday Ball. Janet Armstrong.
Harriet Tubman. Lillie B. C. Wyman.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. March.

History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States.—
XII. E. B. Andrews.
Carnations. J. H. Connelly.
Florentine Villas. Lee Bacon.
Miss Mary Cassatt. William Walton.
French Binders of To-day. S. T. Prideaux.
British Opinion of America. Richard Whiteing.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. January.

Young Women and Photography. Frederick Felix.
Beginners' Column.—XXV. Lenses. John Clarke.
The Metol and Amidol Developer. F. C. Beach.
Plea for Better Chemicals. A. Peebles Smith.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. Janu- ary.

Moral Aspects of the Question of Anglican Orders. A. F.
Marshall.
The Relativity of Political Economy. F. W. Howard.
Modern Theories of Society. John J. Ming.
Explorers in the Middle Age: Marco Polo. R. Parsons.
Balfour's Philosophy.—I. St. George Mivart.
Episcopal Functions. G. Peries.
Frederick Baraga Among the Ottawas. R. R. Elliott.
A Hero of Our Day. B. J. Clinch. Sigismund Felinski.
Catholicism in Thackeray and Dickens. A. M. Grange.
Poetic Prose versus Prosaic Poetry. Hugh T. Henry.

The American Magazine of Civics.—New York. February

Shall the American Home be Saved? William S. Beard.
Proportional Representation. J. E. Whitney.
Corrupt Political Practices. Clinton R. Woodruff.
The Labor Problem.—I. Nelson Baldwin.
The Silver Question. Jay Cooke.
The Ethics of Trade and Capital. David A. Gorton.
The Education of the Negro. J. L. M. Curry.
Our Present Monetary Condition. J. A. Quarles.
Needed Changes in Municipal Methods. J. H. Walker.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. February

Principles of Taxation.—II. David A. Wells.
The Smithsonian Institution.—II. H. C. Bolton.
Effect of Prolonged Drouth upon Animal Life. C. C. Ab-
bott.
Gathering Naval Stores. Lee J. Vance.
The Study of Inheritance.—I. W. K. Brooks.
Imitation Among Atoms and Organisms. Edmund Noble.

Natural Features of Venezuela. F. A. Fernald.
Suggestibility, Automatism and Kindred Phenomena.—III.
W. R. Newbold.

The Stamping Out of Crime. Nathan Oppenheim.
The Young Draughtsman. James Sully.
Professional Institutions.—X.: The Sculptor. Herbert Spencer.

Lord Salisbury on Evolution. Herbert Spencer.
Expired Air and Problems of Ventilation.

Architectural Record.—New York. (Quarterly.) January-March.

French Universal Exposition of 1900. A. de Calonne.
Architecture in Spain.—III. Charles A. Rich.
Christian Altars and Their Accessories.—II. Caryl Coleman.
French Cathedrals. Barr Ferree.
Eastern Asia, or China, Corea, and Japan. C. T. Mathews.
A Picturesque Sky-Scraper.

The Arena.—Boston. February.

The Land of the Noonday Sun. Walter Clark.
A Half Century of Progress. Mary L. Dickinson.
Is Woman Embodied Obstruction? Helen Campbell.
Recollections of America's Seven Great Poets.—III.
The Utopia of Sir Thomas More.—II. B. O. Flower.
The Telegraph Monopoly.—II. Frank Parsons.
Madness as Portrayed by Shakespeare. F. Winalow.
Scientific Theosophy. J. R. Buchanan.
The Bond and the Dollar.—II. John Clark Ridpath.
Napoleon Bonaparte.—VI. John Davis.

Art Amateur.—New York. February.

Talks on Elementary Drawing. Elizabeth M. Hallowell.
Mr. Pennell on Pastel.
Hints for Young Sculptors.—V.: Relief.
Fan Decoration.
Treatment of Roses on China.—II. C. E. Brady.
Wood Carving for Beginners. V. K. von Bydingsvård.

Art Interchange.—New York. February.

Gobelin Tapestry
Cincinnati Women Art Workers. W. A. Barber.
An Artist's Talk to Students. Ross Turner.
Plain Talks on Art. Arthur Hoebel.
Roses in Embroidery. M. A. Austin.

Bachelor of Arts.—New York. February.

Bologna University and Its Successors. L. H. Weeks.
College Life at Dublin University.—I. Sherwin Cody.
Some Aspects of College Professors. Mabel L. Todd.
Historical Landmarks Near Amherst. F. H. Law.
Revival of the Olympic Games at Athens. J. W. Laing.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. February.

Suggested Bank Pension Scheme.
The Political Disturbances.
The New Banking.
State Competition in Banking.

Biblical World.—Chicago. January.

Four Types of Christian Thought.—II. A. B. Bruce.
Adolf Harnack. J. H. Ropes.
Moses: His Age and His Works.—I. N. Schmidt.

February.

Paul Before Agrippa. W. H. P. Faunce.
The Epistle to the Hebrews. Alexander B. Bruce.
Moses: His Age and His Work.—II. N. Schmidt.
History of Old Testament Prophecy. W. R. Harper.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. February.

Claude, Duchess of Lorraine; A Sister-in-Law of Mary Queen of Scots.
English Officers and Soldiers—as They Will Be.
A Wolf-Battle in Podolia. G. E. Stanley.
How to Read. Arnold Haultain.
Automatic Street Traction.
A Pilgrimage to Kerbela, Bagdad.
Professional Crime. R. Anderson.
The Situation in the Transvaal and Venezuela; On Guard.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. January 15.

Authorized Gas Undertakings.
Regulations for the Sale of Margarine in Various Countries
Immigration and Colonization in Peru.
The Forest Wealth of Canada.

The Bookman.—New York. February.

Marcel Prévost. A. Hornblow.
Mr. Godkin and His Book. H. T. Peck.
Books and Culture.—XII. The Imagination. H. W. Mabie.

Borderland.—London. (Quarterly.) January.

Is It Wrong to Study Borderland? Dr. Anna Kingsford.
Two Doubles I Have Seen. W. T. Stead.

More Experience in Psychic Photography.
The Story of Francis Schlatter, the Healer of the West.
Hypnotism and the Society for Psychical Research.

The Bostonian.—Boston. February.

Famous Boston Paintings. J. L. Wright.
In the Olden Days. H. Martin Beal.
Whist.—II. Edwin C. Howell.
Beautiful Pets. Arthur Wellington.
Women's Clubs. Abby M. Diaz.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. February.

Socialism—Its Truths and Errors. J. W. Longley.
The Navy Question and the Colonies. Sir Charles Tupper.
The Ethics of War. Byron Nicholson.
The New Monroe Doctrine. David Mills.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. February.

Hatfield House. F. Dolman.
The Cambridge Backs in Winter. A. St. Aubyn.

Catholic World.—New York. February.

Euthanasia. Cornelius O'Leary.
General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.
A Golden Age and Its People. F. M. Edsels.
Personal Reminiscences of Washington Irving. John Morris.
How the Church Honors the Medical Profession.
A Homeless City (New York). J. J. O'Shea.
The City of Redemption. R. M. Ryan.
Catholic Schools and Charities Under the New Constitution.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. February.

To-day in Johannesburg
Left-Handedness.
Obeah.
The Filtration of Water.
Manufacture of Implements; the Oldest Trade in the World.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. January.

The Argument for Trade Schools. Joseph Lee.
State Provision for Epileptics. William F. Drewry.
Charity Problems. Josephine S. Lowell.
Infantile Life Insurance in Europe. C. W. Chancellor.
A Cyclopaedia of Charities. F. B. Sanborn.
Why Should Dependent Children be Reared in Families?
Errors in Food Economy. V. O. Atwater.

The Catawauquan.—Meadville, Pa. February.

Footprints of Washington. H. H. Ragan.
The American Press. Henry King.
The Air We Breathe.—II. S. A. Dunham.
Industrial Condition of the South Before 1860.
Irving's Life of Goldsmith. W. H. Browne.
Monroe Doctrine and Some Applications. J. A. Woodburn.
How Will the Czar Wear His Crown? T. B. Preston.
Composition of Food and Its Use in the Body. T. G. Allen.
The Poor Colonies of Holland. J. H. Gore.
Theodore Roosevelt. F. Morris.
The Turks in Armenia. F. de Presseusé.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. January.

Anglican Orders.
Canon Gore on the Incarnation and the Eucharist.
Deuteronomy and the "Higher Criticism."
Dr. Riggs on the Oxford Movement.
Bishop French of Lahore.
The Early History of Divine Service.
The Present Aspect of the Controversy on Divorce.
Benjamin Jowett.
Nelson and Naval Warfare.
The Educational Crisis.

Contemporary Review.—London. February.

The Question of Alliances. Frederick Greenwood.
Germany Under the Empire. A. Eubule Evans.
Antitoxin Cure of Diphtheria from a Patient's Point of View.
The Parting of the Ways; England and Germany and Angra Pequena.
Socialism for Millionaires. George Bernard Shaw.
Pareda, the Spanish Novelist. Hannah Lynch.
Physics and Sociology. Continued. W. H. Mallock.
"Sceptics of the Old Testament." Canon Driver.
The Armenian Question: Europe or Russia? H. F. B. Lynch.
Selborne. W. H. Hudson.
German Intrigues in the Transvaal. W. R. Lawson.

Cosmopolis.—London. February.

Dumas and the English Drama. William Archer.
James Darmesteter in England. Mme. Darmesteter.
International Arbitration: Its Origin and Scope. J. Gennadius.
A Letter on Arbitration. (In French.) Jules Simon.
Personal Recollections of Alexandre Dumas Fils. (In French.)
The Literary Movement in France. Continued. (In French.)

The New Application of the Monroe Doctrine. (In German.) Alexandre Dumas Fils in Germany. (In German.) Karl Frenzel.
 The Poetry of Ancient Arabia. (In German.) Julius Wellhausen.
 The French Revolution and the Church. (In German.) Karl Menz.
 German Christianity in the Ninth Century. (In German.)

The Dial.—Chicago. January 18.

The Scholar and His Function in Society.
 The Stagnation in Russian Literature. Victor Yarros.
 February 1.

The Young Person.
 Classic Slang. R. W. Conant.

Dublin Review.—(Quarterly.) London. January.

Early Catholic Witness on Anglican Orders. Rev. T. E. Bridgett.
 The Lollards. Right Rev. Abbott Snow.
 The Church of Bordeaux. M. le Chanoine Allain.
 Brother Luiz de Sousa. E. Prestage.
 Early Christian Literature. Dom Cuthbert Butler.
 Catholic Socialism. C. S. Devas.
 Maynooth and Its Centenary. Rev. P. Lynch.

Economic Review.—(Quarterly.) London. January.

The Christian Law. Bishop Westcott.
 Human Cost and Utility. J. A. Hobson.
 Enclosures Since 1780: Their Reasons, Methods, and Results. F. R. de Lamoignon. Rev. W. K. Firminger.
 The Social Question in France. T. Marburg.
 Some Economic Aspects of Nationality. S. C. Parmiter.
 The Rights of the State. Rev. H. Rashdall.

Edinburgh Review.—(Quarterly.) London. January.

The Reign of the Queen.
 Italian Influence on English Poetry.
 Marshal Canrobert.
 Finland.
 The Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge.
 War Correspondents.
 Army Organization.
 The Princes of the House of Condé.
 Political and Commercial Affairs in Asia.

Education.—Boston. February.

Misuse of the Classics. Boyd Winchester.
 Sociological Basis of School Education. C. MacMillan.
 A Dynamic Theory of Will.
 Charles De Garmo.
 Education in Its Relation to the Will. G. M. Steele.

Educational Review.—New York. February.

The Higher Education of Women. John Tetlow.
 Anthropometrical Measurements in Schools. W. T. Porter.
 The Ethics of the Public School. P. W. Search.
 Interest: Some Objections to It. F. M. McMurray.
 The Future of the High School. Francis W. Kelsey.

Educational Review.—London. February.

Secondary Schools and Probable Legislation.
 Popular Education in Greece. Miss E. Dixon.
 The Direct Representation of Teachers. Rev. J. O. Bevan.
 A Review of the Royal Commission. Miss Lumby.
 Provisions of the Pension Scheme. Mrs. Withiel.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. February.

Mrs. Stirling, Play-Actress. C. H. Dene.
 About Jelly-Fishes. Dr. Andrew Wilson.
 Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree; Interview.
 In Berkshire, Miss Mitford's Country.
 How the Pitman Lives. G. E. Milton.
 The Arcades and Bazaars of London. G. Clinch.

The Forum.—New York. February.

Some Aspects of Civilization in America. Charles E. Norton.
 Our Monetary Programme. L. L. Laughlin.
 Victoria, Queen and Empress. Sir Edwin Arnold.
 The French Academy. Henry Housaye.
 The State from a Clergyman's Standpoint. T. P. Hughes.
 The President's Monroe Doctrine. T. S. Woolsey.
 Lord Salisbury and the Monroe Doctrine. O. S. Straus.
 The Duty of Congress. Isaac L. Rice.
 "German-Americans" and the Lord's Day. W. C. Doane.
 The Heine Fountain Controversy. William Steinway.
 Notable Sanitary Experiments in Massachusetts. W. T. Sedgwick.

Fortnightly Review.—London. February.

A Lesson in German.
 Turkey and Eastern Asia; The Two Eastern Questions.
 The Germans in South Africa. Rev. William Greswell.
 George Henry Lewes and the Stage. William Archer.
 The Venezuelan Dispute:
 England and Venezuela. B. H. Thwaite.

Guiana and Its Peoples. H. Whates.
 The Landed System of Ireland. Judge O'Connor Morris.
 The Gold Era in South Africa. W. Basil Worsfold.
 Reflex Action, Instinct and Reason. G. Archdall Reid.
 Barthélemy St. Hilaire. Marie Belloc-Lowndes.
 England's Policy in Turkey.
 Lancashire and the Cotton Duties. William Tattersall.
 Our Second Line of Defense. Major Arthur Griffiths.
 The Army; Armenia and the Transvaal. Canon MacColl.
 The Isolation of England in Foreign Affairs. Edward Ducey.

Free Review.—London. February.

The Outlook in France.
 False Modesty and Free Love. F. Rockell.
 The German Emperor; Queen Victoria's Grandson.
 Some Reminiscences of Sergius Stepniak.
 Salvation Army Charity: Elevators. R. Wheatley.
 Sabbatarian Tyranny. M. Secundus.
 Anarchism and Socialism. A. Hamon.
 Poverty. S. Barker Booth.
 Edward Carpenter's Book "Civilization: Its Cause and Cure."

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. February.

The Merits and the Demerits of the Revised Apocrypha.
 The Shire Highlands, Nyassaland. Miss A. Werner.
 Richard Savage: A Volunteer Laureate. Tom Russell.
 A Natural Antidote to Pessimism. David Pryde.
 Reminiscences of a Behar Planter. Donald N. Reid.
 Christmas on the Nile. Rev. Wray W. Hunt.
 The Deities of Roman Britain. Thomas H. B. Graham.
 A Note on "Tribby." Justin Huntly McCarthy.

The Green Bag.—Boston. February.

Thomas Bartlett. Wendell P. Stafford.
 Legal Reminiscences.—XII. L. E. Chittenden.
 The German Police. Andrew T. Sibbald.
 Peculiarities of Manx Laws. George H. Westley.
 Frederick the Great and the Lawyers. O. F. Hershey.
 The Supreme Court of Maine.—V. Charles Hamlin.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. February.

English View of the Monroe Doctrine.
 Is the Duty Added to the Price?
 Sherman and Cleveland on Finance.
 Chartism: Its Character and Influence. M. McG. Dana.
 Tariff Reductions and Fiat Money. R. E. Dodge.
 The American Federation of Labor. M. McG. Dana.
 Compulsory Arbitration. Jerome Dowd.
 Principles of Party Organization. Frank L. McVey.

Homiletic Review.—New York. February.

Archæology vs. Old Testament Literary Criticism. A. H. Sayce.
 The Pastor in Sunday School. John H. Vincent.
 The Sympathy of Religions. W. C. Wilkinson.
 God's Glory in the Heavens. C. A. Young.
 Theological Thought in Germany. G. H. Schodde.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. January.

Joseph Derenbourg. Dr. A. Neubauer.
 On Some Misconceptions of Judaism and Christianity by Each Other.
 Jewish Informers in the Middle Ages. Prof. D. Kaufmann.
 Jowett's Religious Teaching. O. J. Simon.
 A Collation of Sinker's Texts of the Testaments of Reuben and Simeon with the Old Armenian Version. F. C. Conybeare.
 Megillath Missraim; or, the Scroll of the Egyptian Purim.
 Corrections and Notes to Agadath Shir Hashirim. S. Schechter.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. December.

Strength of Bronze in Compression. S. B. Russell.
 European Practice in Regard to Sewage Disposal. A. Hazen.
 Solid Floor Bridges for Railroads and Highways.
 Van Buren Street Rolling Lift Bridge, Chicago.

Journal of Geology.—(Semi-Quarterly.) Chicago. January-February.

Geology of the South African Republic. S. F. Emmons.
 Igneous Intrusions in the Black Hills. I. C. Russell.
 Geology of New Hampshire. C. H. Hitchcock.
 North American Graptolites. R. R. Gurley.

Juridical Review.—(Quarterly.) London. January.

The Venezuelan Difficulty. Sir David P. Chalmers.
 Photography and Criminal Inquiries. Sir H. D. Littlejohn.
 Habitual Offenders. W. G. Scott-Moncrieff.
 Personal Liberty in Scots Law. J. Harvey.
 The Idea of Permanent Peace. Prof. O. Pheiderer.
 The New Valuation Act. S. S. Armour.
 A Moot Point in the Law of Larceny. T. W. Marshall.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. February.

The Hull House Children's Building. Bertha Payne.
The Teaching of Color. Earl Barnes.
Willow Basket Weaving.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. February.

The Little Queen of Holland. Arthur Warren.
Experiences of a Professional Tour.—III. Mary Anderson.
A Free Blooming Garden. F. S. Matthews.
The Stuff that Makes Young Manhood. C. H. Parkhurst.
The Conservative Woman. Ruth Ashmore.
The Art of Renovating. Emma M. Hooper.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. February.

Secret Organizations in Society. J. V. Collins.
Married Vagabonds. Mary E. Richmond.
Employer and Employee Under the Common Law.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. February.

The First Days of the World. Harvey B. Bashore.
The Child and His Fictions. Elizabeth F. Seat.
Domestic Service on the Pacific Slope.
What Men Drink. James K. Reeve.
Paralyzers of Style. Frederic M. Bird.
The Aerial Monasteries of Greece. Charles Robinson.

London Quarterly Review.—London. January.

Europe in Africa.
The Gurneys of Earham.
Dr. Horton's "Teaching of Jesus." The New Rationalism.
A New Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans.
The State Papers Relating to the Armada.
The Command of the Sea.
The Alps from End to End.

Longman's Magazine.—London. February.

Some Seventeenth Century Matrons and Their Housekeeping.
The Pasteur Institute. Mrs. Percy Frankland.
On Limbo; The Place of the Might-Have-Been. Vernon Lee.

Lucifer.—London. January 15.

The Movements of the Earth. A. P. Sinnett.
Orpheus. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
Man and His Bodies. Mrs. Besant.
Devachan. C. W. Leadbetter.
Madame Guyon and the Quietists.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. February.

Some More Recollections of Dr. Jowett.
The Anniversary in Berlin.
Ticonderoga.
The Craft of Hunting.
Wanted—A Dead Letter Office for Celebrated Writers.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. February.

Progress of the I. O. B. B. Emil G. Hirsch.
Is the Spirit of Judaism Normal or Abnormal? J. A. Joffe.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. February.

The Holy Trinity of Science. Hudor Genone.
Sympathetic Vibration in Nervous Attraction.—I. J. E. Purdon.
"An Imaginative Man;" A Psychological Study. J. E. Hotchkiss.
Fire, Philosophy and "Being."—XIII. C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
Mental Attention. Horatio W. Drosser.
The Voices of Nature. Amanda L. Cady.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. February.

The Massacres in Turkey.
What Shall the Missionaries in Turkey Do?
Bulgaria. James F. Clarke.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. February.

The Story of Mackay and Formosa. A. T. Pierson.
Religious History of China; An Object Lesson. W. P. Mears.
The Taoist Religion. Andrew T. Sibbald.
The Empress Dowager of China. W. A. P. Martin.

Month.—London. February.

The Life of Cardinal Manning. Rev. Sydney F. Smith.
Canon Gore on the Doctrine of Transubstantiation.
A Change of Tactics. Rev. G. Tyrrell.
Bus in Urbe.—"Passer Domesticus."
Protestant Fiction. Continued. James Britten.

Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York. February.

Jean Léon Gérôme. R. R. Wilson.
From Cuxhaven to Constantinople. C. W. Allers.
New York Trade and Industrial Schools. E. Hildane.
Pottery of the North American Indians.—IX. W. J. Hoffman.

Music.—Chicago. February.

Wagner and the Music of the Future.
Music the Art of the Nineteenth Century. F. A. Gevaert.
Music as a Medicine. J. C. Hadden.

National Review.—London. February.

Agreement with Russia: The Key Note of Our Foreign Policy.
Command of the Sea and British Policy. Spenser Wilkinson.
Evolution of Editors. Leslie Stephen.
The Chartered Company and Matabeleland. F. G. Shaw.
The German Community in London. Arthur Shadwell.
Our Military Problem—for Civilian Readers. Continued.
Ottis. W. B. Harris.
The Company-Monger's Elysium. H. E. M. Stutfield.
The Problem of Poverty and Old Age. Hon. Lionel Holland.

New England Magazine.—Boston. February.

Passing of the New England Fisherman. W. M. Thompson.
John Rogers, the People's Sculptor. W. O. Partridge.
Home Culture for Americans. Norman Hagood.
Governor Winthrop's Homestead. Hamilton A. Hill.
Ibsen at Home. Edgar O. Achorn.
Lord Amherst. Herbert B. Adams.
Modern Providence. Robert Grieve.

New Review.—London. February.

Iron and Steel; Made in Germany. Continued.
The Transvaal: Story of a Crime.
Fancy and Figure Skating. Hon. Algernon Grosvenor.
Some Disused Roads to Matrimony. Francis Watt.
The Indiscretion of the Kaiser. G. W. Steevens.
The Dissolution of the Hampshire Monasteries.
Gilderoy and Sixteen-String Jack Rann.

New Science Review.—New York. (Quarterly.) January.

Treatment of Medicine in Fiction. Caroline W. Latimer.
The Will. C. K. Heath.
Azotic Nutrition of Vegetables. Rosa G. Abbott.
What Is God? R. K. Carter.
A Coming Revolution in Power. F. J. Patten.
Why Gold Goes Abroad. A. C. Fiak.
The Music of the Spheres. Mary Proctor.
Imagination. Arthur Lovell.
What Day of the Month Is It? Lillie C. Flint.
The Building of a Mind. S. M. Miller.
Acetylene.

Nineteenth Century.—London. February.

The Facts About the Venezuela Boundary. John Bolton.
The Relations of France and England. Francis de Pressensé.
Our True Foreign Policy. H. O. Arnold-Forster.
The Protection of Our Commerce in War. H. W. Wilson.
Corn Stores for War-Time. R. B. Marston.
The Proposed German Barrier Across Africa. J. W. Gregory.
The Life of Cardinal Manning:
1. Cardinal Vaughan.
2. Wilfrid Meynell.
Criticism as Theft. Prof. William Knight.
Dairy Farming. Lord Vernon.
Irish Education. Viscount Powerscourt.
Reasonable Patriotism. Earl of Meath.
Shakespeare, Falstaff, and Queen Elizabeth. H. A. Kennedy.
Mr. Diggle and Mr. Riley: A Rejoinder. E. L. Stanley.
Note on the Anglo-French Convention in Siam.
Slavery Under the British Flag in Africa. Captain Lugard.

North American Review.—New York. February.

The Anglo-American Imbroiglio. Andrew Carnegie, James Bryce.
Practical Politics. F. T. Greenhalge.
The Increased Production of Gold. Edward Atkinson.
Is the Human Race Deteriorating? M. G. Mulhall.
The Study of War. H. C. Taylor.
Follies and Horrors of War. W. C. Doane.
How a War Begins. George P. Lathrop.
Discontented Women. Amelia E. Barr.
Does the Ideal Husband Exist? Mary A. Livermore.
The Newest Telescope. C. A. Young.
Lake Nemi's Mysterious Wreck. R. Lanciani.
The Future Life and Condition of Man Therein.—II. W. E. Gladstone.

Outing.—New York. February.

The Llewellyn Setter. L. H. Smith.
Shooting at Swatow, China. A. Bainbridge Hoff.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel: Kurrahee to Shiraz.
Rugged Labrador. E. G. Taber.
Cycling in Mid Atlantic. O. Howarth.
About the Balearics.—I. Majorca. C. Edwards.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. February.

In the Court of Johore. Rounseville Wildman.
Taxing Church Property. F. D. Bovard.

The Heart of the Sacramento Valley. S. G. Wilson.
The California Republic. Tipton Lindsey.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. February.

Penahurst, Kent, and Its Memories.
Reading Room and Iron Library of the British Museum.
Secrets in Cipher. Continued. J. Holt Schooling.
Some Hampshire Hospitalities at Highclere Castle.
The Bank of England Rate.
The Fortifications of Paris. D. Boulger.

Photo-American.—New York. January.

Platinotype Prints.
Our Enlarging Apparatus and What to Do with It. J. Pike.
When Are Silver Prints Liable to Fade? L. Baekeland.
Gelatine—Chloride Prints. G. F. C. Selborne.
The Anaglyph, and How It Is Made. A. F. Watch.
Films and How to Work Them. J. Pike.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. January.

On Working Out a Subject. R. Briant.
"Flat-Field" Lenses, and a Chat Thereon. J. A. Hodges.
When Are Silver Prints Liable to Fade? L. Baekeland.

The Photographic Times.—New York. February.

Naturalistic Photography.—I. P. H. Emerson.
Short Chapters on Organic Chemistry.—III. A. B. Aubert.
Picture Making in the Orient. R. E. M. Bain.
High-Class Portraiture with the Camera. Xanthus Smith.
Marey's Studies of the Locomotion of Marine Insects.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. February.

The Democratic and Aristocratic in Literature. R. Burton.
Robert Browning as a Letter Writer.
Moral Proportion and Fatalism in "Coriolanus." Ella Moore.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. January.

Positive Theory of Capital and Its Critics.—III. E. Böhm-Bawerk.
Dissociation by Displacement. C. C. Closson.
"Coin" and His Critics. Willard Fisher.
Some Unpublished Letters of Rocardo. J. H. Hollander.
Social and Economic Legislation of the States in 1885. W. B. Shaw.

Quarterly Review.—London. January.

Samuel Pepys and John Evelyn, the Diarists of the Restoration.

The Modern Jew.
The Educational Crisis.
Bishop French of Lahore.
John Lyly, Novelist and Dramatist.
The Art of Horsemanship.
The Age of Saladin.
The War Office and the Army.
Sir Henry Hallford.
Plant Names.
England's Opportunity in Ireland.

Review of the Churches.—London. (Quarterly.) January.

A Visit to the Vatican. Dr. H. S. Lunn.
Reunion in Shropshire.

Review of Reviews.—New York. February.

The Story of Cripple Creek. Cy Warman.
"That Flood of Gold." Carl Snyder.
Some Leading Errors of the Gold Standard Party. Dr. Arendt.
Bimetallism: Some Damaging Facts in Its History. F. I. Herriott.
The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.
The Massacres in Turkey.
The New Poet Laureate.

The Rosary Magazine.—New York. February.

A Dominican Convent in Jerusalem. J. M. Perier.
Columbus and the Cannibals. John A. Mooney.
Sketches of Venezuela.—IV. Bertrand Cothonay.

Sanitarian.—New York. February.

Cuba a Menace to the United States: Yellow Fever and Leprosy.
Infantile Life Insurance in Europe. C. W. Chancellor.
Relation of Naval Architecture to Sanitation. J. R. Tryon.

School Review.—Chicago. February.

Correlation of Science Studies in Secondary Schools. J. M. Coulter.
Modern Methods in High School Geometry. E. C. Goddard.
Difficulties in Early Stages of the Latin Course. E. J. Goodwin.
Ratio of Men to Women in High Schools. A. F. Nightingale.
Associated Academic Principals of New York. F. H. Howard.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. February.

Christmas Week in Glasgow, 1745. Continued. W. Macmillan.
Robert Boyd; A Great Scholar. Rev. Kirkwood Hewat.

Scottish Review.—Paisley. (Quarterly.) January.

The State of Turkey. Major C. R. Conder.
John Stuart Blackie. A. H. Millar.
Italy Under the Lombards. J. B. Bury.
Legendary Lore of the Inner Hebrides. F. Rinder.
Gustav Freytag. John G. Robertson.
St. Andrews, 1645-46. Dr. R. Williamson.
The "Song to Aegir," by the German Emperor Karl Blind.
The Seizure of a Turkish Flagship. D. Bikalas.
The Political Theories of St. Thomas Aquinas. A. J. Carlyle.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. February.

Literal Reporting.—II. W. H. Griggsby.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

Strand Magazine.—London. January 15.

Charles Dickens' Manuscripts. J. Holt Schooling.
Yarns from Captains' Logs. A. T. Story.
The Romance of the Museums. W. G. FitzGerald.
How I Visited the Gouliot Caves, Sark. F. Startin Pilleau.
Character in Noses. S. E. O'Dell.
The Ladies of the Households of the Princesses of England.
The Evolution of Parliament. S. J. Housley.

Students' Journal.—New York. February.

Address of Andrew D. White.
Facsimile of Edwin M. Williams' Reporting Notes.
What an English Divine Thinks of America.

Sunday at Home.—London. February

Off the Goodwins. Rev. T. S. Treanor.
The Police of Japan; Leaves from My Journal. Continued.
Carlyle as a Religious Teacher. Dr. S. G. Green.
Sunday in Liverpool.

The Handwriting of Archbishop Leighton.

Temple Bar.—London. February.

Battle of Fontenoy. F. Dixon.
Johannesburg the Golden.
Chevalier de Florian. A. Manston.
John Edward Waring; a Queen's Messenger.
Some Judges.
The Death of Queen Elizabeth. Guy le Strange.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. February.

The Old South Still.
Five Weeks with the Cuban Insurgents. Hubert Howard.
Famous Words of Great Commanders. B. C. Truman.
The New Ironsides off Charleston. George E. Belknap.
Naval Progress in 1885. Lieut. L. S. Van Duzer.

United Service Magazine.—London. February.

German Diplomacy.
Cavalry Remounts. Captain Morrison.
Oliver Cromwell as a Soldier. Continued. Major Baldock.
A Story of Solferino. Major De la Poer Beresford.
The British Army in 1775. Major Griffiths.
Tommy Atkins at Play. Rev. E. Hardy.
Modern Languages at the R. M. Academy.
The Mounted Infantry Regiment in the Cavalry Division.
Captain Morland.
The Services and Civilians. Organization.

Westminster Review.—London. February.

An American View of the Venezuelan Dispute. E. J. Shriver.
Daylight on the Land Question; Lack of Employment.
Thomas Hardy's Latest Novel, "Jude the Obscure."
"The Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Colonial Institute."

Bimetallism. G. Keith Marischal.
Enduring Characteristics of Macaulay. T. Bradfield.
The Real Interests of the Public in International Affairs.
Divorce and Re-Marriage. J. A. Sewell.
The Voice of Woman. H. E. Harvey.
Denominational Education. A. G. Herzfeld.
The "Eternal Hope" Delusion. E. Shorthouse.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. February.

When Are Silver Prints Liable to Fade? L. Baekeland.
The Study of Process Chromatics. C. Ashleigh Snow.
Profile Negatives Canned. F. A. Nims.
The Lens for Half Tone Reproduction. F. H. Weeks.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) February.

An Inter-oceanic Canal from the Standpoint of Self-Interest.
T. S. Woolsey.
Vicissitudes of the English Socialists in 1885. E. Porritt.
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 Discontented Women, Amelia E. Barr, NAR.
 The Higher Education of Women, John Tetlow, EdRA.
 Yellow Fever and Leprosy : Cuba a Menace, San.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NewR.	New Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NW.	New World.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	F.	Forum.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	FreeR.	Free Review.	NAR.	North American Review.
A.	Arena.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	OD.	Our Day.
AA.	Art Amateur.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
AI.	Art Interchange.	G.	Godey's.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GBag.	Green Bag.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GMag.	Guntton's Magazine.	PRv.	Philosophical Review.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	Harp.	Harp's Magazine.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BW.	Biblical World.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PL.	Poet-Lore.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	*JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	K.	Knowledge.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CW.	Catholic World.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	R.	Rosary.
CM.	Century Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	sRev.	School Review.
CRev.	Charities Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
C.	Cornhill.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dial.	Dial.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	TB.	Temple Bar.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	US.	United Service.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).	M.	Month.	WR.	Westminster Review.
EdRA.	Educational Review. (New York).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
		Mus.	Music.		
		NatR.	National Review.		

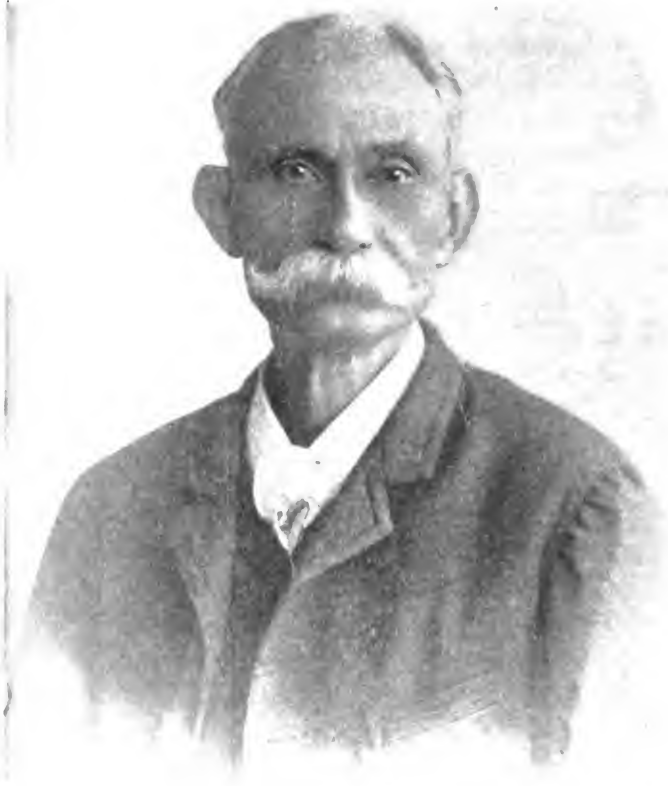
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MAJOR-GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ,

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CUBAN ARMY OF LIBERATION.

"At the beginning of the present year there called at the door of my humble home in Monte-Cristo an exceptional man, who in life was called José Martí, and who honored me by depositing in my hands the command, the organization and the freedom of the Army of Liberation of Cuba. When at seventy-two years of age I decided to abandon my large family, in whose company I was living calmly and happily; when, in a word, I was embarking from the coast of San Domingo, in company with that great man and general, Borrero, to come back to my idolized Cuba, I could not hide the emotion which took possession of me, nor could I make allusions to the magnitude of the colossal enterprise which I was about to undertake. Educated for the army, and having spent the greater part of my existence on the field of battle, it was not possible for me to ignore the question as to what kind of men would form my troops, nor yet, what kind of an enemy I had to fight, in order to fulfill what I promised on my honorable word: that, if I did not die, I would have Cuba, as soon as possible, among the free nations."—From the address of Gen. Maximo Gomez, issued last December (see p. 431).

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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NEW YORK, APRIL, 1896.

No. 4.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.



GENERAL DUCHESNE AS A PARISIAN HERO.

The Drama of "Europe in Africa." The scenes are shifting rapidly in that great drama which we may entitle "Europe in Africa at the End of the Nineteenth Century." Only a few months ago we were following the French in their Madagascar campaign. Now, the Queen of Madagascar is practically as unimportant a personage as the ex-Queen of the Hawaiian Islands. Even the protectorate which the French campaign was waged to maintain is no longer in existence, for France has announced the unqualified annexation of Madagascar to the French colonial empire. General Duchesne has now returned victorious to Paris, and for the present the Madagascar episode is closed. General Duchesne's reception in Paris may be considered as that gentleman's appearance before the footlights, the curtain having been rung down. England's Ashantee expedition, like that of the French in Madagascar, involved great hardship,—not on account of any

fighting that had to be done, but by reason of the dreadful climate and the difficulty of marching through trackless jungles. The Ashantee episode has also passed into history, and the victors have returned to London, where they found public attention so much diverted in other directions as to leave very scant notice for them, as they appeared in their turn to claim applause before the footlights. King Prempeh had bowed down before the officer who represented the majesty of the British Government, and—in the presence of all the British troops on the one side and all the leading men of the Ashantee country on the other—he had prostrated himself in the dust and permitted the British officer to place his boot-heel upon the royal Ashantee neck. We will not allow ourselves for a moment to think that any gallant British soldier could enjoy figuring in a situ-



THE SUBMISSION OF KING PREMPEH.



KING PREMPEH'S MARCH FROM COOMASSIE TO CAPE COAST CASTLE.

ation of that sort; but submission in Ashantee-land must be made in a manner comprehensible to the Ashantee intellect.

*The Fate of
Prince Henry.*

The sad thing about the Ashantee expedition, as everybody knows, was the death of Prince Henry of Battenburg, who had married the Princess Beatrice, Queen Victoria's youngest daughter, and who was greatly be-

*The Arrival
of Dr. Jameson.*

The comparatively small attention attracted in England by the conclusion of the Ashantee expedition and the return of General Sir Francis Scott and his soldiers was due to the fact that something much more stirring had happened elsewhere in Africa. The filibustering expedition led by Dr. Jameson had invaded the Transvaal, had been met and overwhelmingly



A WINDSOR LUNCHEON,—THE QUEEN WITH THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG AND THEIR CHILDREN.
(From a photograph taken by Mary Steen shortly before the Ashantee expedition.)

defeated by President Krüger's forces under General Joubert, and—after much negotiation—Dr. Jameson and his men had been delivered over to the British Government and were on their way to England, there to be tried under the terms of the Foreign Enlistment Act, so-called, for the serious offense of not having succeeded. The arrival of the defeated and indicted Jameson was the occasion for such an outburst of enthusiastic welcome in England as no effort of the government, and no innate sense of prudence or restraint of propriety, could possibly check. The greatest pains had been taken to prevent the public from knowing where Dr. Jameson's ship would land. But nothing could keep the arrival of the South African raiders from taking any other form than that of a wild ovation. No attempt, of course, was made to detain as prisoners the rank



DR. JAMESON'S OVATION AT THE RAILWAY STATION IN LONDON.

whatever his sentence may be, his motives will have been thought fully patriotic and disinterested, and his position as a British hero will not be questioned.

Rhodes, Kruger and the Status Quo in South Africa.

Nor does it now appear that Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who returned to South Africa with such mysterious haste after a few days of equally mysterious consultation in London, is really going to lose much, if any, of his commanding influence in British South African affairs. Lord Grey, who goes out to Africa as the direct representative of the British Colonial office to assume the political and police administration of the great new regions popularly called Rhodesia, is in fact a very particular friend of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and one who has been from the first identified with the affairs of the British South African Company. Mr. Rhodes' apparent diminution of personal authority is likely to strengthen rather than to weaken his position. As for affairs in the Transvaal itself, everything seems to be in abeyance for the present, with no prospect whatever of any further resort to arms. There is still talk of a journey to London by President Krüger; but the crafty old gentleman is not likely to be in any haste about putting himself in a position which might seem to involve an admission of the British suzerainty. Diplomacy will tide over the present strain, and the healing hand of time will bring about that incorporation of the Transvaal in the British South African Federation which is evidently the only permanent solvent. As for the Uitlanders, doubtless they will obtain most of their desired reforms in the domestic government of the Transvaal, although the reforms would have come more quickly and completely if the Uitlanders had not been so precipitate in their demands. South Africa has had a magnificent advertisement, and the result will be apparent, through the coming five years, in a strong tide of immigration. English will be the language of the whole region.



LORD GREY, THE NEW ADMINISTRATOR OF RHODESIA.

and file of Dr. Jameson's men; and these were so much fêted throughout London that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of impostors began to pose in the drinking saloons and places of public resort as veritable Rhodesians who had invaded the Transvaal under "Dr. Jim." Nothing very serious is likely to happen to the gallant Jameson as a result of his trial for breach of the terms of the Foreign Enlistment Act; and it seems quite certain that,



KING MENELEK OF ABYSSINIA ON HORSEBACK.

*The Newest
African
Situation.*

But, for the time being the curtain has fallen upon that South African scene; and Krüger, Jameson, Rhodes, *et al.*, have made their bows and retired. For the curtain has been raised upon a situation far more complex, with a far greater number of actors. These newer events, now occurring and promising to occur, may have consequences more far-reaching than those of any other act that has yet been played in the great drama which we are entitling "Europe in Africa at the Close of the Nineteenth Century." The scene is laid in that region south of Egypt and west of the Red Sea which is traversed by the upper reaches of the Nile and its various branches and tributaries, and in which lie the conflicting claims of four powers, each of which has fighting capacity great enough to command unusual respect. Two of these powers are solely and distinctly African, and they are the only native powers now remaining in Africa which have any organized fighting ability. Of the other two governments involved, one is acting directly and avowedly as a great European power, while the other, though as yet participating somewhat indirectly, is also present in her capacity as a great European state.

*Two Militant
African
Powers.*

One of the two native African powers is the ancient kingdom of Abyssinia.—the oldest, fiercest, and most effective organized element in the vast population of the Dark Continent.—and the other power is the empire of the Mahdi, the newest but none the less the most

formidable politico-military organization to be found anywhere to-day outside of Europe, with the exception of Japan and the possible exception of Abyssinia. It has within a few days been stated by Mr. Curzon, the British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (who always now speaks in the House of Commons for the foreign department), that the Mahdi and his dervishes represent a fighting force of not less than 300,000 men. The effective army of the Abyssinians,—not merely the force that might in an emergency be put under arms, but the force to-day actually in the field under command of King Menelek,—is said to be not less than 100,000 men, supplied with late patterns of repeating rifles. These two forces,—one of which (the Mahdi and his men) represents the fiercest conceivable revival in the Arab breast of Moslem fanaticism, while the other (King Menelek and his vassal lords and chieftains of the provinces) represents a people who, having espoused Judaism in the times of King Solomon, were converted to Christianity some fifteen hundred years ago,—have not hitherto been working in co-operation.

As a matter of tradition and history, lo these many centuries, the Abyssinians, in their highlands east of the Blue Nile, and the more or less nomadic Mahommedan Arabs in the Soudan west of Abyssinia, have engaged in strife and contention on the border line. But it is





TAUTI,
Queen of Shoa and Empress of Abyssinia.



MENELEK,
King of Shoa and Emperor of Abyssinia.

not impossible that circumstances will soon bring these two fighting races, one Moslem and the other Christian, into a scheme of military co-operation. They may conclude to make common cause against Italy, which is encroaching upon Abyssinia, and against England, which—acting at once as the friend and ally of Italy and as the receiver-general of Egypt—is now moving upon Dongola, between the fourth and fifth of the Nile cataracts, as if it were the intention to recover from the Mahdi the provinces which had been held for some years as tributary to Egypt. Those provinces were known as the Egyptian Soudan, and they were finally closed to the outward world with the massacre of the Egyptian army led by the brave English General Hicks in 1882, followed by the events which led to the death of General Gordon at Khartoum and the retreat of General Wolsley's column, which in 1885 undertook the fruitless expedition for the relief of Gordon.

*Abyssinia,
Egypt, and
Erytrea.*

In order to connect the thrilling events of the period 1880-85 with those of 1895-96, a word must be said about the circumstances under which Italy became involved in the great African drama in which the Italian Kingdom is at this moment playing the most conspicuous rôle. England, it must be

remembered, had, several years before, through the circumstances of Arabi Pasha's rebellion, fought a campaign in lower Egypt and occupied that country. The Egyptian policy had become, therefore, entirely submissive to British dictation. It was now the judgment of England that Egypt must abandon the upper Nile and her great Soudanese provinces (which, after all, had never been really Egyptianized). While England for her own purposes was desirous of retaining the Red Sea coast as far southward as the useful coaling port of Suakim, she had no desire longer to maintain on behalf of Egypt any claim to that coast strip



DEATH OF HICKS PASHA IN 1882, FIGHTING THE DERVISHES.
From "Fire and Sword in the Sudan." (See book notices, page 499.)

along the lower part of the Red Sea known as Erytreæ, and spelled in a great variety of ways. Now it happens that this coast line abuts Abyssinia, and constitutes Abyssinia's only access to the outer world. It has from time immemorial been claimed by the Abyssinians as an essential part of their country. Topographically, however, it is quite distinct; for the region known as Abyssinia proper is a great plateau, surrounded by almost inaccessible mountains, and thus lifted as a table-land to a height some fourteen thousand feet above the level of the sea. Access to this plateau is gained only through narrow passes and defiles which can be easily guarded. In their highlands, the Abyssinians have been able, through many centuries, to maintain their independence. Their vigor has always, doubtless, been due in no small degree to the superior climate of their lofty and rugged homeland. It happens that this low-lying coast strip of Erytreæ was also for a considerable period claimed by Egypt, under those territorial assumptions which the Khedive Ismael asserted over areas so many times more extensive than Egypt proper. When, therefore, British policy ordained that Egypt should give up its attempt to hold the vast south-lying Soudanese regions, where the Mahdi and his dervishes were in unassailable possession, it was also decided to give up any further claim to the Erytrean coast.

*How Italy
Became
Involved.*

And now Italy enters the situation. The Italian Kingdom had been straining every nerve to gain recognition as one of the

great powers. This point of ambition, on the part of the Italian King—vanity, some men call it,—had at length been attained, by virtue of Italy's admission to the alliance between the two Kaisers, which now became the Dreibund or Triple Alliance. Inasmuch as colonial expansion seemed to be the order of the day, and the other great powers had been securing their so-called "spheres of influence" in Africa, Italy also desired to try her hand in the game of African colonization and development. This happened to suit England's purposes particularly well; for between England and Italy there had long been a more than friendly understanding, and England was anxious to sustain Italy's position in the Mediterranean, while Italy as a neighbor in the Red Sea was eminently to be desired. Thus, as a distinguished Englishman puts it, the British Government was quite ready to give away what did not belong to it, and the Italian Government on its part was glad to occupy the port of Massowah in 1885. Possession of this port and the adjacent coast was disputed by the dervishes; but they were driven back, and the Italy colony at Massowah became a settled fact. Whereupon Italy soon began to extend her possessions inland, and to consider the whole great country of Abyssinia as belonging within the Italian sphere of influence. It was hard for the looker-on to understand what possible compensation Italy could ever gain. But her African policy was steadily pushed forward.

*Troubles
with
Menelek.*

This led to conflicts with the Abyssinians. After the death of King John, fighting the dervishes in the year 1890, the Abyssinians had seemed to be falling apart into their constituent provinces and subdivisions, under the rule of many independent feudal chiefs. Under these circumstances, the Italians were disposed to think that the extension of a protectorate over the whole country could be readily managed. The motive of opposition to Italy, however, gradually reunited the country, and Menelek, one of the chief provincial lords, claiming direct lineal descent—as all the Abyssinian rulers have always claimed—from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, was able to gain the consent of his rivals to the assumption of military and political leadership. He is now the recognized king of the country. After a considerable period of cursory warfare, the Italians several years ago made a treaty with Menelek, about the terms of which the two parties have since found themselves in very radical disagreement. The Italians claimed that the treaty gave them control over all the foreign relations of Abyssinia, and therefore constituted essentially a protectorate. But the Abyssinians declared that the Italians were guilty of attempted trickery, and that they never had intended to sacrifice their independence. This situation led to last year's determined organization, on the part of the Italians, of a great military expedition to subdue Abyssinia. They seem altogether to have underestimated the task.

*Menelek's
Great
Preparations.*

They had evidently thought that 25,000 or 30,000 European troops would be easily a match for all the Abyssinians who could be brought into the field. They did not seem for a moment to have appreciated the fact that the Abyssinians were being drilled by European officers, and supplied with European rifles and machine guns. For some time past there has been, on the part of the high ecclesiastics of the Russian Church, a more or less secret and mysterious intercourse with the prelates of the ancient Church of Abyssinia. It would seem that there has resulted such an understanding as to have attached the Abyssinian Church to the Orthodox Greek Church of Russia. Abyssinian ecclesiastical deputations have visited St. Petersburg and Moscow, while Russian deputations have visited Abyssinia. There seems now to be little reason to doubt the general truthfulness of the report that, under cover of all this ecclesiastical negotiation, there was being arranged a political and military understanding by virtue of which Russian and French officers have drilled Menelek's troops, and Russian enterprise has supplied modern munitions of war.

*The Crushing
Defeat at
Adowa.*

The newspapers have made a familiar story of the crushing disaster that befell the Italian army in the early days of this past month. In December, as our readers will remember, a small column of Italian troops had been



MARQUIS DI RUDINI, NEW ITALIAN PREMIER.

cut off, surrounded, and annihilated. In January, the Italian garrison had been driven from Makaleh. Preparations were accordingly made for a much more formidable advance. General Baldissera held the superior command, with General Baratieri as the most important of the dozen other Italian generals who had joined the forces in Erytreä. General Baratieri was leading some 15,000 troops, and had taken position at Adowa, where he was expected to await the arrival of General Baldissera with reinforcements. For reasons which the court-martial of the disgraced Baratieri will eventually make more clear, an engagement was precipitated before the arrival of Baldissera. This was on Sunday, March 1. The result was an overwhelming defeat for the Italians, whose losses exceeded three thousand men, including a great number of officers. In all the long story of Europe's attempt to subdue Africa, no such single military disaster had overtaken European soldiery. Italy's whole army was left in danger.

Agitation in Italy. The effect upon Europe was most profound and startling. Italy seemed on the verge of revolution. There was rioting from Milan to Naples and Palermo, and the resignation of the ministry was of course inevitable. The Abyssinian campaign, it would seem, had been no favorite project of Premier Crispi's; but his ministry had to be sacrificed, nevertheless. Even the throne itself seemed for a few days to be tottering. The Marquis di Rudini, a veteran statesman of much experience in office, was able to form a new ministry; and, after much secret consultation with the foreign offices of Germany, Austria, and England, it was concluded not to abandon the African project, but to keep a firm front in Erytreä, while endeavoring to negotiate a peace with Menelek that would save Italian honor. It must be borne in mind that the moment had arrived when, in accordance with the original terms of the Triple Alliance, Italy must either give notice of withdrawal from her arrangement with Germany and Austria, or else, by omission to give the required notice, remain in the *Dreibund* for another term of years. Prime Minister Rudini has not given the notice, and the Triple Alliance will therefore hold together.

The opportunity had come, meanwhile, for England to disclose her intimate relationship with Italy; and in behalf of the Salisbury government, Mr. George Curzon, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons the fact of an alliance between England and Italy, while disclosing the government's plan for coming to Italy's aid in Africa. Mr. Curzon pointed out the fact that Abyssinian success would unquestionably increase the restlessness of the Mahdi and his dervishes; and that unless the British in their capacity as occupants of Egypt should take an aggressive stand, there was real danger of an Arab invasion which might extend even to Cairo.

England Supports Italy.



THE DEFEATED GENERAL BARATIERI.

The British Government had decided, therefore, to start an expedition composed of Egyptian troops to occupy Dongola, and there to await developments. The expedition was to be accompanied by perhaps two thousand British soldiers, and plans were to be perfected for the prompt dispatch of reinforcements from India, consisting of native Indian regiments, if such a movement should seem necessary.

*Russia
Rewards
Menelek.*

The Triple Alliance evidently desires that Italian prestige should not be destroyed; and England's readiness to help Italy indirectly has had the approval of Germany. This seems to have sufficed to restore, to some extent, the good relations between London and Berlin, which the Transvaal incident had so rudely disturbed. Meanwhile the Russian Czar showed his sentiments in no ambiguous fashion, by conferring upon King Menelek of Abyssinia the order of the Grand Cordon of St. George, the highest military decoration in the gift of the Czar,—as if expressly to reward him for the defeat and humiliation of the Italians.

*France
Denounces
British Policy.*

The position of France, moreover, has also been expressed in the most emphatic terms. The French Government and the Parisian press hold that the Soudan expedition of the Anglo-Egyptian troops has no other real motive except the making of an excuse for the indefinite postponement of England's withdrawal from the occupation of Egypt. The tone of the French press, fully sustained by the sentiments of Prime Minister Bourgeois and his Foreign Minister, Berthelot, is menacing in the extreme. If for a few days the Transvaal incident seemed to threaten a war between England and Germany, the situation in Abyssinia and the Eastern Soudan has contained a far more serious menace to the peace of Europe, inasmuch as every one of the great powers has been affected, either directly or indirectly.

*An Eventful
Future in
Prospect.*

It would be useless to attempt to anticipate the events that the immediate future holds in store. Slatin Pasha, an officer in the old Egyptian army, who escaped only last year from his long period of captivity with the Mahdi, has brought out a book (see our notices of new books, page 499) which the new situation renders exceedingly important. Slatin shows the derelishes to be in very formidable fighting mood and condition; and it is not impossible that they may attempt the conquest of Egypt. However bitterly France may reproach England for her perfidy in delaying the evacuation of Egypt, the facts remain that Egypt has never been so prosperous, contented, and well-governed as now. The finances have been so well managed under Lord Cromer's supervision that the Egyptian budget this year shows a considerable surplus. It is out of this prosperous Egyptian treasury that the money must come to pay for the expedition to Dongola. It is reported that the

Khedive is by no means pleased with the English plans in upper Egypt, and that he has secretly incited France to make protest.

*The Conversion
of Boris of
Bulgaria.*

It is not in Abyssinia alone that Russia has been gaining an ascendant influence through the entering wedge of ecclesiastical politics. The death of Stambuloff marked the practical conclusion of nearly twenty years of endeavor on Russia's part to bring Bulgaria into perfect harmony with Russian policy. The final step, however, has been taken in the conversion of Prince Boris, the heir apparent of Bulgaria, from the Roman Catholic to the Greek Orthodox faith. Inasmuch as Boris is a mere infant, his religious mutation is not to be attributed to any profound change of conviction. The ceremony of his baptism was studiously carried out as one of the most striking and gorgeous public events in the recent history of Europe. His father, Prince Ferdinand, who has for so many years been trying in vain to obtain Russia's recognition of the validity of his title to the Bulgarian throne, is also said to be on the point of abandoning the Roman Catholic Church in favor of the Greek Orthodox. The Bulgarian Church itself, of course, forms a national and territorial division of the great Eastern or Greek Orthodox Church; and it is appropriate enough that little Boris,—born with the expectancy of ruling over the



PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.



PRINCE BORIS.

Bulgarian principality,—should belong to the national church. As for Ferdinand himself, the change is a matter of politics pure and simple. It signifies, undoubtedly, the final determination of Bulgaria to abandon the especial friendship of Austria in favor of a submissive and unquestioning alliance with Russia. Doubtless the coronation of the Czar, which is to occur with magnificent ceremonies a few days hence, will be followed very soon by the formal entry of Prince Ferdinand into the communion of the Eastern Church, as prefacing his full recognition on Russia's part as lawful prince of Bulgaria. Thus Russia will have made another very valuable move in the long, cautious game of her approach upon Constantinople.

*Russia and
the Armenian
intervention.*

Russian influence, meanwhile, with the Turkish Sultan seems to be completely dominant; and this has meant the failure of any concerted European action on behalf of the wretched Armenians. Mr. Stead sends us, in the following paragraphs, the whole truth in a nutshell as to the recent diplomacy of England and Russia relative to Turkey's treatment of her Armenian subjects:

"The miserable and shocking story of Armenia, now fully before the world, is a terrible warning as to the danger of what may be described as non effective intervention. England, by intermeddling most foolishly at the time of the Crimean war, and most criminally in 1878, undertook voluntarily certain obligations to the unfortunate Christians who

are subject to the Sultan. These moral responsibilities—recognized rather than asserted in two treaties and one convention—placed us (the English) under the strongest possible obligation to protect the Armenians from massacre. We set out, in company with France and Russia, to protect them. France, Russia, and England combined had certainly sufficient force at their disposal to secure their protection, and at the beginning of our intervention we assumed that we were not only prepared to talk, but to act. No sooner, however, did matters come to a crisis than it was discovered that Russia had the strongest objection to any exercise of force



THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH OF AUSTRIA,
Who has had a busy month with Triple Alliance affairs.

which might have involved her in war; therefore our intervention could not go beyond diplomatic representations. When a drunken costermonger is dancing on his prostrate wife, it may be a wise thing to leave him alone, or it may be a wise thing to knock him down, but what is never a wise thing is to aggravate him to the uttermost by word and gesture without taking some means to rescue his wife from his clutches, for in those circumstances the man inevitably takes all the more out of his wife, as this serves him at once as a protest against your interference, and as a way of soothing his perturbed feelings. This course, of all others most foolish, seems to be that to which we have been driven in Turkey. We have done nothing whatever to rescue the Armenians, while we have aggravated the Turks, by our moral lectures and barren threats, to show us what they could do to spite us and punish our *protégés*. It is very bad for the Armenians and humiliating for us. What we have done in Armenia, the United States seem as if they were about to do in Cuba. It is a poor look-out for the Cubans.

*Russia's
Attitude
Explained.*

"The publication of the British Blue Book on Armenia places beyond all doubt the fact that Prince Lobanoff objected from the first to any armed intervention in the affairs of Turkey. This policy, on the face of it, appears in such striking contrast to the course taken by Russia in 1876, that it should have elicited much adverse comment; but as Madame Novikoff pointed out in an extremely pertinent article in the *Daily News*, Russia was under no delusions as to what is possible. The Armenians could be protected by a Russian occupation, but this occupation was barred out by the treaty of Berlin and the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Until the Anglo-Turkish Convention was publicly abrogated, the Emperor could not contemplate a Russian occupation of Armenia without having to face the menace of war with England. If the Liberals had been in office, Russia might have chanced this. But it is another thing when they find Lord Rosebery superseded by the very man who signed the convention, and whose one conspicuous achievement in foreign policy was the mutilation of the treaty of San Stephano. Nothing short of a European mandate and the formal abrogation of the Anglo-Turkish Convention could have induced Russia to take the arduous and odious police duty of pacifying Armenia; but neither the one nor the other was forthcoming. Under those circumstances, the only hope of getting anything done for the wretched Armenians was through the Sultan, and Russia accordingly, instead of bullying a sovereign whom they were not in a position to coerce, preferred to make friends with him—for that, at least, would not tend to inflame his fury against the races prostrate at his feet. No one, said the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, could more clearly than himself perceive the horrors of the situation, nor feel more acutely the bitterness of the incapacity

of Europe to ameliorate it. In that brief, pregnant, terrible sentence, as Lord Rosebery rightly called it, we have the declared abrogation of Europe in the affairs of the Ottoman Empire. That is the outcome of attempting to moralize the Bengal tiger by leaving him free to roam where he will, in the hope that you will reduce him to a herbivorous diet by perpetually pulling his whiskers and twisting his tail. Thus the 'Shadow of God,' who reigns at Stamboul, at this moment laughs in the face of Europe, and by continually repeated massacre demonstrates our impotence to secure reform."

*The Session
of Parlia-
ment.*

The session of Parliament has not accomplished notable results; in that respect being like the present session of our own Congress. Mr. Balfour has secured the adoption by the House of Commons of some new rules reforming the method of voting the annual appropriation bills. The appearance of Mr. John Dillon as the new leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons has been, perhaps, the chief parliamentary event. Mr. Justin McCarthy was altogether tired of a position to which he had never aspired; and when he insisted upon the acceptance of his resignation, Mr. Sexton was elected to succeed him. But Mr. Sexton not only refused to accept the leadership, but also resigned his seat in Parliament. Mr. John Dillon was the next choice; and his success or failure will perhaps depend chiefly upon the extent



JOHN DILLON, M. P., THE NEW IRISH LEADER.



JUSTIN M'CARTHY, M.P.

to which Mr. Healy may choose either to help or to hinder. Several recent bye-elections have resulted favorably to the Liberals, the most important of these being the one which has returned Mr. John Morley to his seat, vacant for a time, on the front Opposition bench.

The English and American Naval Programmes.

The tremendous new naval programme which Mr. Goschen announced in the House of Commons, speaking in his capacity as First Lord of the Admiralty, was accepted with practical unanimity by the whole House without regard to party. British finances are prosperous, and a hundred million dollars is about to be invested in new ships. This great naval scheme makes our own new policy seem small—although the decision at Washington in favor of six or eight new battle



SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK,
Who prepared British case in Venezuelan dispute.

ships, to cost from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000, would look pretty large but for the comparison with England's gigantic appropriation for new ships enough to form a large navy in themselves. We may venture to predict with confidence, as well as to hope with much earnestness, that these new British and American floating fortresses will never have occasion to be used against each other. Recent discussions have only tended to make clearer the closeness of the Anglo-American family tie, and the impossibility of war. In England, the arbitration movement is making good headway; and we have elsewhere the pleasure of reporting very fully the great London meeting held in this last month, with its marvelous expressions of good-will to America on the part of England's greatest men.

A Further Word about the Venezuela Question.

The British newspapers have adopted the most friendly and fraternal tone toward the United States, and the public opinion of England is overwhelmingly strong in favor of such a settlement of the Venezuela question as shall fully satisfy the American people that England desires nothing but her honest due, and that she has no objection what-



MR. S. MALLET-PREVOST, OF NEW YORK,
Secretary of the Washington Venezuela Commission.

ever to an arbitration of the Venezuela difficulty upon any just and reasonable plan. A precise solution has not yet been discovered, but negotiations for a resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Venezuela are said to be hopefully pending, with the prospect that the Yuruan incident will be settled in a mutually satisfactory manner.

These two steps once taken, it ought not to be difficult to proceed with a plan for the final settlement of the boundary dispute. A good deal of dissatisfaction has been expressed with the manner in which Sir Frederick Pollock has prepared the Blue Book containing the British case *in re* the disputed Guiana territory.

*American Interest
in the
Cuban War.*

While Europe has been absorbed with the situation in Abyssinia and the Soudan, the United States has been giving a like attention to the affairs of revolted Cuba. The great difficulty has been to know the facts of the Cuban case, and to set such facts as are known in their right proportions and relations. We have secured from Mr. Murat Halstead for this number of the REVIEW a survey of the Cuban contest which seems to us at once the most comprehensive and the most trustworthy that has, as yet, been provided for American readers. At Washington, the interest in the Cubans and their struggle took the form of resolutions in the House and in the Senate, expressing the opinion that all the circumstances make it right and proper that the United States should acknowledge the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. Such resolutions were passed by the Senate on February 28, and by the House on March 2. Differences in the wording of the resolutions made necessary a conference which resulted in the acceptance by the conferees of the House resolu-

tions meant nothing essentially different from those which the Senate had already passed by a nearly unanimous vote, there was now a disposition on the part of the Senate to proceed more cautiously. The chief opposition to the resolutions was led by Senator



Drawn by Brisley, of St. Paul. See p. 414.

Hale, of Maine, who found a strong supporter in Senator Hoar of Massachusetts. It was indirectly made known that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney considered that any recognition of the Cuban patriots, —whether as a belligerent state or as an independent state, —was a matter belonging properly to the executive department of the government, and one in which Congress ought not to assume the initiative. The principal speakers in favor of the passage of the resolutions were Senators Sherman, Morgan, Davis, and Lodge. Upon this Cuban question party lines in Congress have been almost entirely obliterated. The country at large has not been able to follow the subtle questions raised in the discussion, and very few people seem to understand what practical consequences would result from the recognition by the United States of the belligerency of the revolutionists.

*What
Should
We Do?*

The calmer opinion has seemed to be, —even among men heartily desirous of the complete success of the Cuban cause, —that Congress ought not to have attempted to force the hands of the President and Secretary Olney, but ought to have allowed the administration to take the lead. Senator Allen introduced an amendment boldly declaring that the United States should at once recognize the independence of Cuba; and his substitute was not without a considerable senatorial support. Lamentable as the war in Cuba certainly is, the wisest course for the United States to pursue is a question about which men may hold very



Photo by Bell.

SENATOR HALE, OF MAINE.

tions. These were accordingly reported to the Senate. But considerable doubt had meanwhile arisen as to the wisdom of any such action on the part of Congress; and although the House resolu-

different opinions. It seems to us very improbable that Spain can ever permanently subdue the island. This being the case, it is a thousand pities that Spain should bankrupt herself and continue to devastate Cuba, while inflicting great incidental harm upon the commerce of the United States, all for a hopeless cause in a spirit of false pride. If only some delicate and accomplished diplomacy could persuade Spain to sell Cuba to the Cubans under a United States guarantee, the bargain would be an honorable and just one to each of the three participants concerned. There are those who believe that, quite apart from selfish interests, it must soon become the duty of the United States to interfere by force in Cuba, on the broad grounds of humanity, to bring to an end a senseless and devastating war, which is constituting an intolerable public nuisance off our very coasts. But such is the infuriated condition of the Spanish mind that such intervention would surely mean a stubborn though hopeless war on Spain's part against the United States.

*Spanish Feeling
against
Americans.*

The resolutions and speeches at Washington on the subject of Cuba stirred up so much feeling against the United States in Spain that the Spanish Government had its hands fully occupied for a good many days in suppressing mobs. The conduct of the university students at Madrid, Cadiz, and Barcelona was of so disorderly a nature that the universities were per-

emptorily closed, and will remain in a state of suspended animation for some time to come. The public burning of American flags, or their trampling in the dust under the feet of angry mobs, has been quite the regular proceeding in all parts of Spain; and nothing but great vigilance on the part of the authorities has prevented the mobbing of the American legation, and several consulates, from going so far as violence to the persons of our representatives. It is much to be regretted that all this feeling against



SEÑOR CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO,
Prime Minister of Spain.



By courtesy of the Journal.

MR. HALSTEAD EMBARKING FOR CUBA.

the United States was so needlessly aroused. No possible benefit can result from the outburst of Spanish wrath against America. Although some of the senatorial speeches were so excessively uncomplimentary to Spain, and although every one in the United States has a very bad opinion of Spanish methods in the government of Cuba, it is not true that there has been any feeling whatever in the United States of hostility toward Spain or the Spanish people. With much sympathy for the Cuban people, and much disapproval of the policy of the Spanish Government, there has been no unfriendliness toward the Spanish people. The young students in several American colleges who have, as a mere frolic, indulged in the burning of Spanish flags, have been guilty of a very objectionable sort of folly. Their behavior has been worth notice only because of the danger that it would lead to a misconception of American sentiment in Spain and Europe.

*Blue Diplomacy
One More
Chance.*

The policy of Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo has been most anxiously conciliatory toward the United States; and by his orders the authorities in Spain and also in Cuba are making strenuous exertions to guard against any offenses against American citizens which might precipitate hostilities, or form an excuse for active intervention in Cuba on the part of the United States. England and the German and Austrian Kaisers are helping Italy to tide over her frightful financial distress; but excepting for some promised assistance from Parisian bankers, Spain can see nothing to save her treasury from the bankruptcy that seems well-nigh inevitable, if the Cuban trouble should continue much longer. We hear very little about our Minister at the Spanish court, Mr. Hannis Taylor; but he is known to be a gentleman of eminent talents and great learning, and it is not impossible that he may yet be able to accomplish some noteworthy diplomatic feat that will open the way to a peaceful settlement of the questions between Spain and Cuba. Señor Canovas is so reasonable a man, and one whose friendship for the United States has these many years been so well known, that it is not too much to hope there may still be found some solution through courteous negotiations.

*Politics and
the Money
Question.*

Congress has disposed of nearly all the appropriation bills; and inasmuch as new legislation affecting the revenues and the currency is impossible, there is little to stand in the way of that early adjournment which Speaker Reed is evidently trying to bring about. The interest in the money question has, during the past month, been diverted from Congressional halls to presidential candidates and state conventions. The Republicans of Ohio, who have selected their McKinley delegates for the St. Louis convention, have adopted a money plank of the most Delphic ambiguity. It is not fortunate for Mr. McKinley that his Ohio friends should have promulgated this absurd utterance, which has not even the merit of being ingenious. Mr. McKinley himself, so far as can be understood, believes in the plan of international bimetallism, but is not in favor of free silver coinage by the United States alone. The Iowa money plank, adopted by the friends of Mr. Allison, is ingenious and conciliatory, but it cannot be interpreted as favorable to the position of the free silver advocates. The New York Republicans will, of course, have made it more unambiguously certain that they stand upon the gold basis.

*The Presidential
Candidates.*

Mr. Platt as chief of the New York Republican organization has not succeeded in securing a body of delegates unanimously in favor of Governor Levi P. Morton's presidential candidacy. Several of the anti-Platt delegates are well-known supporters of Mr. McKinley. It is evident that Mr. McKinley is to be the choice on first ballot of a large plurality of the St. Louis



MR. HANNIS TAYLOR, OF ALABAMA, U. S. MINISTER TO SPAIN.

convention, while Mr. Allison seems to be a general favorite as second choice. Mr. Reed will have positive strength in New England, and will very likely inherit most of the Morton and Quay support after those two gentlemen have received the empty honor of a complimentary vote on the early ballots from their respective New York and Pennsylvania phalanxes. However the politicians may be shaping their plans, the Republican voters of the country are as yet aware of only three national candidates, and those are Mr. Reed, Mr. Allison, and Mr. McKinley. The Democratic situation has not been so much discussed, although it now begins to seem likely that Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, may receive the united support of the so-called "sound money" Democrats. The international bimetalists may justly claim, in view of recent discussions in Austria, England, and elsewhere, that even if there be no immediate prospect of success, the subject is very much alive in Europe, and is certain to command a great deal of attention within the next year or two. But American feeling begins to crystallize strongly around the two extreme views, and the coming campaign is going to be waged with silver men on one side and gold men on the other. International bimetallism will not be a practical enough rallying ground to satisfy the demands of any large section of the American community. Both schools of monetary theory are organizing for a mortal combat, and care little for the names Republican or Democrat.

*The New York
Liquor Law.*

The most important action taken by any of the state legislatures that have been sitting this year, was the passage at Albany of the so-called Raines bill. This measure completely revolutionizes the method of dealing with the liquor traffic in the State of New York.



HON. J. B. THACHER, MAYOR OF ALBANY.

The bill does away with the local excise boards which have had discretionary power in the matter of granting licenses, and substitutes a liquor-seller's tax for the old-fashioned license. It makes the business of liquor-selling free to anyone who pays the tax, so long as he is not a violator of those parts of the law which regulate the business. The tax is fixed at \$800 for a saloon-keeper in New York and Brooklyn, and the amount is graded down, in accordance with a classified arrangement, for places of smaller population. The Sunday closing feature of the old statute is not modified. The administration of the law is confided to an appointive State officer, under whom provision is made for a large number of State inspectors and sub-inspectors. The proceeds of the new tax on liquor-selling are to be divided between the State treasury and the municipal and local treasuries. The bill was forced through the legislature as a Republican caucus measure, under the personal direction of Mr. Thomas Platt. The opposition to it came from a great variety of quarters. The predominant sentiment of most of the large cities and towns of the State was strongly antagonistic to the measure. This sentiment was expressed on March 18 by the Mayors of nearly all the important cities of the

State (New York and Brooklyn, however, not being represented), who appeared personally at the invitation of Governor Morton to present reasons why in their judgment the Governor ought to veto the bill. This opposition of the cities was led and organized by the Hon. John Boyd Thacher, Mayor of the city of Albany, who made a powerful argument against the act, urging its inconsistency with the new constitution, its financial injustice to the cities, and its mischievous violation of the principle of municipal home-rule. The bill was still in the Governor's hands when this number of the REVIEW went to press,—the supposition being that the Governor would sanction the measure. In case the Raines bill should go into effect, the immediate result doubtless would be a very material reduction of the number of saloons in the towns and cities of the State. That part of the bill which provides for a body of State inspectors is roundly denounced by the leaders of civil service reform in New York as an invention for the sole purpose of political spoils.

*The Recent
Kentucky
Crisis.*

The whole country was relieved when, on March 17, the Kentucky Legislature was obliged to adjourn for the reason that the session had reached its full constitutional length. The proceedings of the session from beginning to end offered such an exhibition of partisan and factional violence and rancor as must for a long time to come be remembered to the discredit of the commonwealth of Kentucky. The whole session had been spent in a fruitless effort to elect a United States Senator. When adjournment came, the ordinary revenue and appropriation bills had not been passed. For a number of weeks everybody in or about the State House had been carrying weapons; and bloodshed seemed likely to occur at any moment. The Republican branch of the legislature having adopted the plan of increasing its strength in joint assembly by expelling an opponent or two, the Democratic branch instantly retaliated in kind. It would be tedious and superfluous to recount the details of the miserable strife which kept excitement at high pitch for days and weeks. Governor Bradley at length called out several companies of state troops to maintain the peace; and although his conduct was criticised as an executive interference with the rights and privileges of the legislative department of the government, it is the general opinion outside of Kentucky that his conduct was prudent, sensible and praiseworthy. This opinion was offered alike by Democratic and Republican newspapers. Thus Senator Blackburn's successor has not yet been chosen, and that redoubtable advocate of free silver will have another chance, in the next legislature, to fight for his seat. The Kentucky fiasco gives special point to the report made on March 20 by a committee of the United States Senate favoring the election of Senators by popular vote.

*In Various
Legislatures.*

The Legislature of Ohio has among the members of its upper branch one of the sons of President Garfield. The stringent Corrupt-Practices Act which the Legislature of Ohio has now passed, and which Governor Bushnell has signed, was prepared and introduced by State-Senator James R. Garfield. The creditable appearance in our public life of the son of the lamented Garfield is an incident that appeals strongly to American sentiment. The Legislature of Iowa has, after much discussion, enacted a very severe anti-cigarette bill, and has refused to submit the question of prohibition of the liquor traffic to another vote of the people. The Legislature of Maryland has sadly disappointed the reasonable expectation of reformers by its failure to support the Mayor of Baltimore in his contest against a merely partisan and spoilsman's use of the recent Republican victory. The New Jersey Legislature deserves credit for passing a bill which will preserve the Hudson Palisades. These were being mutilated by quarrymen. Their preservation is an exceedingly generous and public-spirited act on the part of New Jersey, for the very obvious reason that they are only visible from the New York side of the river, and therefore lend their scenic charms wholly to the people of another state. As for the State of New York, it has a scenic problem of its own to settle in the contest which is now becoming an active one between the friends of the Niagara State Park, who wish the glory of the great cataract preserved, and the private interests



(Photographed in February, 1896, by Russell & Sons, London.)

SIR JOHN E. MILLAIS, BART., P.R.A.

that are concerned with immense projects for the utilization of the Niagara water power and its electrical transmission.

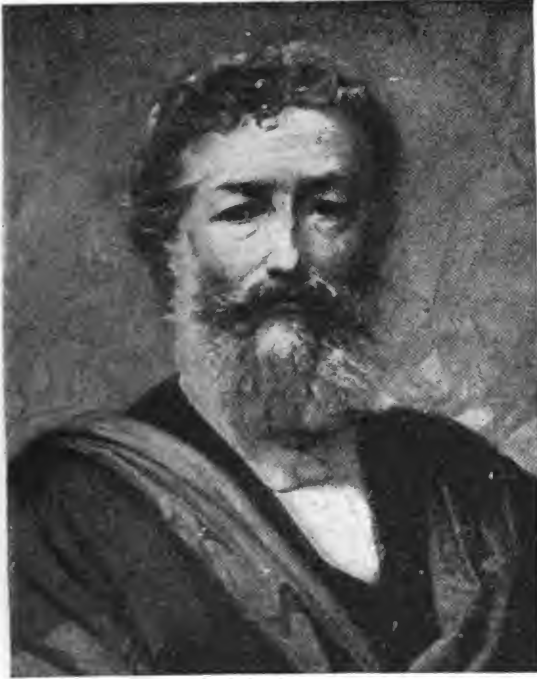
*Art and
Education in
England.*

The election of Sir John Millais as president of the Royal Academy, to succeed the late Sir Frederick Leighton, is unanimously approved in England. British progress in things artistic and esthetic has been very marked during the past decade. A new step has just now been taken by virtue of a resolution passed by the House of Commons which calls for the opening of public art galleries and museums to Sunday visitors. This Sunday opening movement, which a few years ago would have been bitterly opposed by the leaders of religious opinion in England, has at length been successful, practically by common consent. The bishops of the Established Church, the principal exponents of the Nonconformist denominations, and the Catholics as represented by Cardinal Vaughan, have become convinced of the desirability of allowing the working masses of the people to see the treasures of the National Gallery, the South Kensington Museums, the British Museum, and the other great public collections, on the one leisure day of the week. The educational value of this concession to public opinion can hardly be overestimated. The liberalizing tendency of the times has also been illustrated in the renewed agitation, which promises to be ultimately successful, for the conferring of degrees upon women by the ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge.



(Photograph by Decker, Cleveland.)

STATE SENATOR JAMES R. GARFIELD, OF OHIO.



THE LATE SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON, P.R.A.,
From a painting by himself.

Salvation
Army
Affairs.

The affairs of the Salvation Army in the United States have attracted great attention during the past month. Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, having been deprived of the command of the American branch of the army, concluded to withdraw altogether. They soon announced their determination to lead a new American movement, not in avowed rivalry of the Salvation Army, but as a useful participant in the vast religious work in this country which it seemed to them needed their services. As yet, the new movement is only tentatively organized, although it has found headquarters in the Bible House at New York. The name "God's American Volunteers" was at first announced, but subsequently it was reported that, although the word "Volunteers" would be retained, the title as a whole was perhaps somewhat too cumbersome and would require modification. A considerable number of the officers of the Salvation Army in America have resigned in order to



COMMANDER BOOTH-TUCKER.

enter the new movement. The vacant place at the head of the Salvation Army in this country has been temporarily filled by Commissioner Eva Booth, and will be permanently occupied by Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker. Mr. Booth-Tucker formerly held an important position in the British civil service in India. He married a daughter of General Booth, and acted for some years as the head of the Salvation Army propaganda in Hindostan. He is a



COMMISSIONER EVA BOOTH.

gentleman of exceptional culture and ability and is the author of an elaborate biography of the late Mrs. Booth, the General's devoted wife, whose part in the establishment of the Salvation Army was scarcely less important than that of her husband. It is understood that the new "Volunteer" move-



MRS. BOOTH-TUCKER.

ment, while adopting military titles and some of the methods of the Salvation Army, will direct its attention particularly to classes of people that the Salvation Army has not been able to attract. There will be room for both organizations, and it is earnestly to be hoped that a perfectly good understanding between them may not be long delayed. Both will be headed by tried and devoted leaders.



THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD, IN DISPUTE BETWEEN BRAZIL AND ENGLAND.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From February 19 to March 18, 1896.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

February 19.—The Senate passes the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and about sixty private pension bills.... The House passes the army appropriation bill (\$23,275,002) and agrees to the conference report on the urgent deficiency appropriation of \$6,305,736. The bill to extend for five years the time in which the government can bring suits to annual patents to public lands under railroad and wagon road grants is passed.

February 20.—In the Senate, the Cuban belligerency resolutions are discussed by Messrs. Call (Dem., Fla.), Cameron (Rep., Pa.), Lodge (Rep., Mass.), Morgan (Dem., Ala.) and others.... The House considers the Indian appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

February 21.—The House of Representatives only in session; the Indian appropriation bill is debated, and private pension bills are considered at an evening session.

February 24.—The Senate passes the bill to pension the widow of the late Secretary Gresham as a brigadier-general.... The House rejects by a vote of 93 to 64 the provision in the Indian bill to appropriate money for the support of sectarian schools.

February 25.—The motion in the Senate to take up the House tariff bill is defeated by a vote of 33 to 22.... The House passes the Indian appropriation bill and the bill for an international commission on the fur seal industry. The Committee on Foreign Affairs reports favorably the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard for utterances in recent speeches at Edinburgh, and at Boston, Eng.

February 26.—In the Senate, Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.) explains his reasons for voting not to take up the tariff bill.... The House considers the Van Horn-Tarsney contested election case from Missouri.

February 27.—The Senate resumes debate of the Cuban belligerency resolutions, and passes the army appropriation bill; Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.) speaks on the need of coast defenses.... The House agrees to the report of the committee seating Mr. Van Horn (Rep.) in place of Mr. Tarsney (Dem.) for the Fifth Missouri District.

February 28.—The Senate passes resolutions recognizing the rights of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and looking to their national independence; the vote is 64 yeas to 0 nays, the negative votes being cast by Messrs. Hale (Rep., Me.), Morrill (Rep., Vt.), Wetmore (Rep., R. I.), Chilton (Dem., Tex.), Caffery (Dem., La.) and George (Dem., Miss.).... The House considers the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

February 29.—The House of Representatives only in session; the bill authorizing the leasing of school lands in Arizona is passed over President Cleveland's veto, by a vote of 200 to 38.

March 2.—The Senate passes bills authorizing an increase of the enlisted force of the navy, and providing for a retired list in the revenue cutter service at three-fourths pay.... The House adopts Cuban belligerency resolutions by a vote of 263 to 17 (9 Republicans and 5 Democrats).

March 3.—The Senate passes the agricultural appropriation bill (\$3,262,652).... The House considers an amendment to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill making the offices of United States District Attorney and Marshal salaried ones, instead of paying the incumbents by fees.

March 4.—The Senate begins consideration of the Delaware Senatorial election contest. The Cuban resolutions passed by the House are sent to a conference committee.... The House continues discussion of the proposed abolition of fees in the offices of United States Attorneys and Marshals.

March 5.—The conference committee having agreed on the Cuban resolutions as passed by the House, they are reported to the Senate for debate.... In the House, Mr. Hartman (Rep., Mont.) denounces that part of President Cleveland's speech at the Presbyterian home mission meeting in New York City, in which reference was made to lawlessness in the West.

March 6.—The House of Representatives only in session; the legislative, executive and judicial appropri-

tion bill is passed, with the amendment abolishing the fees of court officers. The Post Office appropriation bill (\$91,943,757) is taken up.

March 7.—The House of Representatives only in session; the Post Office appropriation bill is discussed, and the Senate's amendments to the agricultural bill are non-concurred in.

March 9.—In the Senate Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) speaks in opposition to the Cuban resolutions....The House transacts District of Columbia business.

March 10.—The Spanish Minister's criticisms on the speeches of Senators are reviewed in the Senate....The House discusses the Post Office appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

March 11.—In the Senate, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) speaks in favor of postponing action on the Cuban resolutions....The House passes the Post Office Appropriation bill, after reducing the amount apportioned for pay of inspectors, so as to cut off the appointment of 32 additional inspectors for the so-called "spy system."

March 12.—The Cuban resolutions are opposed in the Senate by Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.), and advocated by Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.). The bill to create a national art commission is passed....The House considers contested election cases.

March 13.—The Senate continues discussion of the Cuban belligerency resolutions....The House, by a vote of 59 to 173 (including 3 Democrats), decides that Gaston A. Robbins (Dem.) is not entitled to represent the Fourth District of Alabama, and William F. Aldrich (Rep.) is seated in his stead. Bills forbidding employment of alien engineers on American vessels, and repealing tonnage tax exemptions, are passed.

March 16.—In the Senate, Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) makes an argument in favor of an educational test for the restriction of immigration. Mr. Elkins (Rep. W. Va.) introduces a resolution calling for information as to the alleged state of war in Cuba....A large number of bills are passed by the House under suspension of the rules.

March 17.—In the Senate, debate of the Cuban resolutions is continued....The House passes a bill amending certain administrative features of the present tariff law.

March 18.—In the Senate, Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) makes an attack on President Cleveland for his remarks at the Home Mission meeting in New York City on the religious condition of the West. The Dupont election case is further considered....The House debates the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

February 19.—The Maryland House of Delegates defeats the Bruce civil service bill as it comes from the Senate, and passes a bill applicable to the whole State, with a referendum calling for a vote at the coming general election; employees of the State tobacco warehouses are exempted from the provisions of the bill.

February 20.—The Maryland House reconsiders its action on the amended civil service bill, but by a vote of 49 to 24 defeats an amendment providing for a special election in Baltimore on May 12 next, to decide whether the law should be adopted by the city....The new ram *Katahdin* becomes a commissioned ship of the United States Navy, with a crew of ninety men and seven officers.

February 21.—The Massachusetts House rejects a bill to place public school teachers under civil service rules....The Maryland House passes a bill for the appointment



W. R. HEARST, PROPRIETOR OF THE NEW YORK "JOURNAL."
(See page 442.)

of a commission to report a modification of the Torrens land title system suitable for adoption in Maryland

February 25.—The Greater New York bill, providing for consolidation, and the appointment of a commission to devise a frame of government, is favorably reported to both Houses of the New York Legislature.

February 26.—President Cleveland nominates James H. Mulligan, of Kentucky, to be Consul at Cape Town, Africa; Samuel Comfort, of New York, to be Consul at Bombay, India, and S. H. Keedy, of New York, to be Consul at Grenoble, France.

February 27.—A conference of Populist and Republican leaders in Alabama resolves on fusion in the approaching campaign....The Iowa House defeats the resolution for the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment, and tables a motion to reconsider....In the Manitoba Legislature, the motion of Attorney-General Sifton protesting against Dominion interference in Manitoba school matters is carried by a vote of 31 to 7.

February 28.—The Raines liquor tax bill is made a party measure by a Republican caucus of the New York Legislature....The Chicago Common Council reduces the appropriation for the local Civil Service Commission from \$48,000 to \$25,000; an amendment to strike out the appropriation altogether receives some support....The Wisconsin Legislature passes a bill for a new apportionment of Senate and Assembly districts, and adjourns *sine die*.

February 29.—Representative Hunter, of Kentucky, the Republican nominee for the United States Senatorship, withdraws from the contest....It is decided by the courts that Mayor Todd (Rep.), of Louisville, Ky., cannot remove Democratic members of the Boards of Public Safety and Public Works without cause....The Virginia Legislature passes a bill to prohibit race-track pool-selling, and other anti-gambling measures....The Boston Board of Police Commissioners decides to raise the price of liquor licenses; dealers who sell over a bar will be

taxed \$1,100 instead of \$1,000, and grocers \$600, instead of \$300 a year; all new hotel licenses will be raised from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a year.

March 2.—Governor Matthews (Dem.), of Indiana, refuses to call a special session of the Legislature to pass a new apportionment act, as requested by the Republicans, who bring suit to set aside the law of 1885, on the ground of unconstitutionality.... The New Jersey Legislature passes a bill for the preservation of the Palisades on the Hudson.

March 5.—Lieutenant Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, owing to the death of Governor Greenhalge, assumes the duties of the governorship.... Republican members of the Kentucky Legislature nominate St. John Boyle as their candidate for United States Senator.... Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, is chosen chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, to serve for the next two years.

March 6.—The Police Board of New York City decides to adopt the Bertillon system of identifying criminals.

March 7.—In New York City the commissioners on rapid transit appointed by the Supreme Court report in favor of the proposed underground system.

March 9.—Both branches of the City Council of Baltimore pass over Mayor Hooper's veto the ordinance taking from the mayor the right of appointment to offices, and giving the power of appointing such officers to the Council.... The death of Senator Weissner, leader of the "sound money" Democrats in the Kentucky Legislature, still further complicates the senatorial deadlock there.... An active campaign is begun in Washington, D. C., to secure the right of suffrage for the people of the District of Columbia.

March 10.—Republican conventions in Ohio and Kansas strongly endorse McKinley for President.... A conference is begun at Pittsburgh to consider the formation of a new political party for reformers, Populists, Prohibitionists, woman suffragists, and others.... Rhode Island Republicans renominate Governor Lippitt.

March 11.—Iowa Republicans present the name of Senator Allison as their candidate for President.... A riot is caused in the Kentucky House by the unseating of a Democrat; two Republican Senators are unseated.... The New York Senate passes the Greater New York bill by a vote of 38 to 8 (5 Republicans and 3 Democrats).

March 12.—The New York Assembly passes the Raines liquor tax bill by a vote of 84 (all Republicans) to 59 (42 Democrats and 17 Republicans).... A free-silver Democratic party is formed in Michigan.

March 14.—McKinley delegates to the St. Louis convention are chosen in Erie County, New York.

March 16.—The Kentucky Legislature meets under guard of the militia.

March 17.—The Kentucky Legislature adjourns, without having elected a United States Senator or made necessary appropriations for the support of the government.

March 18.—The Ohio Legislature passes a bill to prohibit corrupt practices at elections (including primaries) by limiting campaign expenditures.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

February 20.—The French Chamber of Deputies gives another vote of confidence in the Bourgeois Ministry.... In the British House of Commons, the President of the Board of Agriculture introduces a bill amending the Diseases of Animals act of 1894 so as to make the restrictions upon the importation of cattle permanent, instead of



"CHINESE" GORDON'S MONUMENT, ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH.

leaving them to the discretion of the Board of Agriculture.

February 21.—Earl Grey is appointed co-administrator with Cecil Rhodes of the British South Africa Company.... Judge Steyn is elected President of the Orange Free State, South Africa.... The French Senate votes, 184 to 60, to cease its opposition to the Chamber of Deputies, rather than to provoke a crisis.... The Venezuelan Congress meets.

February 22.—In a bye election, the British Liberals gain a Parliamentary seat for Southampton, and Mr. John Morley is chosen for the Montrose Burghs.... General Baldissera is appointed to the chief command of the Italian troops in Africa; the reserves of 1872 are called out.

February 24.—A serious revolution breaks out in Nicaragua.

February 25.—The bureaux of the French Chamber of Deputies, after discussing the government's income tax proposals, elect a budget committee of 33 members, of whom 29 are openly opposed to the measure.... Dr. Jamieson and his officers are arraigned in London for having made war on a friendly state, and are released on bail of \$10,000 each.

February 26.—The Evicted Tenants bill is defeated in the British House of Commons by a vote of 271 to 174.... The resignation of M. de Burlet, Premier of Belgium, is accepted; M. de Smet de Nayer is his successor.

February 27.—The first day's voting for members of the Municipal Council of Vienna results in victory for the Anti-Semites.... The British House of Commons adopts the proposal of A. J. Balfour to devote Fridays to the discussion of government estimates, instead of private bills.

March 2.—The second day's voting for members of the Municipal Council of Vienna results in the return of 32

Anti-Semites and 14 Liberals....The naval estimates are presented in the British House of Commons by the Rt. Hon. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty; the total estimates amount to \$110,000,000, and provide for the addition to the navy of five battle ships, four first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, six third-class cruisers and 28 torpedo-boat destroyers.

March 3.—A committee of the German Reichstag approves the naval estimates submitted by the government.

March 5.—The Italian Parliament meets, and receives the announcement of the resignation of the cabinet.... The third day's balloting for the Vienna Municipal Council seem to assure the election of Dr. Lûger, the



MONUMENT COMMEMORATING THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE TRANSVAAL,

Each Burgher contributed a large stone from his own district.

Anti-Semitic leader, as Burgomaster.... The Spanish Government closes the University of Valencia because of riotous demonstrations against the United States Consulate.

March 8.—A new Italian Ministry is announced, with the Marquis di Rudini as Premier.... Captain General Weyler issues a proclamation to the Cuban insurgents, giving them fifteen days in which to surrender. After the expiration of that time the property of such as fail to present themselves will be subject to confiscation.

March 9.—The British House of Commons passes the naval estimates by a vote of 261 to 45.

March 10.—Dr. Jameson and his officers in the Transvaal raid are arraigned in court in London; the hearing is adjourned for one week.... Austria-Hungary promulgates new regulations of insurance companies, one of which is directed against American tontine companies.

March 11.—Sir Richard Edward Rowley Martin is appointed by the British government as Administrator of the Police in Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, and Mashonaland, to be solely responsible to the government, and not to the British South Africa Company, as heretofore.

March 12.—Captain-General Weyler issues an order that all persons arrested in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, Cuba, accused of having belonged to rebel bands, shall be liberated if they deny having been voluntarily members of such bands, and take the oath of allegiance to Spain.

March 13.—President Caro, of the Republic of Colombia, and his cabinet, resign.... In the German Reichstag, Herr Bebel causes great excitement by accusing Dr. Carl Peters, the explorer, of murder.... The lower house of the Norwegian Parliament, by a vote of 44 to 40, passes a bill providing for the recognition of a separate Norwegian flag.

March 16.—In the Austrian Reichsrath a resolution is adopted that the Government lend active support to efforts which may be initiated by other governments with the object of fixing the value of gold and silver by international agreement.... The British House of Commons debates a military expedition to the Soudan proposed by the Government, and Mr. Labouchere's motion to adjourn is rejected by a vote of 268 to 126.... The French Chamber of Deputies approves the Government's scheme for an international exposition in 1900.

March 17.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies votes a credit of 140,000,000 lire (about \$27,000,000) to continue the war in Abyssinia.... The British House of Commons adopts a resolution to the effect that the instability of the relative value of gold and silver since the action of the Latin Union, in 1893, has proved injurious to the best interests of the country, and urging the Government to do everything possible to secure, by international agreement, a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, states that the Government is not prepared to abandon the gold standard.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

February 19.—M. Berthelot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Marquis of Dufferin ratify the modification of the Franco-British extradition treaty.

February 21.—John L. Waller, formerly United States Consul to Madagascar, is released from prison in France.

February 22.—President Cleveland sends a letter to a conference at Philadelphia on international arbitration.

February 24.—President Crespo's message to the Vene-

zuelan Congress expresses gratitude for the position taken by the United States on the boundary question.

February 25.—A filibustering expedition just about to leave the port of New York for Cuban waters is captured by United States Marshals; General Garcia and other leaders are taken into custody.



THE LATE PRINCE HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

February 28.—The Sultan of Turkey orders indemnity to be paid to the Consuls at Jiddah, Arabia, for the Bedouin attack on them in May, 1895; he awards the British Consul 250,000 francs, the Russian 150,000, and the French 100,000.... Ambassador Bayard receives a copy of the British case in the Venezuelan dispute.

February 29.—Much excitement is aroused in Spain by the action of the United States Senate in passing resolutions looking to the recognition of the Cuban insurgents.

March 2.—Secretary Olney receives a dispatch from Minister Taylor announcing that Spain disavows and offers reparation to the United States for the attack on the Barcelona Consulate.... The Brazilian Government submits to France a project for a mixed commission to control the disputed Amapa territory, pending a settlement of the dispute.

March 3.—United States officials in New York City deliver to her owners the steamship *Bermuda*, which was seized when about to engage in a filibustering expedition.

March 4.—In consideration of French aid in floating the Spanish loan, Spain consents that France shall occupy Tuat, in Central Africa; community of interest in Morocco is reaffirmed.

March 5.—King Menelek, of Abyssinia, applies for the admission of Abyssinia into the Red Cross Society.

March 6.—Great Britain publishes a Blue Book containing the Government's case in the Venezuelan controversy.

March 10.—The Venezuelan Commission at Washing-

ton receives the first installment of the case prepared by ex-Minister Scruggs, counsel for Venezuela.

March 13.—The Venezuelan Commission decides to send representatives to search the Dutch and Spanish archives.

March 16.—Under Secretary Curzon, of the British Foreign Office, states in the House of Commons that negotiations for a settlement of the Venezuelan dispute are in progress between Great Britain and the United States.... It is announced that the Czar of Russia has conferred the Grand Cordon of St. George, the highest military decoration in his gift, on King Menelek, of Abyssinia.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

February 19.—United States bonds of the recent issue on which bidders make default of the first payment, to the amount of \$4,700,000, are awarded to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

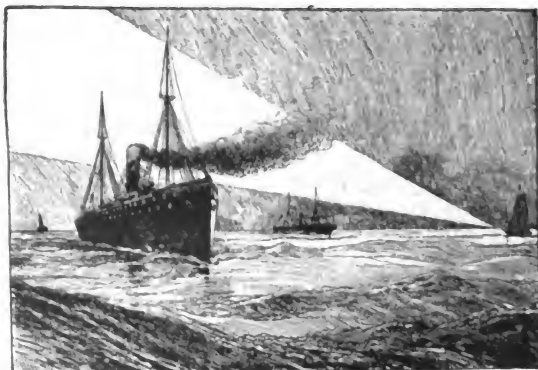
February 20.—The Chicago Gas Trust is refused articles of consolidation by the Illinois Secretary of State.... About 34,000 strikers in the men's clothing trade in Germany return to work with an advance of 12½ per cent. in wages.

February 21.—The three great glass workers' organizations of the United States complete a system of co-operation for defense which involves 75,000 workers.... Receipts of the proceeds of the bond sale bring the gold reserve in the United States Treasury above \$100,000,000, for the first time since September 7, 1895.... The New York State Superintendent of Insurance refuses to renew the corporation certificates, to do business in New York, of two Prussian companies, and refuses the application for admission to business of a third, acting under the new retaliation law.

February 22.—After a shutdown of six weeks, the factories of the Pittsburgh and Indiana glass combine resume work.... The French Tonquin loan of \$16,000,000 is covered by subscription thirty-fold.

February 23.—A vessel loaded with 15,000 bales of jute butts crosses the bar at Galveston, Tex., drawing twenty-one feet and three inches of water.

February 24.—A general strike of lithographic artists, ordered mainly for recognition of the National Association, and involving about 500 men and 25 firms, begins in



THE NEW SEARCHLIGHT AT BARNEGAT, Near New York Harbor, which throws a powerful light 100 miles.



MR. SOLOMON J. SOLOMON, OF LONDON.



MR. EDWIN AUSTIN ABBEY, OF NEW YORK.

THE NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

New York City....A mass meeting is held in Chicago in support of the garment makers' strike.

February 25.—The brick manufacturers along the Hudson River (N. Y.) effect on consolidation....The New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad is sold for \$10,000,000....The Cincinnati clothing cutters and trimmers strike to compel their employers to recognize their right to organize.

February 27.—About 5,000 garment workers of Baltimore go on strike as a result of troubles with their employers.

February 28.—A New York syndicate acquires control of a large block of stock in Black Hills (S. D.) mines, at a cost of \$1,100,000....The property of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, in Rhea County, Tenn., including 5,000 acres of coal lands, two mines in operation, coke ovens and blast furnaces, is sold to parties in Glasgow, Scotland....The number of striking garment workers in Baltimore is increased by the addition of 400 men.

February 29.—President Cowen and Vice-President Murray, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are appointed receivers of that corporation by the United States Circuit Court.

March 2.—An official statement of Baltimore & Ohio finances is made.

March 3.—It is announced that the principal mills of Manchester, N. H., will be closed for two months, as a result of damage done by the recent floods; more than 19,000 operatives are affected....The lease of the Atlantic Avenue street railway system in Brooklyn, N. Y., to the Nassau Electric Company is completed.

March 4.—It is announced that a Paris syndicate will take \$125,000,000 of Cuban bonds sold by Spain, the latter government granting a prolonged concession of Spanish railways to French holders.

March 5.—A syndicate of French financiers offers China a loan of \$75,000,000, France to guarantee the interest of the loan on the security of customs and other concessions....The New York Chamber of Commerce

memorializes Congress for the erection of the new Custom House on the site of the present building.

March 6.—The total number of garment workers on strike in Baltimore is estimated at over 6,000.

March 7.—Judge Swerin, in Grand Rapids, Mich., gives a decision in the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad foreclosure suit in favor of the second mortgage bondholders to the amount of \$3,734,765, and orders the sale of the entire property. The decree is made subject to the first mortgage bonds, and by its terms the holders of the third mortgage bonds are entirely cut off.

March 9.—The hours of labor in several New Hampshire cotton mills which have been running on full time since September, 1894, are reduced from 40 to 30 per week, because of the small demand for goods....A number of woolen mills near Springfield, Mass., reduce their running time one-half, because of dull trade; this affects about 1,700 people.

March 10.—About 250 boiler makers strike at Cleveland, O., for an increase of 10 per cent. in wages....Machinists employed by Chicago morning papers to keep typesetting machines in order strike because of the alleged employment of a non-union machinist by one of the papers....Four hundred coal miners at Palmyra, Ohio, strike.

March 12.—A bill is introduced in the United States Senate to grant a federal charter to a company to be known as the Maritime Canal Company of North America, with authority to construct a canal connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic Ocean, with a channel 26 feet deep and 300 feet wide, by the Lake Champlain route; the charter provides for the regulation of traffic and tolls by the Interstate Commerce Commission; no bonus is asked....Union garment workers of Chicago, to the number of 8,000, declare a sympathetic strike in aid of the cutters.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

February 20.—Commissioner Eva Booth and Colonel Nicol, from the international headquarters of the Salva-

tion Army, arrive at New York and, with Commander Herbert Booth, of Toronto, make and receive propositions relative to the transfer of Commander Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth from the American field.

February 21.—Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth announce their withdrawal from the Salvation Army, and turn over their offices in New York City to Commissioner Eva Booth and Colonel Nicol.

February 23.—Ballington Booth issues a statement in which he declares on Mrs. Booth's and his own behalf that they cannot under any conditions enter again under authority or government of the international headquarters of the Salvation Army in London.

February 24.—Commissioner Eva Booth takes charge of the Salvation Army headquarters in New York City, pending the arrival of a new commissioner from England.

March 1.—Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth issue a statement announcing the organization of a new religious movement similar to the Salvation Army.

March 3.—President Cleveland presides at a mass-meeting in New York City held in the interest of the home missionary work of the Presbyterian Church.

March 8.—It is announced in Congregational churches throughout the United States that the debt of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (\$115,000 in October, 1895) has been lifted....Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth address 5,000 people in the hall of Cooper Union, New York City, and receive substantial encouragement in their new work.

March 10.—A manifesto is cabled by General Booth to the officers and soldiers of the Salvation Army in the United States.

March 12.—Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, are formally appointed to the American command.

March 14.—It is decided to call the new religious organization headed by Ballington Booth "God's American Volunteers."

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

February 21.—Cornell University debaters win in the third annual intercollegiate debate with the University of Pennsylvania, on the question, "Resolved, That the federal government should provide by public taxation for the establishment and maintenance of a national university in Washington, D. C.," Pennsylvania supporting the affirmative and Cornell the negative.

February 24.—The faculty of the University of Missouri demands of 400 students the signing of a pledge to create no further disturbance, on penalty of expulsion for refusal to sign.

February 25.—The University of Indianapolis is organized by the union of Butler College, the Medical College of Indiana, the Indiana Dental College, and the Indiana Law School. The united institutions now have 1,000 students.

February 26.—A committee of the Hartford (Ct.) Board of Trade reports in favor of a school of technology to be connected with Trinity College, at which residents of Hartford County are to be educated free. The money needed—\$300,000—is to be raised by public subscription....A committee of the Rochester (N. Y.) Chamber of Commerce begins an active canvass for \$100,000 to supplement free scholarships in Rochester University....Commencement exercises are held at the Carlisle (Pa.) Indian School.

February 27.—The will of the late Hart A. Massey, admitted to probate in Toronto, makes the following bequests for education: To Victoria College, Toronto, \$200,000; to Wesley College, Winnipeg, \$100,000; to Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, \$50,000; to the American University, Washington, D. C., \$50,000, to erect a building to represent Canadian Methodism in that University, and to the Rev. D. L. Moody's schools at Northfield, Mass., \$10,000.

March 3.—The Congregation of Oxford University rejects by a vote of 215 to 140 a resolution to allow women to take the degree of bachelor of arts.

March 5.—The Tuskegee (Ala.) Negro Conference holds its fifth annual session, advocating education on industrial lines.

March 7.—The Catholic University at Washington, D. C., confers its first degrees in sciences other than theology; Cardinal Gibbons presides....The Iowa House passes a bill for a special tax levy of one-tenth of a mill for five years as a building fund for the State University; the tax is estimated to yield \$55,000 each year.

March 9.—Ground is broken for the first building (the Hall of History) of the American University in Washington, D. C.

March 10.—It is announced that Yale University will receive \$300,000 from the estate of the late Thomas C. Sloane.

March 12.—The Senate of Cambridge University, by a vote of 186 to 171, rejects the proposition to appoint a committee to consider the question of conferring degrees upon women.

March 13.—Harvard defeats Princeton in debate on the question, "Resolved, That Congress should take immediate steps toward the complete retirement of all legal-tenders;" Princeton debaters arguing for the affirmative, and Harvard for the negative.

CASUALTIES.

February 19.—An explosion of dynamite near Johannesburg, South Africa, kills 80 persons and injures 200, wrecking many buildings....Forty lives are lost in a fire occurring after an artists' ball in Santarem, Portugal.

February 23.—Fire in a Baltimore residence causes the loss of seven lives.

February 29.—The Atlas line steamer *Ailsa* is sunk in New York Bay by the French Liner *La Bourgogne*.

March 2.—A wheat elevator containing 700,000 bushels of grain is burned at Minneapolis.

March 3.—In the burning of an apartment house in Utica, N. Y., four lives are lost, and property damaged to the extent of from \$320,000 to \$400,000.

March 4.—The Ambigu Theatre in Paris, founded by Audinot in 1769, burned in 1827, and rebuilt in 1828, is burned; the loss is \$60,000.

March 12.—The British sealing steamer *Wolf* is crushed by ice off Fogo Island, and sunk; the crew of 275 men escape....The building of the Pope Manufacturing Company, in Boston, is burned, with about 1,700 bicycles, 5,000 tires, and 20,000 pieces of machinery.

BATTLES, RIOTS, AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE.

February 19.—Four bombs are exploded in the garden of the Royal Palace in Madrid, Spain; the explosions are believed to be the work of anarchists.

February 26.—Two bank robbers at Wichita Falls, Texas, who had killed the cashier, are taken from jail by a mob, and hanged to a tree in front of the bank.

February 28.—Corinto, Nicaragua, is reported in a

state of siege.... A mob of masked men holds up a train at Windsor, S. C., takes a negro prisoner from two constables, and lynches him for an assault on a young white woman committed eight months ago.

February 29.—Two men are hanged by a mob at Convent, La., for house-breaking, attempted robbery, and assault.

March 1.—The Italian troops under General Baratieri operating against the Abyssinians suffer a terrible reverse in the vicinity of Adowa, losing nearly 5,000 men, including General Albertone, commander of the left brigade, and General Dabormeda, commander of the right brigade; the Italians also lose 60 guns and all their provisions.... A mob in Barcelona, Spain, incensed by the action of the United States Senate in recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents, attacks the American Consulate, stoning the windows, and pulling down the flag.

March 2.—The rioting of Spanish students in Madrid is repressed by the police; the rioters in Barcelona are dispersed.... British troops attack a large party of the so-called Moplah fanatics in India, and kill a hundred.

March 5.—Rioters in Valencia, Spain, break the windows of the United States Consulate, and hoot at the Consul.

March 6.—Riotous demonstrations against the government occur in Rome and other Italian cities.

March 7.—Students in Cadiz, Spain, attempt an attack on the United States Consulate, but are dispersed by the police.

March 8.—Anti-American demonstrations are made in Valencia, Spain, and martial law is proclaimed; one of the police is killed.

March 9.—The American Consulate in Bilbao, Spain, is attacked by a mob, and nine of the guards are severely injured.

March 11.—The town of Monteguelo, Cuba, is burned by the insurgents.

March 13.—The Nicaraguan Government troops win an important victory over the Leonist forces at Pital, near Lake Managua; between 2,000 and 3,000 men are engaged; the Leonists, numbering about 1,500 men, are completely routed, with the loss of 200 men killed and wounded; 50 of the government troops are killed or wounded.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

February 20.—Sir John Everett Millais is unanimously elected president of the Royal Academy.

February 22.—The Confederate Museum at Richmond, Va., is dedicated.

February 26.—Opening of the Christian Socialist Congress at Berlin.

February 27.—The New York Yacht Club withdraws the privileges of honorary membership from the Earl of Dunraven, and takes his name off the rolls.

February 29.—William H. Howe, the American artist, receives from the French government the decoration of Officier d'Academie.

March 2.—The United States Supreme Court decides in favor of the estate of the late Senator Leland Stanford in the suit brought against it by the government.

March 3.—A conference on improved housing is opened in New York City.

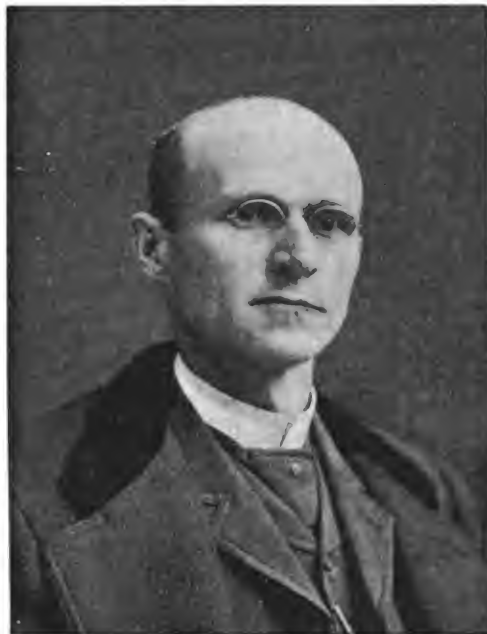
March 4.—The wind attains a velocity of 83 miles an hour in New York City.

March 5.—Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, signs the death warrant of H. W. Mudgett, *alias* H. H. Holmes, convicted of the murder of B. F. Pietzel, and fixes May 7 as the date of execution.

March 6.—The National Academy of Sciences, in response to a request from the Secretary of the Interior, names a commission to report on an American forestry policy.

March 7.—William E. Brockway, the convicted counterfeiter, is sentenced at Trenton, N. J., to ten years' imprisonment and to pay \$1,000 fine.

March 10.—The British House of Commons approves a motion for opening the national museums and art gal-



THE LATE EDGAR WILSON NYE.

eries in London on Sundays... The Board of Aldermen of New York City votes to accept the Heine memorial fountain.

March 13.—Judge A. C. Coxe, of the United States District Court, decides that natural gas piped from Canada under the Niagara River is a crude mineral product and therefore exempt from duty.

OBITUARY.

February 18.—John D. Lawler, Territorial Governor of Dakota under President Cleveland's first administration.... Christophe Negri, a well-known Italian economist, 87.

February 20.—Judge John R. Grace, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals... Gen. Douglas Frazar, soldier, traveler, and writer, of Massachusetts, 60.

February 21.—Christopher Champlin Waite, of Columbus, O., 53.... Samuel B. Amory, a pioneer banker of Fond du Lac, Wis., 73.

February 22.—Edgar Wilson Nye ("Bill Nye"), the American humorist, 46.... Ex-Gov. George Dexter Robinson, of Massachusetts, 62.... Ex-Congressman Michael D. Harter, of Ohio, 50.

February 23.—George Davis, of North Carolina, Attorney-General of the Confederate States, 76.... Rev. William H. Luckenbach, president of the New York and New Jersey Synod of the Lutheran Church, 87.... Judge Henry Reed, of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, 48.

February 24.—Henry Chandler Bowen, proprietor of the *Independent*, of New York City, 85.... Prof. William Channing Russel, formerly acting president of Cornell University, 82.... Dr. Justo Arosemena, twice Colombian Minister to the United States, 79.... John Deasy, formerly one of the whips of the anti-Parnellites in the British Parliament, 40.

February 25.—Rear-Admiral Joseph P. Fyffe, U. S. N.,



THE LATE HENRY C. BOWEN, THE LATE CHARLES CARLETON
of the *Independent*. COFFIN.

retired, 64.... Rev. Dr. Charles G. Fisher, editor of the *Reformed Church Messenger*, of Philadelphia, 59.... Charles G. Ward, one of the best known of Canadian artists, 66.... Charles Keating Tuckerman, ex-Minister from the United States to Greece, well-known as an author, 75.

February 26.—Arsène Houssaye, the French *littérateur*, 81.... Gen. George W. Gile, of Philadelphia, 66.... Ex-Representative William Russell Smith, of Alabama, 81.... Charles Lewis Colby, formerly president of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, 57.... Nicanor Lopez y Chacon, Spanish Consul at New Orleans, 55.

February 27.—Gen. Madison Miller, of St. Louis, 87.... Gen. Lewis Merrill, of Philadelphia, 62.... Major Thomas P. Morgan, ex-Commissioner of the District of Columbia, 74.... Lewis J. Dudley, president of the Clark School for the Deaf in Northampton, Mass., 81.... Archduke Albrecht Salvator, of Austria, 25.

February 28.—Judge R. M. Barton, Sr., of Tennessee, 76.... Gen. E. C. Cabell, who represented Florida in Congress forty years ago, and earned his military title in the Confederate Army, 80.

February 29.—Gen. William Moffat Reilly, of Philadelphia, 74.... Admiral Albrecht von Stosch, of Germany, 78.... Dr. Laughton McFarlane, professor of surgery at the Toronto University, 54.

March 1.—Ex-Representative William Whitney Rice, of Massachusetts, 76.... Hon. John Blair Hoge, a distinguished lawyer and jurist of West Virginia, 71.

March 2.—Charles Carleton Coffin, war correspondent

and story writer, 78.... Judge John W. Armstrong, of Sacramento, Cal., 62.... Judge Bennett Blank, of Texas, one of the survivors of the Texan war for independence, 86.... Rev. J. H. Aerden, the oldest member of the Dominican order on the Pacific coast.

March 3.—Rev. William Tatlock, D.D., of Stamford, Ct., 63.... Henry Starnes, ex-Mayor of Montreal, 80.... Dr. William P. Palmer, of Richmond, Va., 75.

March 4.—Archbishop Peter Richard Kenrick, of St. Louis, 90.... William J. Campbell, Republican politician of Chicago, 46.

March 5.—Governor Frederick Thomas Greenhalge, of Massachusetts, 54.... Col. Jasper Hutchings, a leading criminal lawyer of Maine, 71.

March 6.—Phillip J. A. Harper, eldest of the family of publishers, 71.... Gen. John B. Woodward, of Brooklyn, N. Y., 61.

March 7.—James H. McVicker, the veteran theatrical manager of Chicago, 73.... Gaston Andre Monde Hare, French Consul at Denver, Col., 42.

March 8.—Rear-Admiral Henry Walka, U. S. N., retired, 88.... Isaac Elchonon, chief rabbi of the Jewish Church in all the Russias.... Chief Engineer A. S. Greene, U. S. N., retired.... Ex-Congressman W. A. Burleigh, of South Dakota.... Dr. David Day, a Minnesota pioneer and politician, 71.

March 9.—Chief Justice Charles Doe, of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, 66.... Henry H. Howe, English actor with Henry Irving, 84.

March 10.—Rev. Dr. W. P. Paxson, of St. Louis, superintendent of the southwest district of the American Sunday School Union, 58.

March 12.—Prof. Samuel Vernon Ruby, of Ursinus College, Pa.... James W. Pratt, the New York publisher and printer, 62.



THE LATE ARSENE HOUSSAYE.

March 13.—William H. Webb, ex-Commissioner of the District of Columbia, 71.

March 14.—Major John C. Canty, Fenian leader.... Col. Thomas H. Nelson, formerly United States Minister to Chili and Mexico, 76.

March 15.—Ex-Governor John Ireland, of Texas, 69.... Rev. Dr. Charles William Schaeffer, a distinguished minister of the Lutheran Church, 83.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



"THE PRESS."

Prize Cartoon in the *Fourth Estate's* Art Competition.

A PRIZE CARTOON.

WE have to note this month the result of the *Fourth Estate's* art competition, and are privileged to reproduce the cartoon of the successful contestant, Mr. Charles Frederick Brisley. Several weeks ago a prize of \$100 was offered by the editor of the *Fourth Estate* to the one who would submit within a specified time the best design symbolical of the Press. The judges chosen

to preside over the contest were S. K. Kauffmann, of the *Washington Star* and president of the Corcoran Art Gallery, Montague Marks, of the *Art Amateur*, and George M. S. Horton, of *Truth*, all men of high artistic ability. They were unanimous in according first place to the drawing by Mr. Brisley. This cartoon, bearing the badge "Forever," was designed to set forth the idea that the Press has greater power than that possessed by government in that she prevents the Old and the New Worlds

from drifting apart; that although the breach between them may widen the Press still holds the reins of control and can unite them again.

Mr. Brisley has been the chief artist on the *St. Paul Dispatch* for four years, and has a wide reputation in the Northwest as an artist, his specialty being portraiture and water color work. He is by birth and early training an Englishman, 32 years of age, and during his sojourn of fourteen years in America has resided continuously in the twin cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis. On page 398 of the department, "Progress of the World," we reproduce a pen drawing of Senator Sherman by Mr. Brisley, which will show his skill as a portrait artist.

Commenting editorially upon Mr. Brisley's cartoon, the *Fourth Estate* pays the following tribute to "The Press":

"'Forever' is the badge borne by the figure representing Journalism, or the Press, which the judges of our art competition unanimously decided to be the winner. Forever is the right word. It stands for the truth that is eternal. It might also be considered to tell of the continuous labor that is characteristic of the journalist. Undoubtedly it speaks of the life that shall last with the freedom of speech in a land of liberty.

"Forever is a fortunate word, well chosen, and was a lucky token for the artist whose drawing was found superior by three shrewd judges. His artistic conception of the Press is worth the prize we offered.

"She stands with the sword under sandaled foot, and the pen in place of the sword at her side. There is nothing commonplace in this illustration of the familiar line, 'The pen is mightier than the sword.'

"Her face is strong, fearless and fair. The eyes are large, with intelligent observation and tempered by the merciful knowledge of the weakness of men. The mouth is generous, big and sympathetic. The chin is firmly but roundly modeled.

"Journalism surmounts two hemispheres, joined by the wires that flash the news of each to the other. She holds a trumpet, that all may hear. Her head is crowned with a halo of stars. The whole conception is new, dignified and worthy."

The competition did not result in a great number of drawings, yet among them were several which displayed splendid talent. That submitted by Mr. Henry Sandham, of the Boston Art Club, was recommended for honorable mention. His cartoon was labeled "The Spirit of Archimedes," and represented that ancient gentleman moving the earth with a pen for his lever, which rested on the Press as a fulcrum.



ANOTHER ANIMAL DISCOVERED WITH WHICH STATESMEN MAY TAKE LIBERTIES.

From the *Record* (Chicago).



LOWER YOUR GLASS.

From *Judge* (New York).



"GIVE HIM A CHANCE, SENOR!"

From the *Journal* (New York).



PRESIDENTIAL BRAIN PHOTOGRAPHY.

UNCLE SAM: "Now assume your most intelligent expressions and we'll see who has brains enough for the job."

From *Texas Siftings* (New York).



LOCKED.

THE FIVE REPUBLICAN FREE-SILVER SENATORS (chorus): "You cannot get through until we have our way."

From *Judge* (New York).



MONEY NO OBJECT.

VULCAN: "This'll run into money, ma'am!"

BRITANNIA: "Never mind about *that* as long as I continue to rule the waves!"

From *Punch* (London).



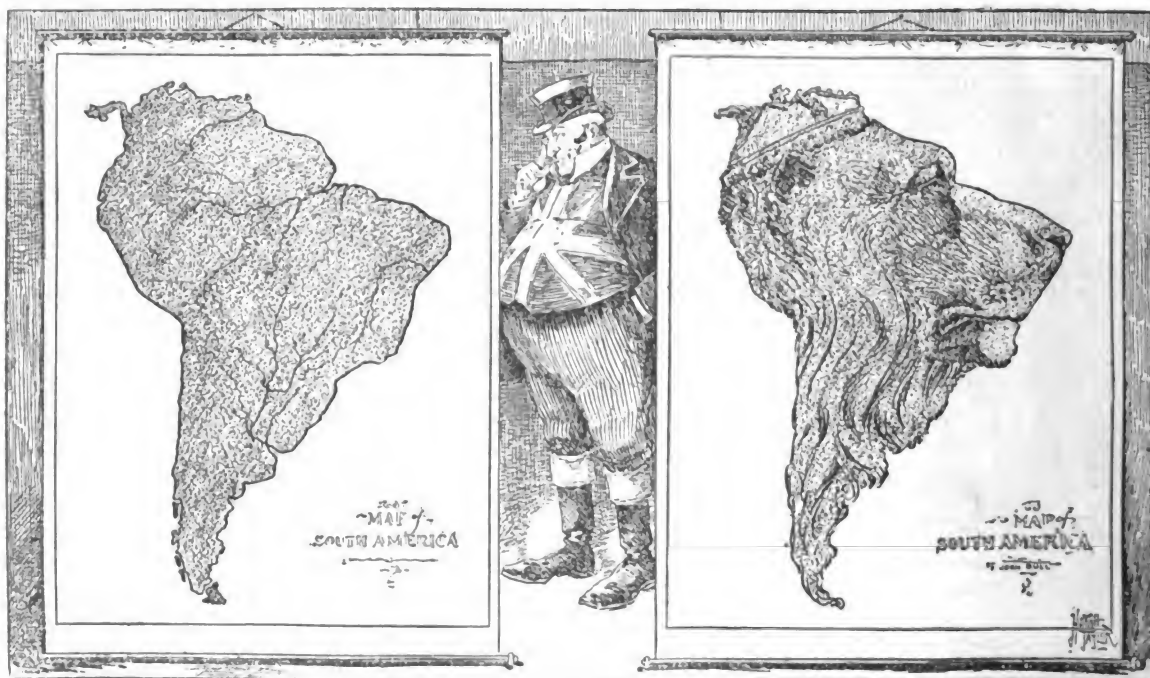
RUSSIA AND THE TURK.

NURSE BRUIN: "What a spirit he has! Dear little chap! Interfere with him, indeed; not while his old Nana is here."

From *Punch* (London).



ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE EASTERN QUESTION.
Turkey has made an alliance with Russia.—From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



A CONTINUED APPLICATION OF SURVEYS—WOULD MAKE THIS.—From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



BRITANNIA'S WELCOME TO DR. JAMESON.
Defeated but not disgraced.
From *Black and White* (London).



GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE GERMAN EAGLE: "It vos ein big mistake my coming into dis coundry. I tink I better go back to mine own nest."—From *Punch* (Melbourne).



THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LION (FOR LORD SALISBURY).

MR. JOHN MORLEY: "The symbol of British majesty is the lion, and lions do not crow."

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



"ALL RIGHT!"

CHORUS TO JOHN BULL: "Hit hard—there is plenty of room!"

From *Le Grelot* (Paris).



THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.—From the Bulletin (Sydney, N. S. W.).

OUR CUBAN NEIGHBORS AND THEIR STRUGGLE FOR LIBERTY.

BY MURAT HALSTEAD.



THE CUBAN FLAG.

(Ground of triangle is red, star is silver, three shaded stripes blue, two unshaded stripes white.)

UNDERSTANDING of the misfortunes of Cuba that have culminated in chronic civil war comes as an educational accomplishment only after studious observation, though the conditions are simple, and the old, old stories of history are told again.

I have spent a month in the island as a journalist, with opportunities to become informed that were excellent and extraordinary, and the fact may be recited as of some interest as an incident of the newspaper enterprise that invades all lands where the evolutions of humanity have special interest. The world has grown so small, and facilities for transportation and inquiry and usually for transmission, are so great, that no island of the sea is too barren or so remote as to escape the pens and pencils of the current historian.

England and Australia are the only islands that exceed Cuba in natural resources, and the former would not be an exception if it were not for the riches of her prodigious deposits of coal and iron. Under all the disadvantages that misgovernment can inflict, and with a vast share of her soil untouched, Cuba produces, when not wasted by war, about one hundred million dollars' worth of sugar and tobacco annually, and there is a prodigal luxuriance of fruits and forests, while her mountains are reservoirs of minerals, and her rivers and shores swarm with fish. There is no more exquisite feature in any landscape than the royal palms, and the

orange trees, never touched with frost, are loaded with golden spheres, and the clusters of bananas cling under feathery foliage, while the green cocoanuts hang high, each containing a quart of pure, sweet water; and where the soil is not a deep, dark red it is so black that it shines as if oiled. Around the coral shores is the snowy surf of seas matchless in color, and over all the exalted arch of the sky, with a delicate tint of indigo, spotted with stars that are strangely brilliant, and the procession of the constellations moves with unutterable majesty; and one sees the all-searching beauty of the firmament, and finds new meaning in Paul's line with the divine inner light in it that tells that the stars differ in glory, and in Byron's that gives the glorious image of womanhood:

*She walks in beauty like the night of cloudless climes
and starry skies.*

The geographical position of Cuba is that of Guardian of the Gates of the American Mediterranean. Glance at the map and see how she is posed between Florida and Yucatan, and that her Southern shore confronts the Caribbean Sea, whose waters, famous in history, are storied with romance, from the days of the Caribs with their brave canoes, and the adventurous discoverers who plowed the sea with lofty prows driven by the trade-winds, the Spanish galleons, too, freighted with the gold and silver of the New World, and pirates whose heroism gave a glamour to their crimes; and the giant fleets of England and France that with the contending thunders of the broadsides of their liners disputed the command of the ocean that held the incomparable Indies, until at last (April 12, 1782,) the British Admiral Rodney avenged Yorktown at Gaudaloupe, and, Froude says, tore the Leeward Islands from the French, and saved Gibraltar and Hastings' Indian Empire to the English.

It was from Cuba that Cortez and De Soto set forth to the conquest of Mexico and the discovery of the Mississippi, and in Havana that the Pakenham expedition that attempted to possess Louisiana, in 1815, paused to recuperate after the slaughter before New Orleans.

CONDITION AND VALUE OF CUBA.

Cuba is the island we want for her inherent wealth, for the fact that her tropical productions would invigorate, augment and give symmetrical completeness to our commerce, and she assure us supreme control of those seas, as American as our great lakes. Americans of the United States should no longer involve themselves in the conceit that they alone are capable of self-government. The

Cubans have had the teachings of many troubles and "wrought with a sad sincerity," and if the test comes it will be proven that they have builded wiser than we knew. We have no place for Cuba save as a state, and she is worthy to be a member of our Union. That is the fate and fortune that await her, and it is the only way of salvation. Sooner or later, maybe very soon, perhaps after some time has passed, the grasp of Spain will relax, and Cuba free, will substantiate her freedom forever by consolidation in our imperishable system.

My commission to Cuba was from the *New York Journal*, and it was to ascertain and report the truth. A visit to Washington before sailing for Havana disclosed a curious uncertainty in those whose responsibilities made them most anxious for authentic information as to the actual state of affairs. My equipment of testimony that I was what the Spaniards call a "serious" person was so thorough that the highest officials treated me with much consideration; and it was assumed by the sympathizers with the Rebellion that an American editor was, of course, one of them, so that the Cuban hopes and fears, grievances and ambitions, were given without reserve—but I must respect the obligation not to support the evidence by calling the witnesses.

The end of the struggle in Cuba is not in sight. The "last war" in that island before this one began in 1868 and lasted to 1878, when it closed with a compromise said to have been reached by the use of Spanish gold, and the terms of the agreement were that the reforms instituted in Porto Rico should be extended to Cuba. Of course there are differences of opinion as to the measure of reformation realized.

The war in progress began, "the cry went forth," as they say in Cuba, on February 24, 1895. In the '68-'78 War the insurgents were confined to the eastern districts. This time the rebel raiders have marched six hundred miles through the heart of the island and penetrated to the western provinces—the far-famed tobacco lands—and the glare of burning cane-fields has reddened the southern sky as seen from Havana.

I have endeavored to reduce the Cuban situation to a diagram that would explain itself to Americans in general. The provinces in Cuba equal in number the New England States. Take New England and elongate the territory, place it in the torrid zone, with Maine eastward and Connecticut and Rhode Island the west end increase the vegetation and soil and mountains, substitute royal palms for elms, and pineapples for pippins—Connecticut would be the tobacco plantation, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and part of Maine the sugar lands. The eastern end (Maine) is the source of the mustering and marching of the insurgents. Remember that Cuba is nearly as long as from Philadelphia to Chicago, and the raiders have proceeded with their long processions of cavalry through all the provinces, and the Cuban Boston has seen the light of the flames

that consume the substance of the island, and even the milk and vegetable supplies of the capital have been interfered with and the water supply threatened.

THE ARMIES THAT ARE ENGAGED.

Counting all on both sides, there are at least two hundred thousand men under arms in Cuba, a good many more than engage in any form of productive industry. The Spanish Army is over one hundred thousand strong, perhaps one hundred and twenty five thousand, and the volunteers are fifty thousand, of whom thirteen regiments of a thousand each are in Havana. The rebels claim to have sixty thousand men, one-third well armed, one-third tolerably equipped with a confusion of weapons, and the others very poorly provided. The insurgent forces have been very largely increased on the long marches, the men in the fields turning out as if called by an irresistible "sympathetic strike." The insurgents have not succeeded in getting enough ammunition to fight a great or even considerable battle, and are disposed to blame the United States Government for their poverty in that



JOSÉ MARTÍ,

Father of the present Cuban Revolution, killed in a skirmish with Spaniards, April, 1895.

respect. They hold, with a confidence and unanimity not at all warranted, by any evidence, that if their rights as belligerents were recognized, they could help themselves from the gun manufactories and arsenals, land their rifles and artillery in quiet nooks of easy access, and win decisive victories. I doubt very much whether belligerency could do so much for them. The Spaniards, if public war were officially declared, would begin searching vessels for contraband articles within three leagues of the United States, instead of an equal distance from the Cuban coast, and have greater

chances than now to capture Cuban war material afloat. Certainly, however, the real hope of the average Cuban insurgent is that the United States and Spain will drift into conflict with each other over Cuban questions, and the conduct of Spanish mobs has a tendency to aid the Cubans in that respect. No news can reach Cuba of equal interest and encouraging influence with insurgents to that of the Spanish assaults upon American consulates. That is the sort of intelligence that revives the despondent rebel.

HAS FREE CUBA A GOVERNMENT ?

As to the oft-repeated question whether the Cuban insurgents have a government that is in good form for recognition, the fair answer is they do not seem to have it. In all candor the evidence is insufficient. There has been a sort of fairy-tale that somewhere in the swamps or the mountains there is a village that is the seat of the government of the Republic of Cuba—a president and cabinet answering to their names—but I saw only one man who professed to have visited this centre of authority, and did not believe what he said. When there was a call upon this gentleman for a convincing detail of cold facts, he became reticent. There were several newspaper men willing to take any risks to reach The Seat of Government of Free Cuba, and with abundant gold to go to it, even bribing their way. They were not only earnest but feverishly anxious for the enterprise, and could get “no forwarder,” as the English say. It was a common thing for persons who were or said they were in communication with the rebels, to offer guides for correspondents to the distant Capital, and preparations to go were made often, but something happened all the time to put off the journey. This gave rise to apprehensions that the Capital City would always be in the next province, or beyond the mountains, or far away in the marshes. As for seaports, there are none in the hands of the insurgents. One small place by the seaside was, however, captured by them and held for several weeks, but the Spanish gunboats bombarded it into ruins. If there is a seat of government, the governmental machinery must be visionary or perfunctory. The men of the revolution in authority are Gomez and the Maceos; and the groups of citizens of the United States in New York and Tampa, all opposed to the annexation of Cuba to the United States, are, perhaps, the more serious of the shadowy forms of civil government of the unhappy island.

The question of the probable duration of the war is one that is incessantly asked, and the answers are almost always according to the partisanism that prevails in the conversation. General Weyler says he has made rapid progress; that the insurgents were never in the time of Martinez Campos so pressed on all sides as now, that they have exhausted supplies and are encumbered by wounded, and that he is steadily driving them eastward, or as he says, “Orienting” them. One day in the palace when I asked

how he was getting along putting down the rebellion, he referred to the change that had occurred in his time, and striding rapidly to a map of Cuba, put the forefinger of his right hand on a village in Pinar del Rio, saying: “There they *were* ;” and sweeping the map eastward, pointed to a village in the province of Matanzas near the eastern border, exclaiming: “There they *are*.” Pushing open the door into the room where his military staff officers were at work—and there was a great table covered with maps of the several provinces—he paused over that of Matanzas, where a cluster of pins stood—a black one in the village which was Gomez’s headquarters, and nine with colored pennons, like lances, showing the position of Spanish columns. The Captain-General seemed to think he had them surrounded, mentioned that now there was a combat every day, and that one of the parties of insurgents had just been ascertained to have the care of eighty wounded, a most embarrassing impediment.

HE HAD THEM SURROUNDED.

The confidence of the General, as my interpreter gave his words, that he would speedily produce “great results”—and his manner bestowed the emphasis—was manifestly sincere; and yet he presently remarked that though he had them “surrounded,” they “might get away into the woods.” This was a curious admission to come from an authority so distinguished, and not calculated to impress the hearer that the end of the combat was nigh. Ten days later, seeing the Captain-General again, I closed the list of inquiries planned for the interview with the tentative remark, expecting to be again invited to study with the Captain the map with the pins in it, “Will your excellency say whether the military situation has changed in important particulars since you explained it on the map?” But this good intention was foiled. The general said sharply and conclusively: “No; only the enemy are more surrounded than they were when we looked at the map.” So the rebels one day were “surrounded,” and, notwithstanding, could run to the woods, and the next week they were “more surrounded” than they were, and yet they got away; and while the main army was “Oriented,” as it were, several small bodies were quickly in mischief westward, evidently making a desperate move to confirm the theory that they are besieging all the garrisoned towns in Cuba. Then a Spanish planter was, in a day or two, hanged in the Havana province because he persisted in going on with his sugar making. Much surprise was occasioned by the publication in the papers of Havana—and publicity there carries at least a semi-official endorsement—that the Captain-General had assured a deputation of planters he would be able to protect them after March 15 in “grinding cane,” the thing that is strictly forbidden by the insurgents under penalty of the application of the torch to the cane and the buildings. I asked the General whether he made that promise, and in his answer the explicit promise of the press was converted into a

strong "expectation" that he would be able to give the protection desired at the time mentioned.

A few days later the General told me he would do it by March 15, but no one with access to other lines of information thought it possible he could do so, and the failure to meet expectations that have been aroused will shake the foundations of confidence in the new administration. The time has already passed and there is no redemption of the promise. With nearly or quite sixty thousand insurgents in the field, men who have within a year had their own way in all the Cuban provinces, and the rainy season approaching, it is positive that the end cannot be speedily reached by Spanish victories. If the war was one of numbers, of discipline, of military power, we might predict the triumph of the army of Spain, which is a formidable force—one that it is unjust and futile to disparage as "a rabble of boys," as has been so often done. The regiments of regulars I have seen are of good quality, but there is no chance whatever of the close of the war now or ever in a blazing victory of Spain. It is equally certain that if the insurgents are ultimately to triumph, it will be after years of sacrifice. We may grant them rights of belligerence, and that will not signalize the close, but rather the beginning of the deadly earnest of the struggle. The official bulletins of the government will continue to announce invariable victories, with many men and horses on the side of the rebellion killed and wounded, and a few Spaniards hurt. It is a style of literature that has become monotonous. And we shall have continued copiously the Key West and Tampa tales, equally removed from the truth of history with the Spanish romances. The Spaniards will perish through the free wires by tens of thousands, and this will go on consecutively if the war that began in '95 lasts as long as the former bushwhacking struggle—that is, until 1905, when Gomez will be an octogenarian. The American people should be careful in the analysis of the dispatches that purport to give the news of Cuba, whether they come from Havana, Key West or Tampa. Only the points favorable to Spain or colored with at least a superficial partiality for her cause, can take the direct wire, and the voyage to Florida has a tendency to paint and flavor the exaggerations the other way. It will require common sense and constant vigilance to strike the balance of and count the grains of truth. The latest from the island shows that the cane grinding promise of Weyler is a conspicuous failure; that Maceo has revived the war in the west end; that Gomez is pushing westward; that the beginning of the rainy season sees the Spanish situation worse under Weyler than Campos, and all that is said in this article of the hopeless horrors of war is emphasized.

SPECIMENS OF SPANISH MILITARY CENSORSHIP.

The public apprehension of the censorship of the Cuban correspondence of the American press may perhaps be better explained by examples from my

own experience than in any other way, and it is sufficiently curious to warrant examination. The first is a delayed Key West dispatch that has not been published:

KEY WEST, FLA., February 9.

To the *Journal*, N. Y.

HAVANA, February 8.—There has been an embarrassment found for me here in the decision of the censor, that his duty is only to pass upon the legitimacy of war news telegrams, and that my matter is not of that character. He is quite right, and I shall appeal to the Secretary of State here to furnish authority for the transmission of my chapters of current history and comment with local coloring, without giving further trouble to the military censor, whose legitimate duties are certainly very troublesome and full of difficult tasks of discrimination. I am willing to accept as the definition of my work that I am an annotator and commentator on that which is daily developed rather than a war correspondent, for it is hardly war when there are two hundred thousand men under arms in Cuba, and the combats do not exceed those in West Virginia during the first year of our civil conflict.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

The following the censor correctly decided was not to be considered in the line of his duty, and is given now because it states the politics of the island distinctly:

KEY WEST, FLA., February 9.

To the *Journal*, N. Y.

American tourists in Europe, if thoughtful observers, always have in memory the increased impression of the greatness and splendor of their own country, after regarding it for a time from points beyond the ocean; and it is an object lesson that teaches the same glorious story, to look from this historical and wonderful island, in the American Mediterranean, upon the United States as the formidable neighbor and to contemplate our own national power and character from the foreign shore that is nearest and study the scenery of nations under the charm of the remembrances of the many associations and indeed identification of Cuba with the immortal fame of Christopher Columbus, whose bones are in the grand old cathedral of this city, the city from which Hernando De Soto sailed to discover the Mississippi River, his grave. We of the States are in the habit of thinking of but two parties in Cuba, one for the enduring and absolute sovereignty of Spain, and the other the complete independence of Cuba. Now, there are three distinct parties, and each has its Conservatives, Moderates, and Radicals, or as they say in Europe and here, right, left and centre. There are, therefore, nine parties on this island, each with a meaning of its own, and I wish all these partisans could know the sincere friendship and earnest good will of the great mass of the people of the United States for the people of all divisions of political sentiment here. It is a generous friendliness that does not much discriminate, that has enmities toward none and kindness for all. One may be permitted to remark especially that this includes our oldest friend, Spain, from whom we received distinguished consideration as a favored nation in the recent reciprocity treaty negotiated by Hon. John W. Foster, who succeeded Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State. It would become all parties in our country if its relations to foreign affairs could be removed far from the perversion of partisanship, and especially honorable and happy if this could be done in our presidential year, particu-

larly with respect to the crisis of the conflict in this island, which current events declare will be coincident with the greatest political home interests in the States. However little we have thought of this it has not been overlooked by others. There has been much inquiry why rebel raiders have done so much mischief to sugar and so little to tobacco plantations. The explanation is in several items. Tobacco fields don't offer in themselves such facilities for destruction as cane fields do. Processes to manufacture tobacco are more varied than those of sugar-making, and the work largely performed in cities by the sea, of course held by the government; and the insurgents having indulged the theory that sugar is their enemy and tobacco their friend.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

When the above finally reached the secretary of the Government of Cuba, under the administration of Capt.-Gen. Marin, after it had been transmitted via Key West, though it was not esteemed important to state that fact, he expressed his gratification as to its spirit of justice and literary form.

THE RED PENCIL.

The following was submitted to the military censor plainly written out in English and in Spanish, the original being in my possession, and marked as a curiosity after the copies had passed through the hands of the censor, a military man of rather attractive presence in spite of his occupation, who presided in uniform at a square table encumbered with documents. This officer wore eyeglasses and held in his right hand a large red lead pencil tolerably hard and very sharp. He knew nothing of English, and as he read the Spanish copy, labored diligently with his pencil, so vigorously that at times the lead crumbled and flew in red spray, like clods before a plow, as he drew furrows through the manuscript. The words substituted by the military gentleman for mine are italicised; the omissions are in brackets:

A MESSAGE AS THE CENSOR MARKED IT.

The gravity of the situation in this island can hardly be overstated. There is a consensus of opinion that a crisis is at hand. It is not alone the approach of the new commander-in-chief that causes anxiety and intensifies interest, but the general consciousness that the military, political and financial strain is too severe to last long. The Spanish opinion is that real war is about to be made, and that in a brief campaign it will be shown that the march of the insurgents through the island could not have happened if the regular army had been [competently] *actively* handled.

The Cuban claim is that they grow stronger in the field, and that the rebel forces are being strengthened by bands from the East that will balance the additional troops from Spain. It would be vain to assert individual views as to the value of the opposing claims. This is certain—the concentration of the armies in the province of Havana promises combats of increasing importance, and decisive results [in a military sense] before the end of March. The excitability of the sympathizers with the insurgents about General Weyler is almost incredible. [On his behalf, it is asserted that the cruelties charged to him were, so far as founded on facts, the acts of a subordinate officer executing orders—and it is

held that his administration in supreme command cannot be predicted on precedents found in his career as a colonel.]

His coming is a nightmare to the Cuban autonomists, who anticipate relentless persecution, and are largely, according to their ability, taking refuge in the States.

The effect of the rebel raid, in which no province has been spared, has been the impoverishment of the people. The great interest is that of sugar, and it has been so damaged that [the] *some* rich have been made poor, and there is startling indigence in marble halls—and the forces of the insurgents have been immensely augmented by lack of employment. [With two hundred thousand armed men in the field on both sides we are informed there is no war. Let us not quarrel about terms, and



GEN. ANTONIO MACEO, THE FAMOUS TROOPER.

say there is a tremendous strike in which railroads and plantations are destroyed.

The Cubans have unwarrantably exalted expectations of action by the United States, and both sides appear puzzled by the resolution reported from the Committee of the Senate on Foreign Relations, which was simply drawn in well-guarded terms.

I infer that the military authorities do not care much about that resolution, while the Spanish politicians are angry about it. It shows a complication of mistakes when the question is violently debated whether the President could, in case of the passage of the concurrent resolution by both Houses, apply the veto.

The general information is without understanding that he has nothing to do with a resolution save to regard it as an expression of Congressional opinion.]

Within two days there have been heavy rainfalls that

must have been hard on the unsheltered soldiers. The changes from dust to mud and mud to dust again, and from sunny blue or starry indigo skies to cataracts of rainwater, have been remarkable examples of the phenomena called tropical.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

It is as hard to say why some of this dispatch was allowed to go as why that in brackets was omitted.

I once said something of the destruction of the tobacco by neglect, and mentioned that the blossoms of the plant were not removed or the leaves pulled, because the laborers had deserted the fields. The "blossoms" were stricken out by the censor, who did not know the weed lost its flavor when it bloomed and ran to seed.

THE EXCITEMENT ABOUT WEYLER.

The topics most discussed in Havana during the interval between Campos and Weyler were whether Gen. Campos had been too tender with the insurgents, so humane that he was afraid to hurt anybody, and whether his successor, Gen. Weyler, was a desperado of the worst type, cruel and heartless and devilish beyond all that had been known in the history of atrocity. Both were at sea, Campos going, Weyler coming. The persons who first gave their confidence were Cubans sympathetic with the rebellion, and whose faith that Americans must be their friends and help them was something pathetic to listeners, but it enthused the conversationalists.

Whatever may be the effect of it upon his reputation as a soldier, it is certain that Campos was kindly spoken of by his enemies, and many pleasant speeches were credited to him showing that he was tender. The universal understanding was that Weyler was selected for the chieftainship of the Spaniards in the supreme struggle for Cuba as the embodiment of methods of severity, and the most frightful tales were told of him and believed. The principal count in the indictment was that he had treated women with barbarities unknown in the record of any other public man of modern times. When he arrived there were rumors of reformed censorship, liberal dealing with the American press, and all that; and presently we heard of regulations "in the nature of reform." All we had to do was to file our matter in English and Spanish at the telegraph office and it would be all right. We filed it in order and were invariably assured "all right." If we asked, "Does this go at once?" "Yes; all right." Well, it went to the palace and there was disemboweled, as usual, and detained until many a lively message departed this life before its unoffending fragments were wired. The able dispatches were those that perished. The deadly commonplace stood a show. The boys were almost a week "getting onto" the new censorship, which was more tedious and destructive than the old.

It was Cuban gossip that there had been a conspiracy to kill Weyler as he landed, but that it was given up because of the belief that it would injure the cause of the independence of the island to introduce assassination, and they were right about that.

I do not believe there was any murder plot, but the story was said to have been told the General the first thing, and then it was said he was pale and nervous. He passed very close to my position of observation, wearing a hat with lofty white plumes that almost obscured his slight figure, and he seemed in very good spirits, kissing his hands right and left in return for salutations, and then standing on the balcony of the palace in full view of the multitude of spectators filling the public square, while the troops marched before him. If he had been warned of personal danger he showed good nerve; and there are so many fancies about this man it is the safe thing to receive much that is said with reserve. There never was such a person as many of the Cubans think he is.

THE CORRESPONDENTS AND THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL.

The correspondents of the American newspapers in Havana were the same sort of men found in attendance upon our national conventions—intelligent, keen on the scent for news, intense in their appreciation of minutes, men to whom a day is as a thousand years, measuring the whole distance between a "scoop" and a failure. They all knew that which might be of the utmost consequence to-day would be old as Greece and Rome or Egypt to-morrow. Their difficulty—it would hardly do to call it weakness—was their lack of the same quick apprehension in the appreciation of the conditions of war that was habitual to them in sizing up minor matters. Why should they not find the facts and telegraph them straight to New York? Why should they not go through the lines and report the rebels? Where was the harm? But there was the solid old stone post office, with one end in it of the wire that dipped into the Gulf to rise again at Key West; and there was an armed guard at the door; and this tomb of telegrams kept its own secrets, partially revealed when the New York papers arrived—three days' issues all at once—and the broken-hearted saw how ruthlessly the stories had been slaughtered and were mysteriously perverted; but the why and the wherefore receded beyond all reason or conjecture.

The Captain-General gave me a letter that called for admission to his rooms whenever I desired to see him, between two and three o'clock, and as he was the highest source of information, and the master of the censors, I made frequent use of the opportunities to associate with authenticity. The Captain-General said it would not do to interview him, for if it was known that he could be interviewed he should not be able to live; and yet he would be glad to do what he could to separate truth from falsehood. He consented to take a talk with himself, in the instance of a Cadiz paper, and point out that which he did and that which he did not say; and he made the true and the false equally interesting.

I had a fierce editorial from the New York *World* typewritten in Spanish and presented it to His Excellency. This, from the *World* of February 12, is the article:



JOSÉ MACEO AND HIS STAFF (Showing Cuban Flag).

GEN. WEYLER IN CUBA.

In taking the chief command in Cuba yesterday Gen. Weyler issued several proclamations promising to bring the war to a close by an aggressive policy. The language that he uses officially is guarded enough, but it is said that unofficially he has set a ten days' limit, after which he proposes to inaugurate "severe measures" against Cubans who favor government of the island with the consent of the governed.

If "severe measures" mean a vigorous campaign against troops in the field Gen. Weyler may win himself an honorable reputation without in any way involving Spain in fresh difficulties. He ought to understand, however, that a policy of massacre or of war on non-combatants will not be viewed with indifference by the people of the United States. They wish to preserve their neutrality, but if the Armenian butcheries or anything like them are to be repeated in Cuba the unfitness of Spain for even a claim of sovereignty over the island will be demonstrated.

Gen. Weyler can do a great deal in Cuba. Among other things he can perhaps put down the rebellion in accordance with the principles of civilized war, or he can force the United States to recognize the independence of the island. Unless he shows himself capable of carrying on civilized warfare he will certainly invite some form of intervention.

The General put on his glasses, held the able article close to a window and read it with a very grim expression. Throwing it down on his table,

he spoke bitterly of the way the American press was served by its correspondents, saying they knew he had not been cruel, and yet he was assailed, while the insurgents, who filled the land with outrage, were sympathized with. He was charged with crimes by assassins and incendiaries, and men who called a retreat a victory were praised as heroes. He assured me of his thanks for calling his attention to what was said of him; he believed I wanted the truth and he would aid me to get it; and he added he had made arrangements to be fully informed about the American papers. Slips of translations were to be provided, and he was hostile to the correspondents especially. It occurred to me to attempt a diversion, and it took form in this letter, handed the General in Spanish:

To His Excellency Valeriano Weyler, Governor-General of Cuba:

Your Excellency has given such consideration to newspaper correspondents that it seems a duty to ask your regard for the few words it is my desire to offer relating to the limitation attaching to the occupation of correspondents for the observations of the editors legitimately. The correspondent is a historian, and his commentary is of less importance than his statement. His feeling may appear in the coloring of his contributions, but his strength is the truth he tells, and if he perverts according to prejudice, he is weak as well as wrong. Editorial writers in America are deep and strong in

politics, dealing in opinions and argument and constant in controversy. With jurisdiction measured by capacity, the editor has responsibilities for the correspondent, but



(Drawn from life by Menocal.)

RABI, A NOTED CUBAN CAVALRY GENERAL.

the correspondent is not accountable for the editor at home or abroad.

I submit this remark touching the press of my country in justice to its representatives in Havana and in acknowledgment of your courtesy in distinguishing me with your kindness in the authenticity of the facts of current affairs in Cuba. Very respectfully,

MURAT HALSTEAD,

Correspondent of the *New York Journal*.

The reply was not what I expected. The heat of the General arose against the correspondents still. He always made, he said, a distinction between the correspondents and the editors, and it was the former who inflicted the deadly injury. "One would think," he said, "from the writings of correspondents here that they were participants in the events and themselves sufferers from the severities they related, when what they gave out as news came from agitators and conspirators. But the editors wrote articles bearing on what they suppose to be the facts communicated by the correspondent. The editors were not to blame so much. As an example, the American papers were full of stories of the execution of prisoners. Every day there was something about the killing of these people, and all were false. There had not been one prisoner shot."

There is no doubt he told the truth about the prisoners. They are sent to the penal colony of the Spanish in Africa—Centa, or to the Isle of Pines; to the former place in case of important offenses, and the Spanish minister says the climate of Centa is better than that of Havana, but many persons persist in believing the prisoner killing fictions, though unable to name a missing prisoner, and it is not reasonable to suppose groups of obscure men are secretly shot merely to murder them. The truth is

the insurgents treat the Spaniards who fall into their hands with scrupulous care, hoping to find a return when their own men are captured, and this has had a humanizing influence which overcame Campos, and has not been lost on Weyler. Once I asked the latter why correspondents of the American papers could not be permitted to go through the lines, and truly enlighten the world about the insurgents, and added that we sometimes allowed English war correspondents to pass the border when our civil war was raging, referring especially to the case of Mr. Sala. General Weyler said the Cubans with the rebels would all be editors if they could get passes, and as the true could not be told from the false, the cavalry of the enemy would be riding about with the privileges of the press!

THE ARREST OF A CORRESPONDENT.

The most picturesque case of the friction between the Spanish authorities and the newspaper men of the United States in Havana was that of the arrest in the Hotel Inglaterra of Charles Michelson, my associate in the special correspondence of the *New York Journal*. Michelson had a friend, a Spanish marquis, an officer in command near the scene of the most shocking of the "combats," which became known in all its horrors because within twelve miles of Havana. There was intelligence from an officer of the Spanish volunteers engaged in the bloody affair that the insurgents had raided the village of Punta Brava, and were holding the place. The Spanish volunteers and armed firemen, with a company of regulars, hastened forward, surprised the small squad of rebels, who took refuge in the houses. Then the terror began, and at the close of the struggle—which it is mild to call a massacre—there were eighteen townsmen and two armed insurgents killed, with one Spaniard dead and two wounded.

Michelson set out with his interpreter and kodak to investigate, and his friend, the marquis, halted him, so that he did not get to the actual scene of bloodshed. Two others, missing the officer, being so fortunate as not to be acquainted with him, pushed ahead and got there. The marquis, hearing of this expedition, thought Michelson had evaded him acting contrary to express orders, and made a report to that effect. Upon this my associate was seized, searched, taken under guard to the police station and then carried in a boat across the harbor, and thrown into the famous old prison, the Moro Castle of terrible fame, where he was held as an "incomunicado"—that is, one with whom there can be no communication.

The arrest and imprisonment was a total mistake, unless it was meant as a reply to the *New York Journal*, which was dealing in an illustrated way with the alleged antecedents of General Weyler. Michelson was held in the castle for a long night and day. Then he was released on the order, after investigation, of the Captain-General, and when he and I called at the palace to thank his excellency for his justice, we found him aflame. I paid my

respects and took my leave, when he turned to the captive set free, and told him he was guilty and false, and his release was not justice but clemency, and was an act to express the consideration his excellency had for myself and his friendship for the people of the United States!

His excellency was laboring under a delusion, for the truth is simply as here related, and was known to Consul-General Williams, who was pleased to have so clear a case, as he had been called upon in several cloudy ones. General Weyler could not, apparently, understand the mystery of a mistaken identity. The official charge against Michelson, and under which he suffered incarceration, with a nightmare of huge gray-whiskered rats, was "communicating with the enemy," and that offense, if this case is to stand as a precedent, was of course one that, according to American newspaper policy, it is the duty of all enterprising correspondents to commit.

THE TRUTH OF THE SPANISH ARMY.

The troops of all arms that arrived in Cuba from Spain during the years of war from 1868 to 1878 were:

1868	4,779	1874	9,265
1869	29,717	1875	26,401
1870	11,803	1876	36,355
1871	17,105	1877	7,474
1872	5,361	1878	8,253
1873	10,215		
Total			166,228

These troops were not all in the field at one time. There are twice as many Spanish soldiers in Cuba now as any month during the ten years' war.

According to the *Epoca* of Madrid, there was in service at the time of the uprising on February 24, 1895, in Cuba:

- Fifteen battalions of infantry.
- Two regiments of cavalry.
- One battalion of artillery.
- One mountain battery.
- One battalion of mixed engineers.
- Two-thirds of the Guardia Civil.
- One battalion of Orden Publico.
- One brigade of disciplinary troops.

Various corps of militia, making a sum total of 17,000 men.

Sent from Spain, according to statements taken from the Ministry of War:

	Men.
Shipped from the 8th to the 12th of March, 1895....	8,302
Shipped from the 1st to the 19th of April, 1895.....	7,252
Shipped from the 24th to the 8th of May, 1895.....	2,831
Shipped from the 20th of May to the 10th of June, 1895.....	2,708
Shipped from the 18th of June to the 21st of July, 1895.....	9,196
Shipped from the 31st of July to the 30th of September, 1895.....	24,793
Shipped from the 5th of October to the 30th of November, 1895.....	23,579
Total.....	78,661

To these there must be added two battalions of infantry organized in Cuba, two battalions from Porto

Rico, two battalions more organized in Cuba, with the Nos. 8th and 9th guerillas, orderlies, disciplinary brigades, militia (volunteers) in active service and squadrons of Sta. Catalina, three squadrons of cavalry organized in Cuba.....10,818

Total.....89,479

Or, the total figures of the Spanish army in Cuba up to the end of November were 106,479. December, January and February the arrivals amounted to about 40,000.

A SHOW OF FESTIVITY.

Whenever a regiment reaches Havana there is a show of festivity. The landing place is near the palace, and here are erected pillars of triumph



GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA, THE VETERAN "FILIBUSTER."

decorated with masses of laurel and bearing the Spanish colors. Escorted by the ever ready volunteers, the new arrivals are marched in review before the front of the palace, and then through Obispo street, where the principal shops are, and they are inspired by shrill bands of music, and showered with flowers, and with doves and pigeons bound with white ribbons, and wearing the red and yellow of Spain.

The presentation of birds along with flowers is the custom of Spaniards in greeting the heroes of the stage, as well as in the larger festivals of warfare. The soldiers who secured birds bore them on the butts of their rifles, and seemed to regard them as good for luck. When the troopships arrive at Havana, dark with regiments, the old castle salutes, and paper bombs are exploded in the city

as signals that the loyal people are to rejoice, and when night falls there are many rockets fired.

The Cubans have various ways of disposing of the Spanish army, and often a mad story is started that the oppressors are perishing and must soon disappear, and disbelief is disloyalty to liberty. A few days after the arrival of General Weyler there was a rumor running wild that there had been a loss of seventeen thousand troops, who were on the rolls of the army and invisible in the field. "Of course," said the Cubans, "we know what has become of them—they have deserted—they are with Gomez and Maceo." The next time after hearing this that I saw the Captain-General I asked him about the missing soldiers, and he said General Campos did not have a chief of staff, and did not keep books! The soldiers had been shifted about, and no complete record made of their movements. It was difficult, and a work of some busy days, to locate the organizations, but all men were accounted for. He, Weyler, had a chief of staff and kept books.

A favorite disposition of the army by its enemies is to speak of it as composed of boys, but that shows ignorance of war. It is never safe to despise boys in any capacity, least of all in armies. On the battlefield of Shiloh it was remarked of the dead when they were gathered for burial—it was true of the boys in blue and gray alike—that hardly one in three was a bearded man. The boys, in the true sense of the word, were in the great majority. The Spanish lads under arms in Cuba are sturdy, swarthy fellows, well fitted and equipped for the field, and many of them with kindly, friendly, humorous faces, and they trudge along well clothed and shod, with brown blankets rolled tightly and tied at the corners, swung over their shoulders; bags on their backs that seemed lighter than knapsacks, and equally serviceable, and their rifles and cartridges loading them heavily but not more so than the Germans or French on a march. The boys of whom I speak were fairly drilled, and though just landed, had evidently been set up and put through their steps. They had the swing for a long tramp. As a rule, the boys with the rifles were much younger than the officers, many of whom were stout.

The Spanish army is not one to be despised, and however it may suffer from the ambuscades for which the tropical vegetation affords such eminent facilities, will make itself respected when they meet foes they can see. They cannot march as fast as raiders can ride, and will suffer from the overwhelming rains and the deplorable roads, and sicken, and die in thousands, but owing to the better understanding of sanitary precautions, the loss from exposure will not be great as in former years. The marching to the front of the young men of Spain was a mournful spectacle. There are dark-eyed mothers, sisters and sweethearts thinking of them far away, who will wait and hope and pray for them and their safe return until the closing scenes, when the roll of the unreturning is

unrolled. I wish to speak with respect of the Spanish boys—poor fellows—the sons of poor parents—who never make the wars they fight—and I have seen the great armies of Germany, France and America and many of the troops of Italy and England.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE SPANISH ARMY.

There is no question that goes deeper in the consideration of the chances of the war than that of the health of the Spanish troops, and this comes into view with particular prominence when it is in evidence that the Cubans are counting upon the climate in the approaching rainy season, as their helper, with a confidence next to that which they have in the final friendship of the United States. The following is a Spanish statement of "those who die in Cuba," and designed to show the futility of the hopes of the insurgents that the pestilence will prove greater than the sword in determining the destiny of the Pearl of the Antilles:

Deaths in actual war, compared in the present war with that of the 10 years (or previous war, 1868-'78) :

	Died.	Per cent.
In 1869, of 35,570.....	5,504	14.56
In 1870, of 47,242.....	9,395	14.83
In 1871, of 55,357.....	6,574	13.61
In 1872, of 58,708.....	7,780	14.56
In 1873, of 52,500.....	5,903	13.00
In 1874, of 62,572.....	5,923	18.23
In 1875, of 63,212.....	6,361	13.60
In 1876, of 78,099.....	8,483	14.44
In 1877, of 90,245.....	17,677	17.40
In 1878, of 81,700.....	7,500	17.40

"Since the beginning of the present campaign the losses from all causes we know to be about 8,500, and taking for granted that there was an army of 130,000 in service, we can calculate in round numbers that 4,000 loss is a very inferior cipher to the one in 1869, when the army in actual service did not reach to 34,000 men. Therefore this gives a percentage of 4 to 5 per cent. The last campaign gave a minimum of 11 per cent., reaching some years to 20 per cent.

"In 1877, with an army of 90,000, there were in the hospitals 15,708 sick. In the present, with a greater effective army, the number has not reached even the half of this cipher of the sick.

"The dead by actions of war in the previous war was $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; the sick $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

"Of the infantry and cavalry 1,017 officers perished, and other arms of the war 250.

"The marine infantry had 3,240 loss, crews of warships 1,758, and volunteers 5,000.

"The losses of officers in relation to the troops was 5 per cent. in actions of war, and 12.3 per cent. in sickness."

These figures tell a terrible tale of the young manhood that the pride of Spain is squandering, long after her colonial system has completely failed, that she may keep Cuba by armed force, when not a dollar of revenue goes, or ever will, from the Island



RAFAEL PORTUONDO,
Foreign Affairs.



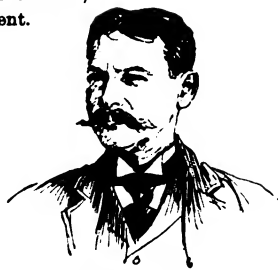
MARIO G. MENOCAL,
War.



SALVADOR CISNEROS,
President.



SANTIAGO GARCIA CANIZARES,
Interior.



SEVERO PINA,
Treasury.

(Drawn from life by Menocal, September 19, 1895.)

THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA.

to the Peninsula, and all the advantages of Spain from the continued possession of Cuba must be not only indirect, but unfair and oppressive. Is it rational the Spaniards should as a matter of business be so grim about holding on to Cuba to the desolate end?

GRIEVANCES OF CUBANS.

First, there are poured into Cuba swarms of office holders. The island has been held to provide places for strangers, and men with no permanent interest in it are placed to rule and to rob. The unquestionable truths demand the full force of the language of unqualified denunciation. Seventy-five per cent. of the holders of office in Cuba are Spaniards, and the 25 per cent. of Cubans have small places, and the charge is that they have to send money to

Madrid to get them. The Spanish office holders do not stay long, and the certainty that their stay is short increases their rapacity. Many of them stop less than a year, thousands only three months, and they carry money home that Cubans should earn and spend in Cuba. This Spanish office holding business is certainly not an industry that is profitable to the country, indeed is harmful and hateful on both sides of the sea. There is no misgovernment anywhere more unfortunate, and closely studied it is as injurious to the Spaniards as to the Cubans. It is like the curse of slavery that smote the master as well as the slave.

Another feature is that the business houses in the cities of Cuba are filled by Spanish clerks, and thousands of other places are taken by them at very low salaries, for the purpose of securing by service in the militia for three years immunity from conscription in Spain with five years in the army. This is the foundation of the force of 50,000 Spanish volunteers in Cuba, men who get no pay and are taxed in petty ways for ever recurring functions, and thus take the places young men of Cuba should fill at living salaries—all this to serve Spain as a cheap garrison and to escape her regular armies. Upon the revenues of Cuba rests the burden of the cost of the ten years' war, and she is taxed and made the prey of the monopolies that are oppressors, and thus out of the industries that are not protected, but impoverished by bleeding and mulcting the price of their own vain struggle for liberty is taken. The Cubans have to pay the price of forging their own chains. Fancy the force with which Thomas Jefferson would have written this in a declaration of

independence. The volunteers of Cuba have deposed two captain-generals and bullied others. When the hour strikes for them to assert themselves they are the masters, and they know it. An attempt to disarm them would end the government. They are not trusted now to hold the forts that command Havana, but it is through their fifty thousand bayonets that business may end the horrible warfare that ruins all involved and that neither Spaniards nor Cubans have the ability to close.

COMMERCE OF SPAIN WITH HER COLONIES.

There is a glimpse that is instructive of the truth of the dealings of Spain with her colonies in the statistics of her commerce with them.

During 1894 :	Pesetas.*
Importations in Cuba from Spain.....	37,463,110
Exportation from Cuba to Spain.....	117,061,881
Difference in favor to export.....	79,418,771
Commerce with Porto Rico :	
Importation in the island.....	21,580,125
Exportation from Spain.....	28,678,899
Difference in favor of export.....	7,098,774
Commerce with the Philippine Isles :	
Importations from the archipelago.....	17,994,838
Exportation from Spain.....	28,581,123
Difference in favor of export	10,586,284
The principal articles Cuba sends to Spain are :	
Sugar, 12 millions pesetas ; leaf tobacco, money in silver, cocoa, cigars and cigarettes.	
What Spain sends :	
Cotton fabrics.....	21 millions pesetas.
Shoes.....	20 millions pesetas.
Wine.....	8 millions pesetas.
Oil, soap, oats, wheat flour.....	3 millions pesetas.
Preserved foods, candles, woolen goods, paper for cigarettes and wrapping, garbancos, sausage and chocolate.	
Porto Rico sends chiefly coffee.....	12 millions.
Sugar.....	6 millions.
Tobacco.....	1 million.
Spain to Porto Rico :	
Fabrics.....	9 millions.
Shoes.....	3½ millions.
Soap, candles and oil.	

* Twenty cents.

THE PEOPLE OF CUBA.

Concerning the population of Cuba, I have this statement from a Cuban whose politics consist in an ardent desire to promote the sovereignty of his country as one of the United States, and it was his purpose to show that the majority of Cubans were whites.

POPULATION OF CUBA.

Of all the census of population made up in Cuba, none offers a greater guarantee of approximation to the reality of the ethnological phenomena than that of December 31, 1887.

The real population of Cuba at the end of the year 1887 rose to 1,631,687 inhabitants, spread out very unevenly over a territory of which the extent is not exactly known. We accept as good, however, the data of Mr. J. Jimeno Agins, to the effect that the area covers a radius of 122,606 square kilometres, producing a medium density of 13.31 inhabitants, having its maximum in the Havana province (52.49 inhabitants),

and descending to its minimum in that of Puerto Principe (2.10 inhabitants.)

	Inhabitants.	Square kilometres.	Density.
Havana.....	451,928	8,610	52.49
Matanzas.....	259,578	8,486	30.59
Pinar del Río.....	226,801	14,967	15.09
Puerto Principe.....	67,789	32,341	2.10
Santa Clara.....	354,122	23,083	15.34
Santiago de Cuba.....	272,379	35,119	7.76
Totals.....	1,631,687	122,606	13.31

Ethnographically speaking, the population of Cuba is distributed in the census between whites and colored people, being understood in this class, negroes, Asiatics, and mulattoes. The following statistics contain the absolute number of inhabitants, its density, and the relation to one hundred which can be noticed in each one of the provinces and the Island according to this classification:

	Actual population.		Density.		Relation to 100.	
	White.	Col.	White.	Col.	White.	Col.
Havana.....	335,782	116,146	39.00	13.49	74.90	25.70
Matanzas.....	142,040	117,538	16.74	13.85	54.72	45.28
Pinar del Río.....	166,678	59,213	11.14	3.95	73.79	26.21
Puerto Principe...	54,581	13,208	1.69	0.41	80.52	19.48
Santa Clara.....	245,097	109,025	10.62	4.72	69.27	30.73
Santiago de Cuba..	158,711	113,668	4.52	3.24	58.27	41.73
Totals.....	1,102,889	528,798	9.00	4.81	67.59	32.41

It can be noticed that notwithstanding the fact of Havana being the province in which there is the greatest number of white population, the numerical superiority with relation to 100 inhabitants, in the white class, is found in Puerto Principe (80.52 per 100), while as a fact this province contains the least absolute population (67,789 inhabitants). The province of Matanzas, occupying the third place in the scale of absolute population, is inhabited by the greatest number of colored people, it being noticed



AN INSURGENT CAMP.

that this corresponds to the maximum provincial intensity (13.85 inhabitants), and also that the coefficient maximum with relation to 100, rises to 45.28.

The figures demonstrating this demographic phenomenon prove how mistaken are those who say that the colored population attains the highest figures in absolute numbers, in density and with relation to 100 in the province of Santiago de Cuba. There is nothing strange in the fact of the colored population being concentrated with maximum density in the Matanzas province, when it is taken into consideration that this was for many years the zone of the plantations, which used to be worked by negro slaves.

This was the region where slavery displayed all the energy for industrial and agricultural cultivation, hence the frightful numeric disproportion of sexes in the colored race which descends to the minimum of 40.86 females for each 100 persons.

It is due to frank dealing with the people of this nation—the American Union—to give the conversational annotation by the Spanish minister on the general statement that the white people are two-thirds of the population of Cuba. M. Dupuy de Lome says one has to be a very dark case of mulatto in the West Indies not to be a white man, and that the question of purity of blood is one into which the census taker enters with extreme caution and imperfect results.

THE HERO OF THE REBELLION.

The leader of the Cuban rebellion is Maximo Gomez. If there is a president of the Republic of Cuba, he is a dim figure that bears the name of an old family, and in the lonely wilderness is a professional personage. The actual authority, the personification and vital substance of the cause of Cuba represented in the insurrection, is the old soldier, Gomez. His name is on every tongue of friend and foe. In the Spanish fancy, he haunts all

the secluded places, and the galloping of his horsemen by night disturbs their dreams. The distinction of his character is remarkable, his ascendancy undisputed, his capacity as a military man of the highest order. He is charged with being a soldier of fortune, and accepting bribes from the Spaniards; and it is said of him by friends that he is not in favor of Cuba becoming annexed to or a dependency of the United States, but is a believer in the old notion that there should be a league of the West Indies, with Havana for capital, and with Great Britain for protector.

His home is in San Domingo, where his wife and children live, and the wife and daughters are music teachers and seamstresses. Gomez has a son he has managed to keep out of the war, who holds a clerkship, and he has a small farm, reputed to be worth \$10,000, and all this does not look as if he was a land pirate, that had sold Cuba to the Spaniards eighteen years ago.

The proclamation of December is the paper that is very characteristic of the man, and most interesting for the expression of individuality and the clearest in definition or policy, and the most particular and striking vindication of his character that has anywhere appeared. It is here produced in full.

GOMEZ'S STORY OF HIMSELF.

Máximo Gómez y Báez, Major-General of the Army of Liberation of Cuba with the character of Generalissimo to the people of Cuba.

When at the beginning of the present year there calls at the door of my humble house in Monte-Cristo an exceptional man, who in life was called José Martí, and who honored me by depositing in my hands the command, the organization and the freedom of the Army of Liberation of Cuba; when at seventy-two years of age I decided to abandon my large family in whose company I was living calmly and happily; when, in a word, I was embarking myself on the coasts of San Domingo, in company with that great man and general, Borrero, to

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL CENSUSES OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA FROM 1788 TO 1879.

Years.	Whites.			Colored, freedmen			Colored, slaves.			Grand total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1788	61,490	47,925	109,415	9,240	13,500	22,740	45,000	27,000	72,000	204,155
1774	55,576	40,864	96,440	18,152	14,095	32,247	28,771	15,562	44,333	171,620
1787	58,420	38,190	96,610	15,985	13,232	29,217	32,800	17,540	50,340	176,167
1792	72,209	61,254	133,563	26,989	28,941	55,930	47,330	37,126	84,456	273,999
1804	130,000	104,000	234,000	32,000	28,000	60,000	75,000	63,000	138,000	432,000
1810	150,000	124,000	274,000	60,000	48,000	108,000	130,000	87,400	217,400	600,000
1817	149,725	126,964	276,689	70,044	49,177	119,221	137,115	102,579	239,694	635,604
1819	131,420	108,410	239,830	62,000	35,000	97,000	135,000	81,203	216,203	553,033
1825	175,000	150,000	325,000	63,000	37,000	100,000	170,000	120,000	290,000	715,000
1827	168,653	142,398	311,051	51,962	54,582	106,494	183,290	103,652	286,942	704,487
1830	178,423	153,929	332,352	59,450	58,675	118,125	208,120	102,098	310,218	755,695
1841	227,144	191,147	418,291	75,708	77,135	152,838	281,250	155,245	436,495	1,007,624
1846	290,985	194,784	485,769	72,651	76,575	149,226	201,011	122,748	323,759	898,754
1849	245,695	211,438	457,133	79,623	84,787	164,410	199,177	124,730	323,897	945,440
1850	262,350	217,140	479,490	84,108	87,625	171,733	200,000	122,519	322,519	973,742
1852	279,420	213,459	492,879	86,320	82,968	169,316	197,425	124,422	321,847	984,042
1855	286,079	212,673	498,752	96,210	89,234	185,444	222,400	137,589	359,989	1,044,185
1857	301,328	258,893	560,161	88,364	89,480	177,824	222,355	149,755	372,110	1,110,095
1859	328,065	261,712	589,777	84,421	90,853	175,274	220,990	143,254	364,253	1,129,304
1860	343,953	288,844	632,797	91,942	97,908	189,848	224,076	152,708	376,784	1,199,429
1862	408,107	325,377	733,484	113,746	118,887	232,433	218,722	151,891	370,553	1,396,470
1867	491,512	341,645	833,157	121,708	126,965	248,703	203,412	141,203	344,615	1,429,475
1869	423,604	373,992	797,596	116,402	122,525	238,927	217,300	145,988	363,288	1,399,811
1874	472,612	383,565	856,177	141,117	122,303	263,420	209,432	117,343	326,775	1,446,372
1877	576,272	386,908	963,175	128,853	143,625	272,478	112,192	86,902	199,094	1,434,747
1879	569,640	396,065	965,735	141,800	146,027	287,827	89,517	81,570	171,087	1,424,649

come back to my idolized Cuba, I could not hide the emotion which took possession of me, nor could I make allusions to the magnitude of the colossal enterprise which I was about to undertake. Born, educated, and having spent the greater part of my existence on the field of battle, it was not possible for me to ignore the question as to what kind of men would form my army, and again, what kind of an enemy I had to fight, in order to fulfill what I promised on my honorable word, that if I did not die I would have Cuba as soon as possible among the free nations.

It was impossible that the echoes of the deep injuries which the greater part of the Spanish element directed toward me should fail to reach my ears, and to these were united those of the autonomistic party. I forget them all; but let me be allowed, in the character of a military man and a gentleman, to repudiate two of those which have most lacerated my heart.

The first one says that I am a traitor for having been a Spanish officer. I do not deny having served in that army as a major in the reserves; but I renounced this rank when the glorious outcry of "Yarra" was raised, and finding myself no longer belonging to that army, I certainly did not belong to the same when I went to the Cubas; therefore the treason does not exist.

And in respect to the second, which calls me an adventurer. Ah! the man who fought for half a score of years to give them a nation, honor and liberty; adventurer, the one who gained with his own blood the first rank in that army which filled the world with admiration for its persistency and courage; adventurer, the one who abandoned his own happy land without accepting the rich booty to which the shameful peace of the Zanjón invited him; adventurer, the one who could have offered as an excuse for his non-return his many years and the consequent fatigue, he who abandons everything and flies to occupy the place that his old brothers have reserved for him. Ah! he cannot be an adventurer who, loaded with years and troubles, remembers still, as if it were his own, the vow made to Céspedes and Agramonte, twenty-seven years ago, "to vanquish or to die."

But these offenses, which in honor of the truth I do not deserve, are mitigated by the great spectacle which I contemplate, of seeing this army filled with physicians, lawyers, merchants, engineers, farmers and mechanics, the representatives of a great and heroic race, who, when necessity obliges, know how to change the tools which give them their living for the machete and the rifle which give them honor; a race whose acts make me forget all ingratitude; and I dispose myself to pay for this conduct by giving them their country redeemed.

But I have not yet finished the work. I have done nothing but to begin, and I find myself satisfied. Until now I have only been busy with the organization and the armament. I see with satisfaction how far the Army of Liberation may reach, composed of 50,000 men, without counting 4,000 or 5,000 who, not being able to resist the terrible campaign, come to me to-day to go back to-morrow. I have complete confidence in my general staff. I am sure of the support of the Cuban colonies in foreign countries, who collect about \$300,000 monthly. I never think of belligerency to attain victory; if they recognize it, all right; if they do not, we will achieve the liberty of Cuba, trusting in the facts which I have set forth, in its special tactics, and in the incomparable courage of its sons.

It does not matter to me that 120,000 soldiers are sent here by the Government of the nation; of these, 50,000 are only unhappy beings sent here as a military show;

20,000 from 20 to 25 years of age, whom I classify as half troop, for they only give results as detachments; and there remains 40,000 good men from 25 to 40 years old, in which the soldier resists and is always ready for the fight, while it is not necessary to mention the 10,000 who belong, as any one will find out, to the number of deceased, either by bullet, dynamite, machete or sickness.

It enters into my calculation that Spain may send 40,000 more men under the same conditions as those



A TYPICAL CUBAN SOLDIER.

which I judge as good. Then I will have against me 80,000 soldiers which the most powerful nation would be proud of. I do not doubt that they will be commanded in greater part by courageous officers, that they will accomplish, without showing an error, the plans of their expert generals. It would be ridiculous for me to imagine that Spain will not make the last loan she has, to be able to sustain such a brilliant people; but allow me to believe that I will conquer them; allow me to live in the delusion that I will finish them, because the experience gives me a security that soldiers who are trained to operate in Europe cannot attain any results in this country.

Here we are in Cuba, in the blest land where gigantic mountains raise themselves, where nothing exists but ignored paths, dark, impenetrable thickets and wide, doleful plains, which in their grandeur God made to serve as an ally in the defense of liberty.

The soul grows sad when thinking of that miserable and criminal government, who, in order not to confess its errors, does not hesitate to send thousands after thousands of men, who come like an innocent flock, to

find their death in a country which they do not know, where everything is against them, where every one curses at them because they represent the most execrable and odious tyranny. These unfortunate people, whom those who are not obliged to come send here, are embarked without knowing the infamy which they are to defend. They are confronted on their arrival with beautiful grounds, and flowers thrown to them by charming women, while four rascals throw out from their hiding places a few dollars so as to flatter—by order of the government—these ignorants who go to be slaughtered, because it is necessary to die.

Unfortunate government !

When are you going to replace that youth which the nation loans you? Do you not understand that you cannot conquer an army who fights for will, without expense of any kind, where, beside the young man who wakes up to life, is found the old, who having kissed those most dear to him in his home, has run to the army of his country so as to forget that ambition without measurement? Are you not horrified with the load of responsibility of burying in Cuba 10,000,000 Spaniards? But what can we do? They have made up their minds to fight, and we will fight, though I cannot realize what is going to become of so many people when the government will have no more with which to negotiate loans like the one lately made in Paris, at 5 per cent. and half of brokerage, where the National Treasury has had to give as guarantee that of Cuba and the Cubas, when in the French capital any one can obtain millions at 1 per cent. with common guarantees.

He deceives himself if he believes that after the experience of the past the soldiers are going to fight with-

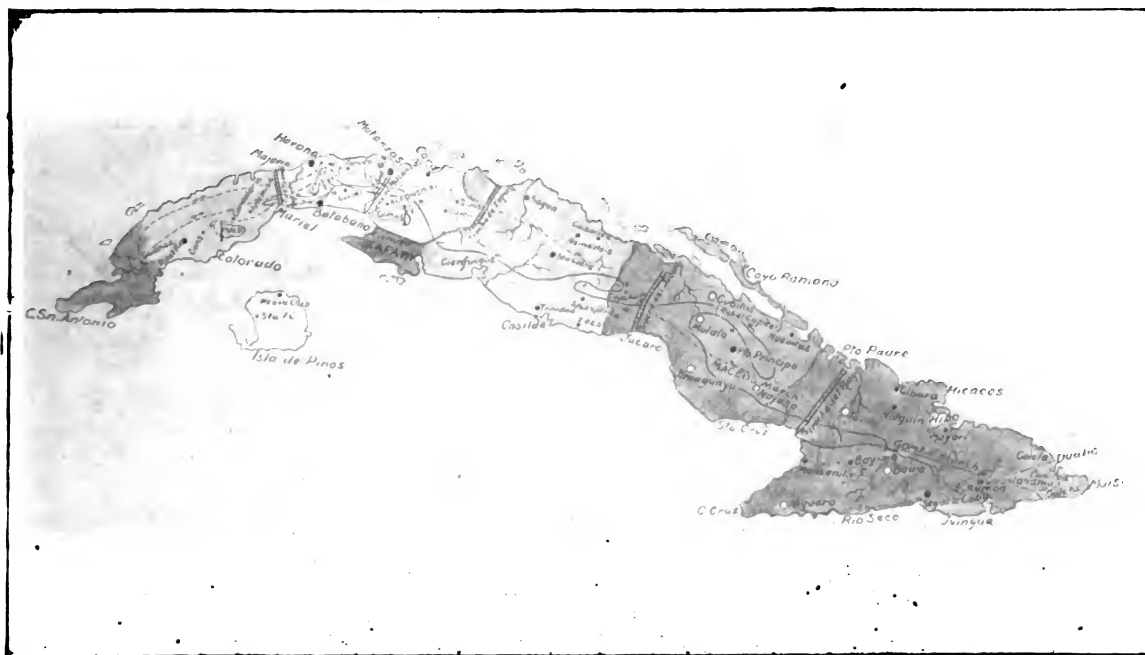
out having their pay in their pockets, and only flattered by the sweet tunes of the double step of "Espanoles á Cuba" with which they were received upon their arrival.

What will become of that army if I escape the winter season without having great losses, and I take them up in summer with my armed, iron hosts? If without any organization, without any armorment, without ammunition of war, we have already killed 10,000 men, what a future is waiting for them if, the season protecting me, I find myself with my Cuban Army in a condition to fight? Do they not understand that then there will be no more solution but to deliver the Island of the Republic of Cuba, or to be exposed to the most frightful disaster before the irresistible power of our army?

I do not doubt but that we shall then witness the passing to us of entire battalions to increase our army, obliged by misery and hunger.

Perhaps I do not even mistake in believing that some of the forty-two generals who now form the illustrious staff of the Spanish Army in Cuba come to put at our disposition their deep military knowledge, and as we are now accustomed to great emotions, we shall not be astonished if, when making our entries into the towns, we also are thrown flowers by those who treated us as bandits when they could shield their insults with an army which, on account of its number, they were to vanquish.

Ah ! then will be the day in which the Cuban Army, opening their arms, will take unto them every one who is willing to live in Cuba, happy and tranquil, in the immaculate shade of its flag, without remembering



THE ISLE OF CUBA.

(Especially drawn for the REVIEW of REVIEWS by a Cuban Insurgent now in New York.)

Dotted line—march of Maceo, continuous line—march of Gomez; black dots—cities held by Spaniards, white centres—by Cubans; dark shaded portions of map—provinces which, with the exception of several towns, are occupied by insurgents, light shaded portions—jointly by Spaniards and Cubans, white portions—controlled by Spaniards, although at times overrun by Cuban forces.

where they were born, where they come from, and whether they acted right or wrong.

Until that happy day arrives I find myself obliged, as General-in-Chief of the Army of Liberation, to dictate painful measures, which, though they may torture my soul, will assure to-morrow the execution of my plans. It is necessary to destroy the railroad lines so that the enemy will not be able to be quickly transported to places which it is not convenient for me to guard. It is necessary that they should make long journeys by land, so as to fatigue them and wear out their shoes, and enable us to conquer them with more facility. If innocent persons have paid for their imprudence with their lives when traveling, it is not the fault of the revolution, as consecutive proclamations have ordered all persons not to travel.

I cannot help but destroy by fire such places as might enable the enemy to keep posted as to our track, and to help them in any way. I wish when they come to operations that it shall be necessary for them to live the same life as ourselves, and in this manner, in the battles, to have the conviction that I conquer.

I will burn the sugar cane and destroy the plantations when I think that the service is most convenient for the triumph of the revolution. I will treat without any consideration the one whom I think serves as a spy to the enemy, and I will do the same with all those who may be an obstacle to the plans of the Cuban Army. On that account I have advised, in successive proclamations, that those who are not with the revolution should go to the cities. I charge the responsibility of so much desolation to the government of Spain, which has proposed that the one who conquers shall do so on a pile of ruins.

I will not be the responsible party before history, as the necessities of war oblige me to follow faithfully the plan which I have traced, until I succeed in vanquishing the opponent. I will not change my conduct for anything; but look upon the prisoner with respect, and meet the cowardly conduct on the part of the enemy of shooting my officers by pardoning theirs.

I have no reason to be obliged for the liberty given to those who ask for pardon; that statement is necessary for them, as otherwise my army will be triplicated.

What will be the future of these unhappy people if the Spanish are triumphant? The rural elements being absolutely destroyed, their cities having been the scene of the most frightful misery; with the debt of the past war and that of the present, which will amount to as much as \$500,000,000; having to maintain an army of 50,000 men in order to annihilate the Cuban race so that they will not think of repeating the disaster, every one who is able to do so will emigrate before so much misfortune; and there remains no solution but to turn their eyes toward the revolution; thus, after a few years, making Cuba, which is a young and rich people, the most enviable country on earth. In its government they will have a place in which all the honest men may find a home without its being necessary to say from whence they came; a government which constitutes itself without debt, without any compromise, and upon the basis of republican liberty has to be prosperous, rich and happy because they follow the doctrines of Christ.

And we will conquer and be free, cost what may, or happen what will, and though we have to raise a hospital on each corner and a tomb in each home.

Do not believe, people of Cuba, in those fights of race, of internal origin.

The Cuban nation will be created for all, and you will

decide now whether it will not be possible to vanquish an army composed of the most genuine expression of these people, eminently liberal.

Honorable Spaniards and dignified Cubans, give up the customs of old Europe, which are leading you to ruin, and accept the prosperity and future which Cuba, democratic and free, is offering you.

And now, before the operations of the campaign, it only remains for me to review my ranks, full of pride, and with a hurrah! for free Cuba, conduct them to victory.

LES VILLAS, December 3, 1895.

THE BROTHERS MACEO.

The only Cuban chieftain who is to be named along with Gomez, as a hero in the confidence of the people, is the elder Maceo. There are two of the name, mulattoes, and the Spaniards say they are a desperate pair, ambitious to elevate the black people. The oldest brother, Antonio, has a fierce desire to lead charges with the big Cuban knife, the machete, and can hardly be restrained from riding far ahead of his men when a hot place is found; but he is deemed too important to run extra risks.

AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION OF SPANISH POLICY IN CUBA.

I was impressed that the character of the Secretary of the government of Cuba under the Weyler administration—the Marquis Palmerola—was one of geniality, and that he was a gentleman of thorough diplomatic training and many agreeable accomplishments. He was even more communicative than General Weyler in responding to questions, and I submitted to him the following memorandum of inquiries to which his attention was called, rendered into Spanish, and after glancing at them he said he would reply in writing the following day:

As to the policy and extent of the amnesty—the invitation to all in arms not criminals personally—or the restrictions.

Whether it is not apprehended that the concentration of peasantry in towns will not prove a charge on the government.

To what amount the relief can be afforded in Havana to fugitives from the districts overrun by rebels, and whether the money is handled by government officials or civil societies?

Might not the harmony of the newspapers be owing to the known energetic character of the Governor-General and his executive ability, and not to patriotism overcoming partisanship? Newspapers in great cities are not usually so happy a family.

If the rebels are enabled to arouse the elements of anarchy so as in the former war to continue it for ten years, would not the island be so wasted that it would not be worth while for Spain to hold it?

What are the conditions in Cuba that you find contrary to those you have anticipated?

The marquis did not write as soon as expected, and the delay was attributed to his sense of the importance of the inquiries, and to consultations with his chief, without whose approval, as a matter of course, no such document could be issued. The

answers to my questioning were inclosed in this personal communication:

EL SECRETARIO GENERAL
DEL
GOBIERNO GENERAL DE LA YSLA DE CUBA
B. L. M.

al Sr. MURAT HALSTEAD, y tiene el gusto de remitirle, adjunta, las notas que se sirvió pedirle.

EL MARQUÉS DE PALMEROLA
aprovecha esta oportunidad para reiterar al expresado Sr. los sentimientos de su aprecio y distinguida consideración.

HABANA, 27 de Febrero de 1896.

The marquis said in his written response :

"With reference to the policy and extension of amnesty and the killing of all those in arms who may not be criminals and to other restrictions, any answer to the question is useless, as all will be better seen in the proclamation of our Governor-in-Chief, which will be published shortly. It can only be stated at present that in all cases justice will be administered and that in some the authorities may use clemency.

"The officials have issued instructions that information should be sought as to the amount of aid that it will be necessary to distribute in Havana to the fugitives of the district invaded by the rebels, and if the moneys are handled by government employees or by those of the civil societies.

"The amount in question is impossible to be specified, as it is impossible to calculate the wants of said fugitives. Until now the amount has exceeded, and we are sure will be still greater than the needs, because Spanish charity is inexhaustible. The funds are managed by a committee of respectable people, who represent all social elements.

"The press in this city is like that in all other cities. They are co-operations, aiming, as it is natural, to make their labors produce best results. This is the only reason why seldom the information is given with absolute impartiality. And, consequently, there cannot be among them the best of harmony. But there are circumstances in which reason prevails and without previous agreement all may be united, with small difference, in one single sentiment and thought; as, for instance, when the sacred interests of the country are at stake.

"This is all that has occurred here, as it has been noticed on the arrival of our actual General-in-Chief and Governor-General the press of all the political parties have been in accord in the unity of thought and feeling.

"It is doubtful that the rebels could raise any more prejudicial elements than those they have already raised, and it is impossible that they could make the war prolong a period equal to the last. This is due to the measures which Spain has taken to finish the war, and every day the more is she disposed to carry out measures so as to end it shortly. *But even in the case that the island should be destroyed, which is very doubtful, Spain would do what she is doing and in the end would reconstruct her (the island of Cuba) anew, so as to save at all cost this precious gem of her territory were it only for her natural pride, because even the blood of her own children would revolt against her if she did not.*

"What have you found in Cuba contrary to your anticipations?

"Nothing."

Manifestly, this is the language of the refinement of diplomacy. It was meant for the American people, and is none the less a proclamation of the government because it is not precisely in official form.

CONCERNING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR.

Why do not the Spaniards with their great army disperse the insurgents?—is the question constantly asked by the fretted people of the United States and the impatient nations abroad. Have the heroic sacrifices of the Spaniards, who displayed such remarkable capacity for guerilla warfare and inflicted such loss upon Napoleon when they could not face him for a day on the battlefield, been forgotten? Napoleon was so impressed by the horrible struggle in Spain in deadly combats with foes that were almost invisible, that he said when fallen it was the "Spanish cancer" that ruined him, giving precedence in immensity of disaster to his mistake at Madrid rather than to that of Moscow.

And Spain did not offer such opportunities for the evasion of the columns of regular troops as are formed in the tropical forests of Cuba and her masses of mountains and expanses of swamps; and then the roads of Cuba are few and far between, and there are thousands of obscure paths good for experts who cut away the thorns with knives, but impassable by soldiers inexperienced in the stratagems of the woods. The country people generally, the villagers, as a rule, sympathize with the insurgents and help them to find and teach them the secret ways not already known to them. Even the stones in the roads running through cultivated districts are made to serve as signals to the insurgents. A certain adjustment of or mark on a stone tells the Cuban advanced guard that the way is clear or that there are Spaniards ahead—and where there are cross roads the one that is dangerous and the ones that are safe are indicated as certainly and yet as obscurely save to the initiated, as in the stealthy sign reading recorded in Cooper's novels.

Captain-General Marin, who had charge of the island after the departure of Campos, and before the arrival of Weyler, endeavored in a conversation I had with him to account for the excessive trouble the Spaniards were finding by saying the war was not like any other contest. The idle, the vicious, the mob elements of society were able to join "a loose, undisciplined army of irresponsible disorderlies, and it was anarchy in a state of semi-organization converting the country people through terrorism into destroyers of property and into spies. It was so far anarchism as to promote devastation and fill the land with every form of violence."

The people of the country did not, of course, fear the orderly and humane Spaniards, but were frightened into giving information to the destroyers. And yet on the least information or without any they

were accused by rebels of loyalty and abused, if not killed, and their property ruined.

General Marin mentioned that the ex-rebel chief, Marcos Garcia, mayor since the last war of Sancti Spiritu, has not agreed with the insurgents who destroyed towns and scared the people by threatening that if they allowed the garrisons to be in their midst, they would be punished with fire and sword. As the country was so large and the towns so distant from each other, it was a hard matter to garrison the places that needed protection, and at the same time put in the field large armies to crush the rovers who had no responsibility and no honor. Gomez tried to pursue a civilized campaign, but his followers had no such ideas as he professed in their heads, and the rebellion could be fitly characterized as a semi-barbarously organized anarchy. As for himself, General Marin said, he was one who respected ideas. In the last war or rebellion, when the best of the people were mixed in it, there had been an ideal behind the attempted revolution, as Cuba had not then all the liberties Spain enjoyed. Gomez not being a Cuban, but a foreigner—a soldier of fortune—and Maceo a mulatto with ambition and a purpose—were natural leaders of anarchism, with nothing to lose.

Here was one of several instances that came within my observation, of Spaniards utterly hostile to the present uprising in Cuba, referring with respect to the former outbreak in which there were frightful losses of life and expenses—and claiming that the reforms promised when the hostilities ceased had been realized, and therefore there was no occasion for the present disastrous outbreak. But it is not possible to believe that the present Cuban war is unprovoked or a fire kindled by outsiders. On the contrary, it is obviously the result of that colonial policy of Spain which has alienated her own blood and made enemies of her children, costing her not only unparalleled possessions but the exhaustion in civil strife of the resources which would in home industries, cherished by statesmanship, have maintained her once exalted place among the nations of the earth. It is precisely such wars as she is now engaged in—bloody and futile—that have cast her down. One strength has appeared in the Spanish tropical colonies in which they are superior to the English in like latitudes—and it is that her own people have been the predominant race in numbers as well as faculty, and Cuba is no exception, for the Cubans are Spaniards as the New Englanders when they revolted and started our revolution were English. In the conflicts of which that going on in Cuba is an example, all of whose features were historic long ago, it is the peculiarity of Spain and her frightful misfortune that it is her blood that is shed on both sides.

Captain-General Marin said in concluding the conversation quoted:

“There is no doubt in the wide world of the final result. Spain must win. As to the specification of

a given time it is exceedingly difficult to say when the end will come, as the country is full, and will be so after the conquest of the actual rebellion, of roving bandits who will naturally keep the island disturbed for a while after the dispersion of the semi-organized insurgent force.”

There is something more in the welcome the Cubans give the insurgents than the fears excited by marauders. Spain is fighting the mass of men of Cuba outside the garrisoned places, and there are many in the cities of the largest fortunes, the highest cultivation, the greatest self-consideration, who hope for the success of the rebellion, and give it as far as possible their sympathy and material aid, and the young men of education and fortune are largely in the rebel camps and constantly going there.

WEYLER'S POLITICS AND PURPOSES.

Captain-General Weyler began by denouncing politicians. There had been too much politics in the time of Campos, and he would have none of it. There would be but two parties in his estimation—the one for Spain and the one against her. It was among the many things reported and that appeared probably true, but could not be verified, that when the deputation of the ultra-Spanish party called on him and began to give instruction as to the importance of their services, he stopped their speeches to say he would have no favorites and took no private counsel. He would talk politics when the rebellion was at an end—and he proposed to press the enemy and give them no rest. He has frequently told of his satisfaction with the progress he was making—dwelt upon the rapidity and persistency of the blows struck—and yet we do not discover that he can be said to have done much more than his predecessors, though he is clearly a more competent business man in the administration of the war of modern days than any of them. The insurgents have been driven eastward, but only to break out westward again. They have a way of reappearing in the territory from which they have been excluded.

Where is the sign that the war will end after a week, a month, a year? Is it in the increase of the forces in the field? There are three times as many Spaniards and five times as many rebels engaged as in the ten years' war. The Spaniards say the insurgents—for they never use the word Cuban as synonymous with rebel—are being driven and are disheartened because they never before were so continuously hammered, and the implication is they will soon throw down their arms and disperse, but we must remember that this style of statement, that the Cuban rebellion is a lost cause, has been often tried, and those who have believed in it disappointed. The Cubans think the Spaniards have sent their last regiments, and can borrow no more money; but, in fact, they have not yet called out the reserves, and while their credit has declined, as seen in the sale of bonds, they still find funds, and there are many shifts and expedients yet before the

Spanish have sent the last man and spent the last dollar, as they have demanded the world should witness they are determined to do.

There was a time when it appeared there must soon be heavy fighting, and the latter part of February and the first of March was the period for the predictions of profuse bloodshed before the rainy season to be fulfilled. Gomez and Maceo were in the Havana Province, and so were the heaviest columns of the Spanish Army. It did not seem at all likely that the contending forces—one hundred thousand men in a province half as large as New Jersey and manœuvring with reference to a line less than a day's march in length—could fail to find bloody work to do. The Spaniards had one of those impassable lines that they have been in the habit of drawing across the island, and there were a few skirmishes in each of which half a dozen men were hurt; and the rebels were on the other side of the line! The Cuban sympathizers believed in Havana that Gomez was mustering all his forces for a big battle; that his strategy was to change his policy and make a surprise of it; that he had been mysteriously supplied with cartridges and dug up artillery that had been buried in the East end, and brought through with reinforcements. A few trains were fired upon, and then came a story from the rebels that an important Spanish force had been surrounded and captured—artillery, ammunition, generals and all—and that another Spanish column had taken a hospital filled with wounded Cubans and massacred them all. There was not a fragment of truth in either story. It was a Key West fiction blown back to Havana.

The next thing that happened after the Spaniards failed to hold their invulnerable line, the insurgents were away in an adjoining province and "surrounded"—and then came sharp skirmishes in places where fighting was not expected, and there was the regular allowance of three horses killed, one officer and two men, Spaniards, wounded—and the fleeing insurgents left many hats and guns and much blood to mark the spot! Yet the monotony was unbroken. General Campos had in his mind a line of Spanish troops across the island, and the object was to prevent the insurgents from disturbing the Western Provinces, but Gomez and Maceo passed the barriers, and the hostile armies were unable to find each other in the thick and thorny shrubbery.

General Weyler's favorite strategy is clearly that of surrounding his foes, but when he has them surrounded in one province we hear of them in another. The insurgents instead of making a grand rush for Havana, to strike down Weyler and win belligerent recognition, recede toward the fastnesses from which they emerged in the fall to burn cane, and the purpose is to retire the wounded so that they may have better attention—shelter the men for the wet weather season—and trust to international intervention and the fevers in whose flames the unacclimated troops are to be decimated.

THE SITUATION.

The sum of all is, decisive results are not promised in this situation; the insurgents are to be credited with unaccustomed activity while they were reported taking to the woods; and General Weyler says the rainy season will not check the energetic enterprise of the Spanish columns, but they will brave the mighty rains and the mud and the thorn bushes and the pestilence, and push right on.

Meanwhile the cane and the tobacco fields go to ruin, the shops are silent, the industries are paralyzed, so far as they do not relate to the army as a consumer; the whole island is impoverished. Some who were millionaires live on the savings of their old servants, or the petty salaries of fortunate members of their families. The rich are poor, and the poor are destitute; and the business men not of the contracting class who fatten upon public misfortune, are saying, when they dare, that they are ruined if the Spaniards win, and ruined if the rebels win, for there is no chance of good government from either, and the hope that remains is that in Cuba it is too late to save and increase the prosperity of this generation, but that the island may find refuge in the American Republic, and autonomy and protection, compensation for the past and security for the future, as a state in our Union.

But the danger is that the captains and chieftains of Spain and Cuba may come and go, and the skirmishing flicker here and there, and the war, like Tennyson's brook, when the men pass away—"flow on forever."

The Cuban complaints are first of the never ending swarms of Spanish office holders, having no business in the island but office holding and perquisite grabbing, and hastening home to enjoy their accumulations. Nothing could be more demoralizing to the service or exasperating to the people of Cuba, the victims of endless rapacity; each swarm of flies when gorged giving way to another, each equal to its predecessors in greedy appetites and profligacy, at the expense of the people who, as a last resort, rebel and lay waste with fire and sword the island they love—desperately holding that they must destroy the wealth that was gathered while men decayed—when ill-fared the land "to hastening kills a prey"—before winning liberty.

Information that I considered reliable was given in Havana that the tax on sugar was three cents a pound, and I was told it was the export tax. But the Spanish minister informs me that tax on sugar is seventy-five cents a ton, a considerable discrepancy, I confess; but it was a part of the statement as to sugar taxation, that it was variable.* The point the Spanish minister made in the communication to which we have reference is, that the proclamation of Gomez that he burned cane to abolish

* The export tax is 75 cents a ton of 2,204 pounds, and our charges on importation are \$22 per ton. There is a rapid decline in the quantity of sugar made and shipped.

Spanish revenue was a false pretense, because the sugar taxes collected for Spain were not considerable, and the minister added that, of the \$26,000,000 annual revenue from Cuba in normal times, \$18,000,000 were from customs, so that the whole proceeds of internal revenue were less than one-third of the total.

THE GRIEVANCES OF CUBA.

However, the policy of Spain is plainly to use Cuba for a pasture land set apart for official favorites—the men with “pulls” in Spain for places in Cuba—but with no standing on the island, or purpose of becoming citizens—with public trusts and profits; and it is the effect of this system, and that of keeping up a military force in Cuba by the manipulation of the conscription system, so as to induce many thousands of young Spaniards to go there and take salaries for situations that permit volunteering at rates that exclude the young men of Cuba from competition. There never was invented a scheme of oppression more acute and vicious than this. Under it the 50,000 volunteers are fed on Cuban vitals. The cost of the force, like the interest on the war debt, come out of the soil and sky and labor of Cuba, and is to be charged to the common account.

The Spanish colonial policy, as the statistics of her commerce show, is that the Spanish manufacturers shall have the monopoly of the markets, and more than half the trade of Barcelona is Cuban and forced upon Cubans. So that though it is still true, owing to the burdens of bonded indebtedness resting upon the Cubans, that no dollar of the revenue raised in the island actually goes to Spain. Still, the Cuban saying that their island builds and furnishes the modern castles and palaces of Spain is often true, and the way this is done is worse than direct taxation.

There is no reciprocity treaty between Spain and Cuba. Spain is a buyer of sugar. Does she buy in the Cuban market? No; she buys beet sugar in Germany, discriminating against her own sugar plantation. Spain is a buyer of tobacco, and has a monopoly of it. Does she patronize her own tobacco farm? No, sir; she buys the weed for her monopolistic manufacturers, in old Virginia.

THE END OF WAR IS ANNEXATION.

I can see no chance for a speedy close of the war. There is desperate obstinacy and deadly animosity on both sides. The insurgents are horsemen and know the country and can live on it and glide through it, eluding strong columns and fighting weak ones. They have faith that time is with them. They cannot be forced to risk decisive engagements. They have no artillery and must dodge and skirmish—their capacity is in celerity.

It is well that the approaching conditions in Cuba did not come to pass while slavery existed in America, or before the people of the United States understood themselves as the great power of this hemisphere, with corresponding duties. We, the people of the United States and the people of Cuba, would form a natural union by the island coupling her destiny with ours as one of our states, and she is worth more than all the rest of the West Indies or all the archipelagoes in the Pacific Ocean.

The annexation that is clearly coming will not be due to any immediate action of Spain or the United States. It will be accepted by all concerned as the only way for the order and the energy that in established peace would command enduring prosperity; and the addition of the marvelous island would round out the proportions of the Republic, and swell her commerce with the productions of all the zones north of the Equator.

Columbus first saw the blue mountains of Cuba rise from the sea on October 28, 1492, the first great land that he discovered, and he was in doubt whether it was Japan or Asia, but his mind was settled that he was sailing in the Indies—and he was—but the Indies of his dreams were on the other side of the earth. The gentle natives became friends, and then slaves of the Spaniards, and perished. The slave trade followed, and a hardier race served the haughty masters of the land of the palm and orange—fairer than that of which Goethe sang. The sorrows of races and the logic of histories say the day dawns when, once more the natives of Cuba—the name the Indians gave it, and that has clung through all fortunes—shall regain their long-lost Paradise, and the lonesome Southern star shine with peace and good-will in the great constellation of the North.



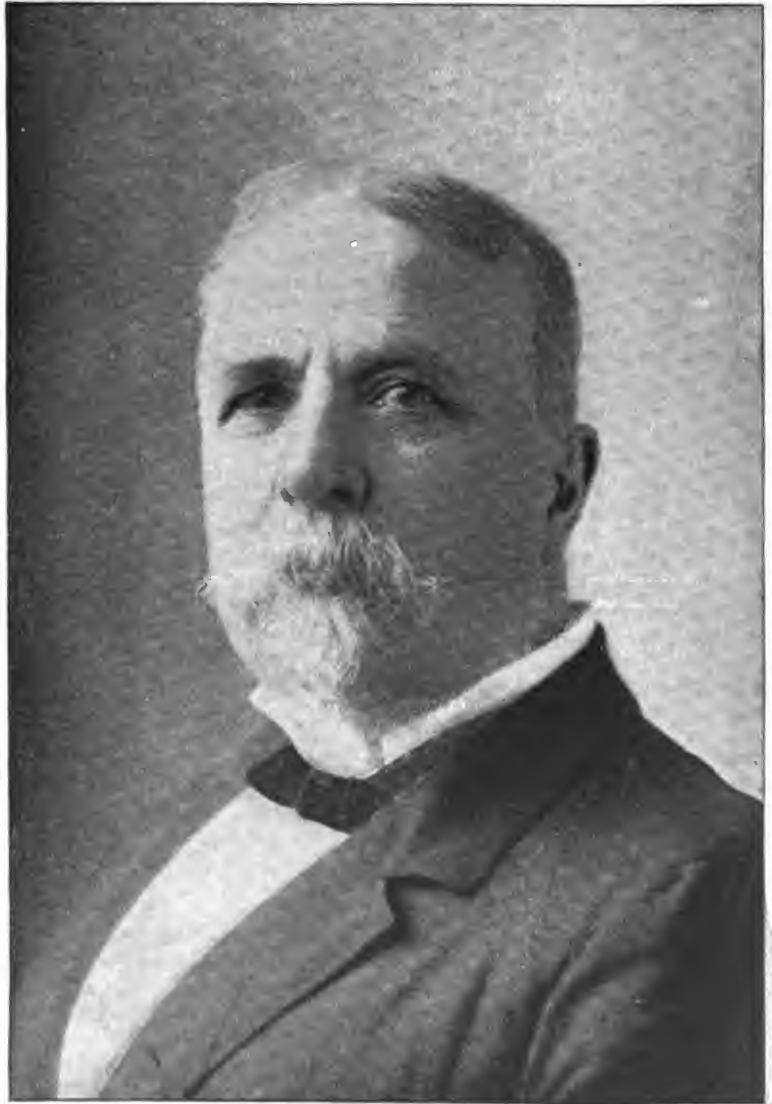
THE “MACHETE”—THE WEAPON THAT IS WINNING CUBA’S LIBERTY.

MURAT HALSTEAD, JOURNALIST

BY ALBERT SHAW.

IT is with no little satisfaction that we present our readers this month with what we may reasonably characterize as the broadest, most impartial and most accurately intelligent account of all the factors in the Cuban struggle that has yet been given to the world. Mr. Murat Halstead,—to whose graphic and truth-loving pen our readers are indebted for this comprehensive study of a situation which, only the other day, was seriously threatening to involve our country in a foreign war,—is a gentleman who, as they say on the lyceum platform, “needs no introduction to this large and intelligent audience.” But a few words about Mr. Halstead may, nevertheless, not be amiss.

In the great political conventions—at St. Louis in June and at Chicago in July—Mr. Murat Halstead, who has for forty years at least made a special point of reporting the presidential conventions, will undoubtedly be the most conspicuous figure. This will not be due to any desire on his part to be *en evidence* before the multitude, but simply because nature has so ordained. He is tall and massively formed, with a large head, snow-white hair and beard, and a highly ruddy complexion, the floridity of which seems to denote full blood and the highest perfection of health and physical vigor. The intense pressure of work on a modern daily newspaper makes most real, working journalists prematurely old. It has crushed more than one great editor, like Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*. Some men escape this fate by virtue of devolving most of the writing and detail upon younger men, as Mr. Whitelaw Reid learned to do. At the national conventions the newspaper writers who occupy the press seats in order to give their



By courtesy of the Fourth Estate.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

journals those marvelously elaborate reports which have become a quadrennial feature of our political life, are usually men comparatively young; yet in many a face at the press tables one may read the tale of overwork and threatened breakdown. But Mr. Halstead,—who has never dodged a piece of hard work in all his life, and who can even yet write longer hours and prepare more copy than any

of them,—never for a moment seems to lose any of his physical freshness and vigor, while his work itself shows the same original and spontaneous qualities as of yore, with certain added touches due to the experience and ripened judgment of the veteran.

Mr. Halstead at 66 shows no marks of advancing years except that the once abundant white hair,—white prematurely from many years of all-night work,—begins to grow somewhat thin. He would seem equal to at least twenty years more of presidential campaign work before retiring as a valetudinarian. As a journalist, Mr. Halstead belongs to a type that the changed conditions of late years have not tended to multiply. The newspapers have attempted to rely upon organization, management, and the enterprising use of large amounts of capital, rather than upon the brains, character, and distinctive personality of a great editor. Mr. Halstead belongs to the school of journalists exemplified by such men as Horace Greeley. The three most conspicuous representatives now remaining of the American school of great writing editors are Charles A. Dana, Murat Halstead, and Henry Watterson. Mr. Dana, who still inspires the editorial page of the *Sun* and does regular work with his pen, is ten years older than Mr. Halstead; while Henry Watterson, who has made the *Courier-Journal* a power throughout the South and West, is Mr. Halstead's junior by about ten years.

These three men, though hard-working toilers in the field of journalism, with very little intermission through long decades, have at all times maintained a personal identity too bold and distinctive ever to be hidden behind the anonymous mask of impersonal journalism, resembling Horace Greeley in this regard. Though primarily political journalists, all four of these great representatives of American newspaperdom have possessed a graphic and charming descriptive style, and have shown a close kinship and sympathy with the reporters on the one hand and the special correspondents on the other. They have all exhibited a wide range of literary aptitude, and a grasp of many subjects. Thus each one has been greater than the paper which he has conducted; and not one of the four, after having attained his place in journalism, was dependent in any wise for his personal standing and influence upon the changing fortunes of the paper itself. Mr. Halstead's work, like that of Greeley and Watterson, and like much of Mr. Dana's, has always been characterized by originality, frankness, restlessness of mere party ties, willingness to confess error, intense human interest, wide range of cognizance and sympathy apart from politics, profound and intense American patriotism, and inseparable identity with the whole spirit of American democratic institutions.

Mr. Halstead was born in Butler County, Ohio, in a quaint little neighborhood away off from the railroad, which is rather proud of a considerable list of

men who have grown up within sound of its church bell and gone forth to make themselves known or useful in the world. This little neighborhood is now named Shandon. The post office name was once "Paddy's Run." Most of the original settlers were from Wales, and there was not an Irish family among them. The name Paddy's Run is due to an incident in the history of General Wayne's expedition, which we must not pause to relate. Suffice it to say, the records of the Post Office Department at Washington would show a most extraordinary series of attempts to suppress, and counter-attempts to hold and maintain, the name of Paddy's Run. Mr. Halstead was always on the side of the conservative folk who wanted to keep the homely old name. Leading the forces of discontent and change through many a long struggle, was the late Mr. Griffith Morris, one of Mr. Halstead's long-time friends and boyhood instructors. Mr. Morris lived to win the final victory; and the place is now irrevocably named Shandon. Of old times in that neighborhood, Mr. Halstead has written in *Cosmopolitan Magazine* articles, and in a series of newspaper sketches entitled "Paddy's Run Papers." That little settlement, consisting chiefly of farmers and with a few hundred people at most, has sent a long list of young men to the colleges of Ohio and other States; and it has never, in a period of at least fifty or sixty years, been without its schoolmaster whose accomplishments were equal to giving young men a good preparation for admission to a freshman or even a sophomore class. In Mr. Halstead's youth the favorite local institutions were the Miami University at Oxford, and the so-called Farmers' College at College Hill, now within the corporate limits of Cincinnati. Either one of these institutions was ten or fifteen miles from Mr. Halstead's home.

The Halstead farm at Paddy's Run had been established by Mr. Murat Halstead's grandfather, John Halstead, who had migrated from North Carolina. It seems that John Halstead,—a man of means, education and good family,—had imbibed the political and ethical philosophy of such writers as Jefferson and Paine, and had been influenced by the rising tide of the new French thought. He preferred free soil to slavery; and betook himself and family across the Ohio into the great region that the Northwest Ordinance had dedicated to perpetual liberty. Murat Halstead was the oldest son of John Halstead's son Griffin (known throughout that region as Colonel Griff. Halstead, the military title belonging to the period of the Mexican War). After preliminary schooling in the Paddy's Run Academy, under Mr. B. W. Chidlaw, a man very widely known in his later life, young Halstead entered Farmers' College at College Hill. With some breaks in the course, spent in teaching district school, Mr. Halstead graduated in 1851.

He had given evidence of literary ability in college, and had acted as a correspondent of Cincinnati papers, contributing sketches and stories. After

graduation he committed himself completely to the fortunes of a newspaper man's life, and went to Cincinnati for such work as he could secure. He exhibited marvelous fertility and energy, contributing stories, sketches and reports, and whatever else might be found acceptable, to the *Commercial*, *Enquirer*, *Gazette*, *Nonpareil* and *Atlas*, those being the daily papers of Cincinnati at that time, and devoting himself especially to the success of a weekly paper entitled the *Columbian and Great West*. He became attached regularly to the staff of the *Atlas*, while holding an assistant editorship on the weekly *Columbian*, and wrote letters profusely for country papers in Ohio and Indiana.

In March, 1853, Mr. Halstead joined the staff of the *Commercial*, the paper of all others upon which he had set his heart. He made himself the indispensable man in short order, and about a year later he became a member of the firm of M. D. Potter & Co., publishers and proprietors of the Cincinnati *Commercial*. He had been allowed to purchase for \$5,000 a sixteenth interest in the property. The profits of two years paid for the investment, and two more sixteenths were advantageously purchased. Gradually Mr. Halstead became the ruling spirit in the editorial conduct of the paper, and in the due course of time acquired the controlling ownership.

His powerful and graphic method of reporting political conventions had become fully developed when, in 1856, the Democrats nominated Buchanan at Cincinnati, and the Republicans at Philadelphia made the ticket of Fremont and Dayton. In 1859 Mr. Halstead attended and described for the *Commercial* the hanging of John Brown near Harper's Ferry; and he was in the reporters' gallery as Washington correspondent through the stormy scenes that ensued in Congress. He was particularly active in the president-making season of 1860, and subsequently published a book about the conventions of that year, which has now long been out of print. He was at the Charleston convention in 1860, and reported the convention that nominated Lincoln and Hamlin at Chicago. He witnessed the making at Baltimore of the Bell and Everett ticket, and attended the adjourned Democratic conventions, also in Baltimore, one of which nominated Douglas and the other Breckenridge. He was undoubtedly the only man in the country who witnessed all those history-making conventions of 1860. He foresaw the impending conflict.

During a portion of the war Mr. Halstead represented his paper at the front; and through all that period his pen was incessantly active, and his reputation as a brilliant correspondent became a national one. His experience of military matters was much enlarged by the fact that he visited Europe in 1870, and having failed to join the French armies, succeeded in joining those of the German invaders. His reminiscences of the Franco-Prussian War have appeared in various magazine articles. Subsequent

visits to Europe have furnished occasion for many letters and articles on various themes. One of his most interesting journalistic experiences was his trip to Iceland on the occasion of the millennial celebration in 1874, in company with Cyrus W. Field, Bayard Taylor, and several other distinguished Americans and Europeans. But these were only the occasional, and not very frequent, breaks in the life of a daily newspaper man whose place at his desk was seldom vacant for so much as a single night, and whose pungent editorial paragraphs, written often at the very hour of the paper's going to press, were having their due influence upon the outcome of every national, state, and local issue.

In 1872 Mr. Halstead was one of that junto of Republican editors who opposed a second term for General Grant, leading the Republican bolt and supporting their eminent friend and fellow craftsman, Horace Greeley, in his disastrous race for the presidency. Mr. Halstead has since confessed himself mistaken in some of the opinions which he had once held about Grant as a military leader, and afterward as the civil head of the nation. Mr. Greeley's defeat for the presidency seems somehow to have been prophetic of the untoward fate of all his chief editorial supporters in their own subsequent aspirations for public position. Mr. Medill, of the *Chicago Tribune*, has always failed to achieve the well-earned seat in the United States Senate which his friends have so often bespoken for him. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, Greeley's own distinguished lieutenant and successor, served ably as Minister to France for awhile, but he was defeated as a candidate for the vice-presidency. Mr. Halstead, at one time, if not twice or thrice, was the logical and suitable man for United States Senator from Ohio, but the honor did not come to him. Even when nominated as Minister to the German Court by President Harrison, Mr. Halstead failed of confirmation in the Senate. This was due to the efforts of a clique of senators who sought personal revenge, because Mr. Halstead's sharp and fearless criticism of the plutocratic methods by which certain senators had obtained their seats, had touched them at the most sensitive point. Mr. Halstead's defeat at the hands of the Senate will stand as the highest tribute ever paid to his courage and honesty as a journalist, while also serving as an illustration to mark the gradual but painfully evident decline that has taken place in the character and dignity of the upper branch of Congress. But, after all, the real journalist is out of his proper element as an officeholder, and Dana, Halstead, or Watterson in the Senate would not be half so useful or influential as in their accustomed places "molding public opinion."

Mr. Halstead's *Commercial* and Mr. Richard Smith's *Gazette*, which had long been intense rivals, concluded in the early eighties to join forces. Mr. Halstead became editor-in-chief of the consolidated *Commercial-Gazette*, and Mr. Smith man-

aged the business. In the presidential campaign of 1884, Mr. Halstead made New York his headquarters, telegraphing his editorials to Cincinnati while publishing a campaign daily in New York City. From that time onward his editorial work for the *Commercial-Gazette* was to a large extent performed from Washington or New York as headquarters, being telegraphed every day to Cincinnati. His writing began to appear more frequently in magazines and journals of a general circulation, and for his personal presence in Cincinnati there came in time to be substituted,—as representative of the Halstead interest in the *Commercial*,—his eldest son, Mr. Marshal Halstead, who had grown into the position of general manager of the paper. For several years past Mr. Halstead has been fully identified with the journalism of the Greater New York, primarily as editor of the *Brooklyn Standard-Union*, but also, secondarily, as a general writer whose trained pen is always in demand. Thus his signed articles in the *Herald* have been frequent, and his contributions to that paper have been devoted very largely to the money question, of which in late years he has been a diligent student.

His recent trip to Cuba for the *Journal* is at once illustrative of his unabated love of adventure and his interest in a fresh subject, while also significant of a new and highly interesting tendency in our journalism. The journalism to which men like Halstead have belonged has meant the absolute identity of a powerful editor with a single paper, which became great and influential by virtue of the editor's force and genius. Over against this sort of journalism, there came to be arrayed the great newspapers which depended for their success upon administrative energy, unlimited enterprise in news gathering, and untiring skill in creating sensations. The New York *Herald* and *World*, and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* have typified this class of modern newspapers. Now, however, these very newspapers of the so-called sensational class are discovering that really successful journalism requires journalists. It has dawned upon their management that brains, character, and personal reputation for truth-telling cannot be dispensed with; and so they have begun to seek the services,—regularly or occasionally,—of men whose writing shall be signed, and whose personal work shall thus restore to the new journalism something of that reliability, based upon personal reputation, which belonged to the best of the old-time newspapers.

It is not undue praise to affirm that the New York *Journal*, under the methods of its new proprietor, Mr. Hearst, is developing this tendency in a manner that must have a very positive influence upon the methods of many other newspapers. Thus it was in the line of this new policy that Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnson reported for the *Journal*, over his own name, the interesting ceremony of the investiture of Cardinal Satolli at Baltimore; that Mr. Julian Ralph sends daily under his own name, cable

political news from London; and that Mr. Richard Harding Davis is commissioned to report from Moscow the coronation of the Czar. The trained American journalist of the future, it would seem, is to be permitted the privilege of standing upon his own personal reputation, whether his writing appears exclusively in one paper, or occasionally in several. Mr. Halstead's pen is one that will be in demand for as many years to come as his inclination and his strength may allow.

An estimate of the amount of newspaper writing he has actually done could hardly be accurate, but in response to some inquiries he remarked the other day that he had undoubtedly averaged more than a million words a year for more than forty years. If printed in book form, his newspaper writing would certainly have amounted to a library of not less than five hundred good-sized volumes. His versatile talent was shown last month when, alongside of his letters and dispatches in the *Journal* concerning the Cuban military and political situation, there appeared day after day his letters to the *Standard Union* upon the manners and customs of Havana, and the lighter incidents of life in that tropical town.

Mr. Halstead was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Banks, and they have seven living sons and three daughters. The four sons who have reached the full estate of manhood are all successful journalists, making their way in the profession they have chosen, upon their own unaided merits. These four sons are all graduates of Princeton, and they were all in college at the same time. The oldest, Mr. Marshal Halstead, was for some time general manager and vice-president of the *Commercial-Gazette* Company of Cincinnati. According to a recent sketch Mr. Marshal Halstead "is now a syndicate manager and newspaper expert, a position into which he was graduated after a long term of schooling as counting-room *attaché*, New York correspondent, night editor and managing editor. His knowledge of the 'upstairs' and 'downstairs' departments of a newspaper office is accurate, specific, and fixed; for it was acquired in the rude but effective school of hard experience."

Mr. Clarence Halstead, the second son, has shown himself a graceful and accomplished writer; but he earns his living in one of the responsible positions of the Associated Press. For some time he was the Baltimore agent of this great newsgathering association, and he is now the assistant day manager of the New York office, and supervises the European service in his capacity as "day Reuter editor." All newspaper men will understand that such a position is an arduous and responsible one.

Robert Halstead, the third son, has had a varied experience as reporter, New York correspondent, and special writer, and he is now managing editor of the *Fourth Estate*, "a newspaper for the makers of newspapers," published weekly in New York, and edited with a brightness and ability that have

made it a paper altogether indispensable to its constituency.

Mr. Albert Halstead, having served his apprenticeship as a reporter, has for several years been the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, besides representing various other papers at the national capital. His success in his Washington work has been conspicuous, and his personal popularity very great. Incidentally it should be remarked that he held a commission as colonel on Governor McKinley's staff. A few days ago his Washington work was resigned in favor of the editorship of the Springfield (Mass.) *Union*, a

position upon which he enters with a great deal of enthusiasm and energy.

Mr. Murat Halstead and these four able, industrious and well-trained sons, all of whom hold honorable names and places among the real newspaper workers of the country, certainly form a family group that is highly creditable to the profession of journalism, while noteworthy as an instance of transmitted aptitude and ability. And the three younger sons, yet to be heard from (one is chief page in the House of Representatives at Washington), give promise of similar tastes and capacity.



MARSHAL HALSTEAD.



CLARENCE HALSTEAD.



ALBERT HALSTEAD.



ROBERT HALSTEAD.

By courtesy of the Fourth Estate.

THE ELDEST FOUR OF MR. HALSTEAD'S SEVEN SONS.

AN AMERICAN HEROINE IN THE HEART OF ARMENIA.

DR. GRACE KIMBALL AND HER RELIEF WORK AT VAN.

ON the twenty-fourth of last June Dr. Kimball wrote in a letter to me: "We've got to go into relief work forthwith, and I suppose I've got to engineer it. As I have only twenty dollars cash capital I am beginning mildly. Sent to town to buy some wool to-day. My idea is to buy wool and cotton, and give it to the famine-stricken people to card and spin at so much the pound. Also give out the spun thread to be made into socks, coarse woven material, sacking, etc., at regular prices; then use most of the product for clothing the people as winter comes on. Let us see how it will work!" That it did "work" the accompanying report shows. The more recent reports by cable tell of 16,000 people fed daily by the wages paid in the cotton, wool and garment factories, and of the successful operation of six bakeries.

The pressing need now, however, is, as Dr. Kimball so wisely indicates, money for seed, wheat and implements to enable the villagers to return to their homes. The courage, the energy and the persistency which has carried this work through the past winter in face of well-nigh insurmountable difficulties exemplifies again the old adage: "Blood will tell." Dr. Kimball is, on the mother's side, a direct descendant of that first Pilgrim baby, Peregrine White. She is a native of New Hampshire, and was educated in Bangor, Maine. In 1882 Miss Kimball went to Van to take charge of the Girl's Boarding and Day School belonging to that station of the American Board. After six years of very successful teaching she returned to America for the usual vacation of a year.

Having, however, been greatly impressed with the extreme need in Turkey of properly qualified woman physicians, Miss Kimball remained in this country, studied medicine, and was graduated from the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary in 1892.

In July of that year she returned to Van, meeting cholera on the way, and undergoing quarantine of ten days in a stable at a small Armenian village beyond Erzerum. Three years of active and varied practice followed—years made doubly hard, first by cholera, then by a most serious epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria which, during the year 1894, swept from quarter to quarter of the city.

In those years Dr. Kimball was brought into close personal relations with the people of Van from the Governor-General to the peasants of the villages. She thus obtained not only a complete knowledge of the situation, but so general an esteem and confi-

dence that she has been able to execute, almost unaided, the great relief work of the last eight months. Her wonderful spirit and cheer have never flagged. In November she wrote: "My one horror is lest the crowds overwhelm me, but I have now two strong men to pass me in and out of the factory doors regularly."

And in December: "But the crowds, the trials



DR. GRACE KIMBALL.

and the tribulations of this work! You would laugh if you could see how *inwardly* wild I get several times in the course of each day! What with a waiting crowd of 'poors' never absent from before the time I am out of my bed until after dark; what with priests and Vortaluds, rich men and neighbors and acquaintances, committees and representatives of committees, letters and formal appeals, wounded men and sick men—what with all these and as many more demands for attention, my days pass in a whirl! *In all the dust we raise it is hard to keep the road.*"

Constant anxiety about funds, and inability to get ready money except by carrier from Constantinople, added no small burden. Thus, later in December:

"I am £700 (pounds) in debt, and to put down brakes and stop the machinery means taking the daily bread from 7,000 people, not to speak of clothing for hundreds of naked refugees. I am going to keep on a few days longer in the faith that some good news will come, and meanwhile I am writing and telegraphing hither and yon."

Good news—financially—did come. The report

speaks for that, but the need, though changed in character, has not lessened.

In addition to the industrial work Dr. Kimball has been doing from two to four hours' surgical work a day. "Mostly frozen feet and gunshot wounds—sword-cuts don't count."

ELIZABETH B. THELBERG, M.D.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

A REPORT BY DR. GRACE KIMBALL ON THE VAN INDUSTRIAL BUREAU AND VILLAGE RELIEF WORK.

In order to understand this work in hand and the need for the future, it is necessary to have a clear idea of the condition of the Armenians in Van City and province. Van stands almost alone of all the large cities of Armenia in having escaped the horrors of a massacre. But the most extreme fear has prevailed ever since October 26, when the news of the Bitlis massacre reached us. On this day the bazaars were closed, goods were conveyed to private houses to a great extent, and all business was at a standstill. Thus, for at least six weeks both the large central bazaar and all the smaller bazaars were absolutely closed—a perpetual Sunday. The conviction of the Armenians was

doubtless correct that a massacre was imminent, and that the scene of it would inevitably be the bazaars, where, as in other places, the Armenians could be shut in and cut down without hope of escape, and with the great added advantage of rich loot. The prompt closing of the markets, together with the commendably earnest efforts of our Governor-General, and the commandant, Mustapha Pasha, undoubtedly prevented a repetition here of the terrible scenes enacted in other cities. But in view of the swift succession of disasters that swept over the length and breadth of the country, it is little wonder that in spite of earnest efforts and solemn assurances of protection from the local government,



Dr. Grace Kimball.

APPLICANTS FOR WORK AT THE RELIEF BUREAU.

the merchants and mechanics have not, even to the present writing, felt sufficient confidence to allow of more than a very limited resumption of business. It will be remembered that the economic condition of the city was so bad even during the summer that the industrial relief work was begun early in July to relieve the situation. Add to this already existing poverty and depression the cessation of trade and all industries during the busiest and most lucrative season of the year, and it will be dimly understood in what terrible suffering are the people of the city. Practically, all the small traders and shopkeepers, all the mechanic and artisan class, are in want of daily bread. Add to these a large class of highly respectable families whose living comes from their interest in the villages. They own fields and flocks, and in the fall go to their villages, gather in their winter wheat, butter, meat and other supplies, and bring them home as their winter support. By the sale of a part of this they are provided with ready money, and the remainder supplies their tables. Now ninety-nine per cent. of these families lost every ounce of their winter provision in the general sacking of the villages. Hence, they also are applicants for aid to a large extent.

About the middle of November a campaign of systematic destruction was set on foot. Among the villages lying between Van and the Persian frontier fifty were pillaged in the space of two weeks and their inhabitants driven out helpless and naked. Already the famous Kurdish Pashas, Hussein and Emin, had devastated thirty-eight or forty villages on the north side of the lake, and a thousand of their inhabitants came to Van and its near villages for help. So a vast army of wretched men, women and children, bore down on the city, filling every inch of available space. A more helpless, hopeless, wretched set of people surely never were gotten together. Just at the beginning of winter, robbed of all their winter provision, stripped of all their property even to the clothing on their backs, driven out from their homes, many of their men killed or severely wounded, wanderers on the face of the earth, with not a crust to eat, not a rag to put on, and neither house, bed nor fuel wherewith to withstand the cruel cold. And for what? Who can answer these innocent victims of a political situation of which they are as innocent as the cattle in their stables?

In addition to this the large region of *Khizan* (mostly in *Bitlis Vilayet*), comprising some thirty-



SURGICAL CASES, AT HOSPITAL DOOR.
(Dr. Grace Kimball is seen at extreme left of group.)

five villages, has been reduced to a still more deplorable condition. It is practically under the sway of a Kurdish chief of great influence and "holiness." This man and his retainers have converted the entire population of the district to Islam. Some two hundred refugees have found their way here, and are entirely helpless wards of whomsoever is able to take care of them.

The regions of Kavash and Moks are in great distress, though the heavy snows prevent even appeals for help. From Shadagn a delegation has come in, reporting some five hundred families as on the verge of starvation, while, in a word, all the villages in the province—some five hundred and fifty—have suffered each in its own degree from total annihilation to the milder forms of robbery, and all look to Van as the only source of help and hope. Hence, it will be seen that in the relief work we have a double problem to deal with—to relieve the peculiarly distressing and helpless condition of the city proper, and to bear the burden which the already impoverished city people cannot bear, of this immense influx of village refugees. The added task of helping the villagers in their villages must wait until safety is secured, both for those carrying help and those receiving it. Any assistance given to these poor starving wretches now would only invite further depredations by the Kurds.

The Industrial Bureau has proved itself a double blessing to the community by furnishing honest labor to hundreds of families—a happy exchange for either free bread or starvation—and at the same time it has provided us with a rich supply of the very kinds of materials needed to clothe the hordes of village refugees. As the generosity of the people of England and America permitted us, we gradually increased the number of workers from four hundred and seventy-six, reported in October, to over one thousand at the present time. Of these seventy per cent. are women occupied in spinning cotton and wool; twenty per cent. are weavers—men and women—of cotton and woolen materials, and the remaining ten per cent. are employed as overseers, sizers, carders, spindle-fillers, knitters and sewers of clothing and bedding, while some twenty men are employed as doorkeepers, examiners and clerks. With the exception of three men, who act as accountants and head clerks, every person in the employ of the Industrial Bureau is thereby relieved of actual hunger and suffering. These three men are well-known and respected merchants, who, in the total cessation of business, have been able to take up the work. A salary of \$7 a month ($1\frac{1}{2}$ Turkish pounds) is given, not in compensation of service, but as a retainer on the part of the management—they being to serve their own people in this capacity. The daily pay-roll averaged over two hundred last week, while one hundred and forty-six employed as carders, sizers, spindle-fillers, doorkeepers, etc., were paid their weekly wages last Saturday, as against twenty-seven shown in the October report.

As the cold weather has come on, we have been obliged in many cases to supplement the scant wages by gifts of money to buy fuel, or of clothing and bedding. A little goes a great way here, and eighty cents (a Turkish Hegidia, or about four shillings), will buy fuel for a family for two or three months. In some cases we have doubled the rate of wages to enable the family to live as by their own labor, and in some other cases we have helped them by giving an allowance of bread in addition to their wages. Thus, taking every case on its own merits, we endeavor to insure the bare necessities of life to each of our workers. The danger of imposition necessitates keeping a corps of workers busy examining into cases, since we believe no one's story until our own agents have verified it. No one can tell what a boon this work is to these poor people, and they do not fail to give frequent and enthusiastic acknowledgment of it.

The new department of sewing has been a great addition to our means of helpfulness, as it gives support to some sixty families, who could not live by any of the other kinds of work offered. This branch takes in the poor but respectable class who in consequence of the misfortunes spoken of above have been reduced from comfort to lack for daily bread. In addition to this, we keep a certain number of men and women busy making mattresses and coverlets for free distribution. Thus, in the complete cessation of the regular industrial life of the city, our work stands out as a beacon of hope and light to the poor wretches who would otherwise die of slow starvation. And the advantage of this form of help over gratuitous charity will be evident to everybody.

The cost of the Industrial Bureau at its present running capacity is some twenty-five Turkish pounds (\$110) a day, including the cost of the raw material used. Hence, we are giving work to one thousand persons who support about five thousand souls at an expense to us of two and one-fifth cents per capita; while the product of their labor (already paid for in the 25 pounds daily expenditure) furnishes us with abundant supplies of clothing for distribution. We frequently supply from one hundred to one hundred and fifty families with clothing in a single day, and if we were to push our division of average cost still further it would bring us to small fractions.

November was a month long to be remembered by the Christians of this vicinity for the unprecedented devastations of the Kurds. The villagers were taken in regular order, and dealt with according to the unbridled cruelty and cupidity of their Moslem neighbors. As I have said, immense numbers of these homeless wretches crowded into the city to be housed, fed and clothed. The local Armenian authorities looked to us as the only source of material aid, while they formed committees of examination and co-operation; all applications for aid came to them in the first instance, and examined by them and sent to us with specifications as to the aid desired and as to the urgency of the case. Just at the time



THESE SCENES SHOW ARMENIAN VILLAGE REFUGEES, WHO ARE SUPPORTED BY THE WORK THEY OBTAIN (CARDING AND SPINNING WOOL) FROM DR. GRACE KIMBALL'S INDUSTRIAL BUREAU.

that this crowd of villagers bore down upon us came, most opportunely, a cablegram from the New York *Christian Herald*, bringing us the news that ten thousand dollars was forthcoming from the fund in process of being raised by that philanthropic journal. It was with joy like that of a drowning man at the approach of his rescuers that we and our Armenian fellow-workers received this news. Within forty-eight hours we had a bakery in operation, and the stress of the situation was relieved. After a fortnight the capacity of this first bakery was exceeded, and we opened a second. This, too, had to be supplemented by help from a third oven to the extent of eighteen hundred pounds a day. So that at the present time we are running two bakeries—"Christian Herald Bakeries" we call them—and hiring the extra amount needed from another oven. Three thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds of bread is given to about five hundred families or some twenty-five hundred persons daily—most of them village refugees obliged to spend the winter here. Hundreds of refugees have been supplied with bread for a longer or shorter time while waiting to return to their villages. Wherever their wheat has not been entirely stolen—in some cases it was not, thanks to a custom the people have of burying it in pits—we strongly urged them to take all risks and return to their villages, though in some cases there is great danger in so doing. Many now in the city and receiving help will little by little be returned to their homes in this way. There is a great economic danger involved in their staying and getting weaned from their ruder and less secure village life, thus deserting their lands and becoming a permanent burden on the city population. The daily cost of the bakeries is 15 pounds, or \$66. The problem of housing these refugees has been entirely assumed by the Armenian Committee, and they have also attempted to supply them with beds and shoes. These latter burdens have now exceeded their financial ability, and we have begun to supplement their efforts. The winter's severe cold is upon us. Most of these villagers have little or no fuel, and the quarters allotted to them are cold, damp rooms—if rooms they could be called—the floor, the earth itself, with no mats or carpets to keep them warm. This exposure is bound to bring about a large per cent. of mortality unless relieved. Hence, we are giving special attention to bed manufacture, in the hope of speedily relieving the most needy cases.

The clothing department, inaugurated in earnest late in November, has been an untold blessing to the people. In the beginning we simply distributed the goods produced by the looms of our Industrial Bureau by the piece. But two days' experience showed that this was a mistake, as the goods being salable put a premium upon imposition and brought crowds of frauds down upon us. So we immediately called a half dozen tailors and set them to cutting out, ar-

ments and took on from thirty to forty women applicants for work to whom are given out the garments to be sewed. In three days' time our new sewing department, spoken of above, was in full operation, and was giving us a supply of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty sewed garments daily. This department, up to January 1, distributed three thousand and thirty-one pieces of cotton and woolen cloth; three thousand two hundred and forty-nine sewed garments; one thousand two hundred and eighty-seven pairs of socks and fifty-five carpets and coverlets.

The most urgent need of the present moment which we have not as yet undertaken to meet is that of a hospital. Negotiations are already on foot, and we hope that in a few days we may see this need met in a simple way. There is greater danger of widespread epidemic breaking out as the result of so much exposure, insufficient food and unsanitary housing, and we are alive to the duty of using every means of preventing trouble.

We have to acknowledge with gratitude the receipt in total of \$12,136.61. Of this sum, \$5,763.80 was received from England, through the Woman's Armenian Relief Committee; \$136.40 from the American School, Smyrna; \$500 as the advance guard of the *Christian Herald* Fund; \$2,815.16 from the sale of goods manufactured to the Sassoun Commission, and the remainder from various sources, public and private, in America. To *The Outlook* is due thanks for a considerable sum in this balance, but, owing to the censorship of the mails, I have not been apprised of the exact amount.

The expenditures reported to October 15 amounted to \$3,066.98. From October 15 to January 1, \$3,252.61 has been expended for raw material; \$2,758.80 for wages; \$3,064.07 for the bakeries and supplies of wheat; \$104.72 free aid (fuel, etc.); \$87.20 administration, rent, fuel, postage and telegraphic expenses, etc.; \$668.80 notes payable; leaving a debit of \$866.57, January 1. As against this indebtedness we have the assurance of \$10,000 from the *Christian Herald* Fund and other promises of help.

In closing I cannot sufficiently express my admiration and gratitude to the various agencies and individuals in England and America through whose untiring efforts all this relief work is being done. I should fail in my duty, as well as deprive myself of a pleasure, were I to omit to render heartiest thanks to the Woman's Armenian Relief Committee of England and to the New York *Christian Herald* of America for their distinguished services.

But generous as have been the sums received in the past, we must still beg for renewed efforts and larger gifts to avert famine and death through the remaining months of winter, and with the opening of spring to supply the villagers with the seed and implements necessary to enable them to take up their self-supporting life again.

GRACE W. KIMBALL.

ENGLISH RESPONSE TO THE APPEAL FOR INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

MOST gratifying has been the response to the appeal which was made last month by the representatives of the friends of peace in Britain and the United States, in the expression of public opinion in favor of Anglo-American arbitration. The movement was entered upon with spirit in both countries. Committees were formed in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities for the purpose of arranging a national conference to be held at Washington in order to promote a permanent system of arbitration between the two countries.

The British movement was taken up very widely, and in response to the first appeal the memorial has been signed by over a hundred members of Parliament, more than one hundred mayors, as well as the heads of all the religious denominations and the leading clergy. References were made to the subject in many churches, and the congregations at church meetings passed resolutions adopting the memorial. Large public meetings have not been generally held either in the United States or Great Britain; but on Washington's birthday, at Philadelphia, a demonstration was held in favor of arbitration, to which President Cleveland, three of his cabinet officers, Major-General Miles, of the United States Army, and several other leading men, sent letters expressive of their sympathy. To this conference the following cablegram was dispatched by the Anglo-American Arbitration Committee of the National Social Union in time to be read at the meeting which was held in Independence Hall, and which was extremely enthusiastic:

To Chairman, Arbitration Demonstration, Philadelphia.

Hearty greetings to American kinsmen celebrating Washington's birthday. We join in doing honor to your national hero by advocating fraternal union through Permanent Arbitration Court for peaceful and honorable adjustment of all differences in English-speaking family. The BISHOP of DURHAM, president of the Society for International Concord.

Rt. Hon. Lord PLAYFAIR.

FREDERICK W. FARRAR, D.D., Dean of Canterbury.

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, president of the Chamber of Commerce.

Lady HENRY SOMERSET, president of the World's Women's Temperance Union.

Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT.

Rev. HUGH PRICE HUGHES, president of the Free Church Congress.

Rev. Dr. CLIFFORD, chairman London Nonconformist Council.

Rev. Dr. PARKER, City Temple.

W. R. CREMER.

Rt. Hon. LEONARD COURTNEY, M.P.

Sir J. W. PEASE, Bart., M.P., president of the Peace Society.

W. T. STEAD, Hon. Sec. N.A.C.

On the other side of the Atlantic, an Anglo-American demonstration was held in London on March 8. The meeting was presided over by that veteran in the cause of all political, social, and international reform, Sir James Stansfeld, K.C.B., and he was supported by as representative and influential a platform as has ever supported the chair in the Queen's Hall, the newest, largest, and best of all public meeting places in London. The hall was decorated with British and American flags, and the girls' choir, which sung the collection of English and American airs before the meeting began, wore alternate sashes of the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. But more remarkable, because unique and unprecedented, were the letters to Mr. Stead, as organizer of the meeting, from representatives of every department of British life, whether in politics, literature, science, art, the drama, philanthropy or religion. We print Lord Rosebery's letter with the rest in order to make the collection complete, although it arrived too late to be read at the meeting. It will be admitted that on no previous occasion has any international question elicited so comprehensive and unanimous an expression of opinion as has found expression in these letters which were read at the beginning of the proceedings at the Queen's Hall, which were as follows:

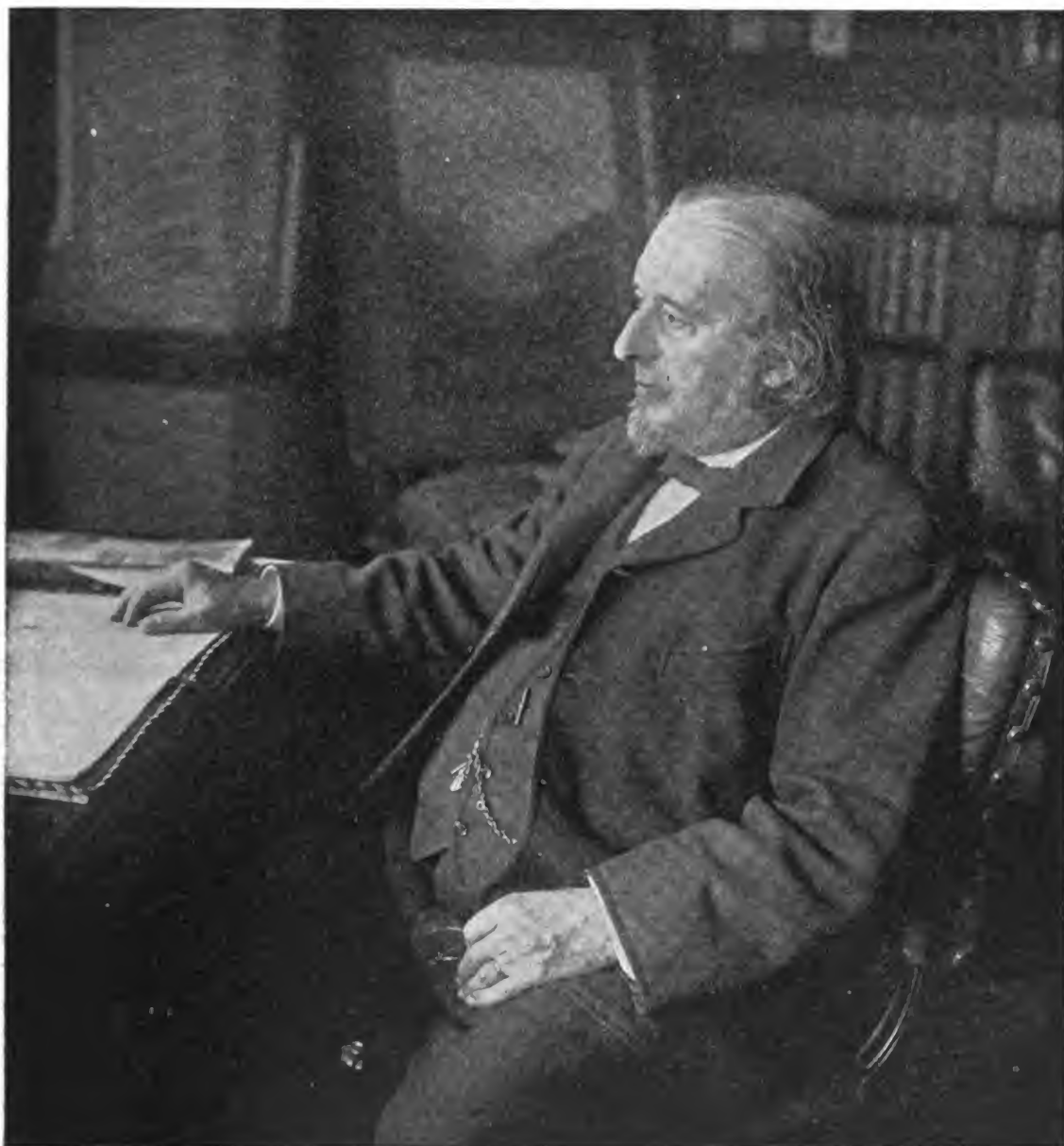
The Right Hon. The Earl of Rosebery, K.G.:

I heartily hope that, as a result of the recent friction between Great Britain and the United States, it may be found practicable to devise some court, or rather machinery for arbitration, to which the differences between ourselves and our kinsmen of the United States may be referred. I think, if I may say so, that the machinery should be permanent, but not the court. And, of course, there are subjects which it may not be possible to refer. But that need not affect the broad principle, that we should have at any rate a buffer of arbitration ready to deaden the conflict of difference on most questions. The experiment may of course fail, but that is no reason why it should not be tried.

Viscount Peel:

I only received last evening the intimation that it was your wish that I should preside at a meeting on March 8 in favor of Anglo-American arbitration.

An engagement on that day prevents my acceptance, and the date is so near that my object in writing now is mainly to excuse myself from any neglect that might be inferred from my silence.



THE RIGHT HON. JAMES STANSFELD, M.P., G.C.B.,
Chairman of the Anglo-American Demonstration, Queen's Hall, London.

You have no doubt secured a chairman, and as to the object of the meeting, it is one which must appeal, and appeal successfully, to the best feelings of the English-speaking race on either side of the Atlantic.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P. :

I shall not be able to attend the meeting which it is proposed to hold on March 3, in favor of international arbitration. But my sympathy with its objects has been

more than once expressed in public, and does not, I hope, need to be emphasized again.

There are no doubt questions which a nation could not permit to be finally settled by any tribunal. But this is an argument not against arbitration, but against the rash and unconsidered use of it.

I notice with pleasure the growth among English-speaking peoples of the feeling in favor of this mode of dealing with international difficulties, and I wish your meeting all success.

Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone :

I am glad that the discussion on arbitration is to be separated from the Venezuelan question, on which I do not feel myself to be in final and full possession of the facts.

I am not fond of declarations in the abstract from men who are or have been responsible in public affairs, and I should wish my views of arbitration in lieu of war to be gathered from the part I took in the matter of the *Alabama*.

I will only add the conviction and sentiment on the subject grow in strength from year to year in proportion to the growth of the monstrous, and, I will add, barbarous militarism, in regard to which I consider that England has to bear no small share of responsibility.

Admiral Vesey Hamilton :

The country owes you a deep debt of gratitude for "The Truth About the Navy" in the *Pall Mall* when you were editor, which first aroused the country from that apathy so well described by Lord Palmerston : "I am well aware that it is almost as difficult to persuade the people to provide themselves with the means of defense, as it would be for them to defend themselves without those means, and although our internal condition may still be the envy of surrounding nations, yet we have neither—

Hearts resolved nor hands prepared
The blessings we enjoy to guard."

The seed you sowed has borne good fruit, and but for having an efficient navy, we, and perhaps all Europe, might now be at war ; but the fact of having a navy fit for any work, and ready to go anywhere, has materially aided our diplomacy. But if you can succeed in your present endeavor to have all disputes between ourselves and our kindred over the sea referred to arbitration you will do a far better work, and you have my sincerest wishes for the success of your committee and yourself.

The Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P. :

To my great regret I am prevented by a previous engagement from attending the meeting this evening. I need not tell you how heartily I sympathize with its object. Britain and America are little likely to be embroiled over any matter of material interest alone, so incalculable are the evils which a war must bring upon both. The danger rather springs from pride and passion driving the nations into a position from which each may think that it cannot with honor recede ; and the value of a permanent tribunal of arbitration lies in the fact that by providing a means of settlement, competent to adjust each and every dispute, it may be trusted to keep passion from rising and to appease the sentiment of honor which cannot suffer by following the method of solution agreed to before the dispute arose and obeying the decision it had bound itself by anticipation to respect. Even if a question were occasionally to arise which seemed to fall outside the limits fixed by a general arbitration treaty, the habit of relying on arbitration which the existence of such a treaty would create, and the existence of an impartial body able to work for conciliation, would immensely diminish the risks of a breach. As there could be no heavier blow dealt at civilization than a conflict between the two kindred peoples who have done most to civilize the world, so no example of the substitution of arbitration for war would be so effective as that which those peoples might set by estab-

lishing a court standing always ready to deal with differences before they had ripened into quarrels.

Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P. :

I am very sorry that other engagements make it impossible for me to be at the meeting on March 3. I am altogether in sympathy with its purpose. The recognition by the two great English-speaking peoples of the principle of arbitration as the only natural and rational method of adjusting their controversies, and the setting up of machinery for that object, which should possess the two cardinal qualities of authority and flexibility, would mark the greatest advance that the world has yet seen in the direction of permanent peace and international good will.

Mr. H. Labouchere, M.P. :

Judging by recent events, and by the mode in which they have been discussed, it would seem that there is a pugnacious spirit abroad, and that many among us would have us fight for our own views, whenever any foreign country is not prepared to accept them, in all matters which concern us and the foreign country. I have always held that no one can be an impartial judge in his own case. Therefore, I have always held that arbitration is the only fitting solution of international disputes by which the possibility of wars, with all their attendant evils, can be avoided. All our efforts, therefore, should tend to the recognition of the principle of arbitration, and all who urge upon our government invariably to recognize, and to act on, this principle, are engaged in the highest duty of citizenship.

Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M.P. :

I am very much relieved to hear Sir James Stansfeld takes the chair at your meeting. I hope you will have a most useful gathering, but I can contribute nothing but my sympathy toward its success.

Sir G. Osborn Morgan, M.P. :

I have much pleasure in forwarding to you the enclosed memorial signed by me. I am sorry I cannot attend the demonstration to which you invite me on the 3d proximo, as I have another engagement for that day, but I am with you heart and soul.

Mr. Herbert Spencer :

Were it not that ill-health obliges me to shun all excitements, I should gladly attend the meeting to be held this evening at Queen's Hall in support of Anglo-American Arbitration. As it is, I can do no more than emphatically express approval of its aims.

Savage as have been the passions commonly causing war, and great as have been its horrors, it has, throughout the past, achieved certain immense benefits. From it has resulted the predominance and spread of the most powerful races. Beginning with primitive tribes it has welded together small groups into larger groups, and again at later stages has welded these larger groups into still larger, until nations have been formed. At the same time military discipline has habituated wild men to the bearing of restraints, and has initiated that system of graduated subordination under which all social life is carried on. But though, along with detestation of the cruelties and bloodshed and brutalization accompanying war, we must recognize these great incidental benefits bequeathed by it heretofore, we are shown that

henceforth there can arise no such ultimate good to be set against its enormous evils. Powerful types of men now possess the world; great aggregates of them have been consolidated; societies have been organized; and throughout the future the conflicts of nations, entailing on larger scales than ever before death, devastation, and misery, can yield to posterity no compensating advantages. Henceforth, social progress is to be achieved not by systems of education, not by the preaching of this or that religion, not by insistence on a humane creed daily repeated and daily disregarded, but only by cessation from these antagonisms which keep alive the brutal elements of human nature, and by persistence in a peaceful life which gives unchecked play to the sympathies. In sundry places, and in various ways, I have sought to show that advance to higher forms of man and society essentially depends on the decline of militancy and the growth of industrialism. This I hold to be a political truth in comparison with which all other political truths are insignificant.

I need scarcely add that such being my belief I rejoice over the taking of any step which directly diminishes the probability of war, and indirectly opens the way to further such steps.

Mr. William Watson:

I have great pleasure in signing the Anglo-American arbitration memorial, and should like to be present at the demonstration, but am prevented by a prior engagement.

I do not feel entitled to an opinion as to how far any permanent machinery of arbitration would be workable, but with the idea embodied in the proposal for such an arrangement I have nothing but sympathy.

War itself is seldom, I fancy, an unmixed evil, and at the present moment a just and holy war, such as a war undertaken for the rescue of a horribly oppressed people from the grip of a bloody tyranny, would perhaps raise for a generation the whole moral level of the nation undertaking it. Even a war for purposes of mere self-preservation, waged by England against some possible European coalition, would have the effect of making the nation rise to her full height, throwing off in a moment her trivial pre-occupations, her frivolous pleasure, decadent arts, and the like. So I am far from thinking war in all circumstances an unmitigated curse.

But just as a man may legitimately do everything in his power to stave off a private personal calamity which yet might be of the deepest spiritual benefit to him, so we are right in doing all we can to avert such national and public calamities as might nevertheless develop the latent nobility and heroism of a people. It is in the spirit of such endeavors that I record my vote in favor of the general principle of never attempting to achieve by war any object which there is reason to think might be attained in peace.

Mr. George Meredith:

Since the benignant conclusion of the greatest of civil wars I have looked on the American people as leaders of our civilization; and whatever may be said among them, I am not alarmed by a thought of their wantonly or willingly or consenting taking the step to shatter it. Their President has done us the service to shake us into the expression of active good sense when we propose arbitration. But it should be remembered that such a proposal is honorable only in a country relying on its ready strength.

Prof. Norman Lockyer:

I can have no hesitation in doing what you ask. I can only regret that your committee is not more widely based. All Englishmen of science, especially of astronomical science, are united by the closest ties of sympathy with their more than cousins across the Atlantic. We have the same aims, and we work together. I have the honor of including among my friends on the other side such earnest workers as Langley, Holden, Young and many others I might name, and I am certain they feel as I do, that war is unthinkable as between two members of the same family.

The Archbishop of Canterbury:

The chaplain of the Archbishop writes: "His Grace has (as you state in the special appeal to ministers of religion) expressed his sympathy with the general principle of arbitration, and is unable at present to say more than this."

The Bishop of Durham:

I very much regret that my engagements will not allow me to be present at the meeting to-morrow. I heartily trust that the principle of the establishment of a permanent arbitral tribunal to settle the international differences of England and the United States will be enthusiastically affirmed. If this is done, then our great sorrow that "war" should ever have been named among us will form, as I believe, the occasion of an age-long blessing. It is surely the natural privilege of the English-speaking race to lay the foundation of a policy of peace. When the principle has been accepted by the peoples, we can confidently leave the details to experts.

The Bishop of Lichfield:

Although I do not think it expedient for me to sign the memorial which you are good enough to send me, I can assure you that I am fully in sympathy with you in the conviction that any appeal to the sword in a dispute between the citizens of the United States and ourselves would be beyond measure disastrous—a disgrace both to our boasted civilization and to our professed Christianity. It ought to be impossible for any difference to arise between us which could not be settled by arbitration.

The Bishop of Wakefield:

I do not know how any one could withhold his sympathy from the general spirit and tenor of the memorial in favor of international arbitration which you have been good enough to send me. You may rely upon my always supporting in the House of Lords any practicable proposal for an end so to be desired.

The Bishop of Dover:

In reply to your circular on the subject of a permanent arbitration court between Great Britain and the United States, I am in full general sympathy with the object aimed at, but cannot quite see my way to recommend the specific solution of the question there proposed.

Cardinal Vaughan:

I much regret that another engagement will prevent my attending the meeting to be held in the Queen's Hall on behalf of the establishment of an international tribunal of arbitration. Such a tribunal, if formed, would become a second line of defense to be fallen back upon when diplomacy had exhausted its own resources.

Dr. Parker:

The treatment of the Venezuelan difficulty by the Christian pulpit of America and England gave me the

deepest satisfaction. It was definite and gracious, and patriotic. If I could attend your meeting I should try to say this very distinctly and gratefully.

The President of the Royal Academy :

At our last Royal Academy election of associates we elected a second American subject into our body, Mr. Abbey. Mr. Sargent is the other member.

It is possible for one of these gentlemen to be some day our president. This is practical proof of the *Art* brotherhood we feel toward the United States.

JOHN E. MILLAIS.

Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A.:

My presence I cannot give, nor do I think that either that or my voice can be of any value. I know nothing about the merits of the dispute, but I believe that we are (or have been) too great a nation to lose dignity by yielding gracefully even to claims that in the judgment of the material-minded may seem to be pushed too far.

Serious quarrel with America, without any consideration excepting on the moral grounds, should not, I think, be regarded as possible. I cannot but feel that the utmost should be done to repair the disastrous errors of former times.

If we should seem to lose honor by sacrificing something of our own views on the matter in question, the future, I believe, will do us justice and perceive disinterestedness rather than weakness in the fact. It is too much to be feared that our present will meet with very little approval from the future historian, given up as we are to the worship of Mammon, the most ignoble of all deities.

Mr. Holman Hunt :

Thanks for your note. I have an immeasurable desire to see the cause of fraternity between England and the United States advance, and I will make a point of attending the meeting. On such a theme one feels every one should be able to speak, but I always mistrust myself, and would not stand in the way of more accomplished and confident speakers, but should there be any paucity of orators—which would be very unlikely—I will try and do my best for good will and peace.

Mr. L. Alma Tadema, R.A. :

The object of your meeting to-morrow night for the furtherance of the good friendship between the United States and the British Empire has of course all my sympathy. I am only sorry that I am unable to attend.

Mr. Walter Crane :

In reply to your kind letter I regret that as I shall not be in London on Tuesday night I shall be unable to attend your important meeting in favor of international arbitration, which in principle I entirely and earnestly desire to support, and I have signed and return the Anglo-American arbitration memorial.

It seems to me that in these days we are constantly exposed to risk of war on all sides by the sinister action of certain interested persons and classes in every nation, whom the event of war, or even the threat of it, would directly or indirectly benefit. Our worst enemies are perhaps within our own border and belong to our own race ; such as do not scruple for the sake of profitable speculation, or the desire to monopolize the wealth and treasure of the earth, to provoke collisions between friendly peoples, as they have not scrupled to crush our

native races defending their soil from invasion. We have suffered as a nation from such action in South Africa ; and does any one suppose there would be a Venezuelan question if it had not been for certain mines in the disputed territory ?

It is private as well as collective greed that must be checked, and the voice of the real conscience of the people heard and made effective. If once we part with our birthright—our honor as a nation, our love and desire for justice—for mere material advantage, or allow our desire to be controlled by the self-interest of classes and the manœuvring of financiers and speculators, we shall certainly be on the down grade.

The best strength and courage of our race are surely needed for that real warfare which is involved in endeavoring to advance the truest interests of humanity, in raising the standard of life, in placing our social system upon a juster basis, in substituting fraternal co-operation and emulation for competition.

War indefinitely postpones and interrupts the higher social movement. Let, then, the race which prides itself upon its love of justice and social order unite to make it impossible for evermore.

Mr. Wilson Barrett :

Most cheerfully I append my signature to your memorial. A permanent Anglo-American board of arbitration would not only insure amicable relations between America and England, but it would prove a mighty factor in the sacred cause of peace throughout the entire world.

Common sense, commerce, the ties of blood, kindred, religion, and humanity, call aloud for such a tribunal. That the cry may be heard and the appeal granted, must be the earnest wish of every Englishman who loves his country, and of every man who knows aught of the hospitable, generous, and high-spirited people of the United States.

Mr. H. M. Stanley :

I regret to have to admit that as yet I cannot conceive the possibility of a permanent system of arbitration between England and America or between England and any growing rival.

Nations do not always speak the same language of moderation that would make such a system possible. America in 1906 will not speak as she does in 1896, or as she did in 1876.

Ten years hence she will not say, "I beg you will oblige me," but, "I demand you will yield immediately." Twenty years hence she will be still more peremptory ; and when a nation adopts language of that kind to another nation, it is absurd to talk of referring the matter to arbitration.

The Venezuelans' case is a different thing altogether. America has been most sweetly reasonable since Secretary Seward assumed that the present boundary dispute demanded her intervention. Frelinghuysen, Blaine, Bayard, have all been equally forbearing and patient. Mr. Olney's lapses were due solely to patience exhausted, and they are pardonable when you come to consider what preceded his dispatch.

A boundary dispute is a subject for arbitration. A knowledge of history and local geography, with a sense of justice, can easily settle it, and it is a great pity that our government should have deferred the settlement of the Venezuelan question until it was almost violently taken from their hands to be settled otherwise.

The future, however, and that not distant one, will

bring other matters for judgment; and we should be wise to let these be settled according to their nature.

Englishmen will always wish to avoid a quarrel with the United States, but whether every quarrel can be settled peacefully is another question, which can only be determined when we are thoroughly instructed upon it.

Mr. Henry Norman:

My recent experiences in the United States convinced me that the American people are practically unanimous in their desire for arbitration upon all subjects with this country. In fact, I believe they would fight for it, and nobody can show greater devotion to arbitration than to be willing to go to war to secure it. On our own side we know that an overwhelming majority of the British people are in favor of arbitration upon all subjects with the United States. What, then, blocks the way? Only official conservatism—the love of the wheel for the rut. What can pull it out? Only public opinion. There is at this moment in one of the pigeon-holes of the foreign office a draft treaty of arbitration with the United States. Let the British public begin by demanding to know why two years' dust has been allowed to gather upon this.

After the reading of the letters, the chairman, Sir James Stansfeld, opened the proceedings in a brief but earnest address which was characterized by the deep convictions and lofty sentiments which distinguish all his utterances. He said that they believed the great mass of the English-speaking races on both sides of the Atlantic, despite rivalries, suspicions, misunderstandings, and even memories, had two great objects in their minds and hearts, and they had met that night in support of those objects. The first was to obtain a treaty of arbitration between the British Empire and the United States. The time was ripe; the idea of arbitration had penetrated to the minds of all intelligent and thinking men. The hour and the moment had come through the Venezuelan crisis, which had been a blessing in disguise. For they were convinced that the result of that crisis would not be war, or even disagreement, but the accomplishment of their great object, confirming the friendship, alliance and everlasting peace of the two great nations. The treaty would be the first step toward general arbitration between great powers, and to that great end—a real law of nations, backed by the collective force of the nations which should control the action of individual nations, and prevent war. Their other object was the practical alliance of all the English-speaking peoples in the interests of peace, liberty, self-government, and order. As the treaty would be the first great step to universal arbitration, so that world-wide alliance might become a most powerful factor toward freedom from war, the reduction of overgrown armaments, and the incalculable blessing for the civilized world of assured and permanent peace.

Mr. W. R. Cremer then made a brief statement of the history of the movement from the motion by Cobden, in 1849, in favor of common disarmament, and the successful motion of Mr. Richard, in 1873. But no further progress was made until the memorial presented to the President and Congress of the

United States, which had been signed by three hundred and fifty-four members of the House of Commons, and was received with marks of special distinction by Congress. Since then advance had been made both at home and in France and they meant to continue their peaceful warfare to a successful issue.

The Right Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre, who was warmly received, then moved:

That this meeting, believing that the present occasion offers an excellent opportunity for taking definite steps to draw closer the relations between Great Britain and the United States, instructs the chairman to sign on its behalf the memorial in favor of Anglo-American arbitration, which runs as follows:

"We, the undersigned, desire to express our deep conviction that, whatever may be the differences between the governments in the present or the future, all English-speaking peoples, united by race, language and religion, should regard war as the one absolutely intolerable mode of settling the domestic differences of the Anglo-American family.

"As any appeal to the arbitrament of the sword in disputes between the English-speaking nations is abhorrent to the conscience of the race, we would respectfully suggest to our government that the present is a 'fit occasion' for giving effect to the resolutions in favor of arbitration passed by both houses of Congress in 1892, by the House of Commons in 1893, and expressing the earnest desire of the nations 'that any differences or disputes arising between the two governments, which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agencies, may be referred to arbitration and peaceably adjusted by such means.'

"Without expressing any opinion upon pending controversies, we would earnestly press the advisability of promptly concluding some treaty arrangement by which all disputes between Great Britain and the United States could be referred for adjudication to some permanent tribunal representing both nations, and uniting them in the common interest of justice and peace."

That the chairman be instructed to forward the memorial, when signed, to the President of the United States, to the Prime Minister, and to the leader of the House of Commons, with an expression of the earnest desire of this meeting that no time may be lost in taking action thereupon.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, in moving the resolution, recalled the fact that twenty-eight years before, almost to the very day, he had moved a resolution in favor of arbitrating the *Alabama* dispute in the House of Commons. The Atlantic cable had just been laid, and Mr. Cyrus Field arranged to cable the report of the debate to the United States. The cable carried his speech, and then broke down. Since then there had been a good deal of discussion, and one other arbitration between the United States and Britain; and the time had now come for taking definite action toward a permanent system of arbitration. Since the day on which he had moved to arbitrate the *Alabama* dispute more than fifty arbitrations had taken place, with the happiest results for the peace of nations; more arbitration, in fact, in the last twenty years than in the previous five hundred years. Britain and the United States were both committed to this principle, but the United States had been more energetic in applying it than Great

Britain. They had concluded treaties with many South American states containing an arbitration clause. In 1884 England had prepared a treaty with Venezuela, which contained a clause referring to arbitration not only questions that might hereafter arise, but all existing disputes. This treaty was not ratified by Lord Salisbury, he believed, in deference to the opinion of the foreign office officials, who were not advocates of progress in this matter. Speaking for his own part, he must say that no disputes seemed more fitting subjects for arbitration than boundary disputes, and for himself he would not have the slightest objection to refer the whole of the Venezuelan question to arbitration, without any limit whatever as to the area to be arbitrated upon. In conclusion he paid a high tribute of praise to Mr. Smalley and Mr. Norman, two newspaper correspondents, who had rendered yeoman services to the cause of peace, a tribute which was loudly cheered.

The motion was seconded by the Bishop of Rochester, who, in an eloquent and fervent speech, declared that he stood there as a representative of the Church of England, whose sympathies were entirely with the movement, identified as it was with the principle of peace, unity, and concord, of which the Church was a living witness. At that meeting he took the place of Bishop Westcott, whose absence they all regretted. It was not for them to dictate as to details, but what they all desired was the existence of some permanent machinery charged with the maintenance of peace. That there was urgent need for improving the peace keeping apparatus of the world no one could doubt that day, confronted as they were with a demand for \$100,000,000 for the navy in order to express the self-reliance of England. He did not complain of the proud swelling of the patriotic spirit which they had witnessed. Any thing that aroused men to a sense of a high ideal or nerved them to sacrifice could not be regarded without sympathy. But there was great fear lest those sentiments might lack guidance, and, left without leading, might precipitate collisions which otherwise might easily have been averted. By interposing some arrangement by which the conscience and the sane sense of the community could be rendered available for the stay of passion, the settlement of international disputes in a more humane and intelligent way than by the old method of appealing to force would be assured.

Lady Henry Somerset, who was enthusiastically cheered, supported the resolution in a speech of finished oratory. She referred with great feeling to the affectionate sentiments which, on her five visits to America, she had always found expressed by the Americans. As the Romans refused to make a law against parricide, she refused to recognize the possibility of a war between the two English speaking nations. America and war she would not mention in the same breath. She quoted with splendid effect Miss Willard's lines on the Union Jack, and when she closed, she took her departure amid cheering which continued until she left the hall.

Mr. Hall Caine, who spoke not simply as one of the most successful of our modern men of letters, but as an Englishman, had just returned from a visit to America, where he had been on a quasi-diplomatic literary mission. Mr. Caine had traveled up from the Isle of Man in order to be present on the occasion, and his speech was one of the happiest and most successful utterances of the evening. He is a capital platform speaker, full of humor and address. He opened his speech—which was charged with earnestness, and at the same time bright with humorous stories and illustrations—by saying that it was not often a man of letters intruded on a political platform, but he had just returned from the United States. America did not want war with England or any other country. By bitter experience the Americans knew what war was. Nothing impressed a traveler more than the sense that the Civil War had left indelible marks on the American character. Some of the bitterness had gone, but the scars remained. Four years of war and a million of dead—all their own—had brought the meaning of war much nearer to the Americans than it was to the English. No appeal for peace would fail of response there. They had no want of pluck. They were not so taken up with getting and spending as to fail of their duty to their country; but nowhere was there a greater horror of war. Napoleon called war an organized barbarism. The worst things said of war had been said by soldiers. The pretty things were said by poets, who did not take part in it. It was said that the best way to preserve peace was to prepare for war. There was a paradoxical truth in that remark, as in the exercise of the boy who said that pins had saved the lives of thousands of people by not swallowing them. They were to have recourse to the general sense of the democracy to avoid war, and, no doubt, universal arbitration—if it ever came, and might it come soon!—must come by the voice of the people. But the democracy was fully liable to some of the errors of autocratic governments. There was a deep call in a man's heart to the soil that gave him birth; but there was a deeper call—the call of blood; every Englishman heard it from America, and every American from England. War between England and America was not patriotism, but murder.

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes said he supported the resolution as president of the Free Church Congress. All that was best on both sides of the Atlantic desired permanent peace. They had reached that point in the movement when the next obvious step was some permanent arrangement between England and America. If ambassadors failed they should not call in a general, but a sensible person—or two or three sensible persons. This century was hastening to a close. It had been marked by two great achievements—the establishment of constitutional government throughout the civilized world, and the abolition of slavery. If they could add the immense moral reform advocated here, and supported, as the letters read had proved, by a marvelous consensus

of intelligent and influential opinion, then they might assert that since the morning when the angels sang of "Peace and good will" the world had never seen anything so full of promise and of future progress and happiness.

The resolution was carried unanimously amid cheers.

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., moved:

That this meeting hails with satisfaction the prospect of the establishment of an Anglo-American organization for the promotion of all that makes for the friendly union of the two nations in the common cause of civilization, peace and progress, and requests the committee which has summoned this meeting to reconstitute itself on a broad national basis, with a view to future co-operation with any similar body which may emanate from the forthcoming national conference at Washington.

He said it was a matter of great rejoicing that since President Cleveland's message, the common-sense and Christianity of the people had taken the question out of the hands of statesmen and diplomats. Nothing was more cheering in the latter end of the century than the fact of the moderation, high moral standard, and Christian feeling of the two peoples, which had put aside all question of war and directed attention to some better method. The chairman had just received a cable from America, which ran thus:

The American committee in Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and other cities to promote arbitration send greetings and sympathy to the Queen's Hall meeting.

As to the Monroe doctrine, the English had taught

it to the Americans, and were interested in upholding it, considering their large possessions on the continent.

Dr. Clifford said it was a great honor to second the resolution, and a great duty to let the meeting go home.

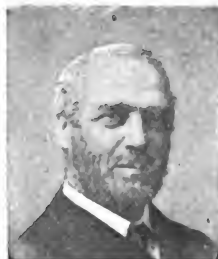
The Rev. Brooke Herford trusted that the dispute had not got back into the hands of the diplomatists.

The resolution was also carried unanimously, and the proceedings concluded with the hearty singing of "God Save the People."

It will be seen from the last resolution passed at the Queen's Hall demonstration that the English committee is to be reconstituted on a wider basis. It has hitherto been confined to the representatives of the religious and peace associations. It will in future be enlarged so as to include representatives of both political parties, of business, literary, scientific, and other interests. Of the details, we hope to give more particulars in our next number. The date of the national conference at Washington is not yet fixed, but it will be proposed to appoint a permanent committee to co operate with the enlarged committee on the other side. With a view to assisting in the removal of causes of difference and the promotion of co operation along the lines common to both nations, Dr. Lunn has summoned an Anglo-American conference at Grindelwald in July. Dr. Lyman Abbott and Dr. Josiah Strong, of the American Evangelical Alliance, both of whom have taken a leading part in the present movement, have accepted invitations to be present.



MR. STANSFELD.



MR. SHAW-LEFEVRE.



MR. A. J. MUNDELLA.

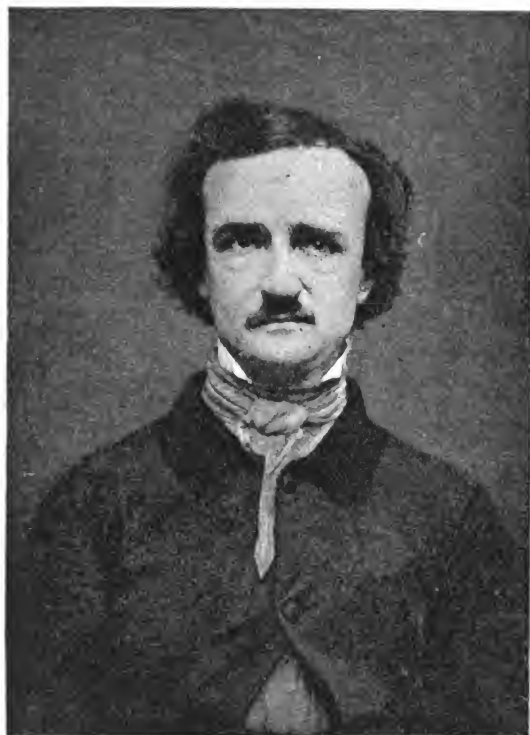


MR. JOHN MORLEY.

FOUR VETERAN LIBERALS WHO FAVOR ARBITRATION.

SHALL WE PRESERVE THE POE COTTAGE AT FORDHAM?

BY FRED. M. HOPKINS.



EDGAR ALLAN POE.

(Reduced from the Century Company's well-known engraving by Timothy Cole.)

AT the top of Fordham Hill, on the Kingsbridge Road, in the recently annexed or northern district of New York City, is a little old Dutch cottage known to fame as the home of Edgar Allan Poe during the last four years of his life. The building is a small one containing only three rooms, a porch extending along its entire front, and standing with its gable end to the street. Instead of being clap-boarded, it was shingled, as was customary in the early days in which it was built, making a good specimen of the dignified little homes that dotted northern New York, but which have almost wholly disappeared before the march of modern improvements.

In Poe's time the cottage was pleasantly situated on a little elevation in a large open space, with cherry trees about it. Many literary workers of his day visited him here, and mention was quite frequently made of the cosy home which Virginia Poe made, notwithstanding her limited means and contracted quarters. The surroundings have somewhat changed with passing years. The cherry trees are gone, and neighboring houses elbow the cottage quite closely, but the poet's old home remains the same as a half century ago, aside from the neglect of recent years.

The hallway entrance leads directly to the main room of the house—a good-sized, cheerful apartment with four windows, two opening on the porch. Between these stood the poet's table, at which much of his reading and editorial work was done. In the little sleeping room facing toward the street, Virginia Poe died. At the left of the little hallway is an old-fashioned winding staircase to the attic above. In this low-roofed room Poe had a writing table and his meagre library. Here in seclusion his more ambitious work was done. The musical "Bells," the pathetic "Annabel Lee," the weird "Ullalume," and the enigmatic "Eureka," as well as some of his best fiction, were written here.

For nearly a score of years the question of preserving this literary landmark has been periodically raised, and public interest has time and again been



THE POE COTTAGE AT FORDHAM, N. Y.

aroused, but until within a few months no organized, well-sustained effort has been made in this direction.

In June of last year the Shakespeare Society of New York decided to make an appeal to its members and the public for sufficient funds to purchase the cottage, properly restore it, and preserve it as a memorial always open to the public. On September 22, 1895, a meeting of the society was held in the cottage, and an organization effected. Appleton Morgan, the president of the society, and Albert R. Frey, its corresponding secretary, were appointed trustees for a Poe cottage fund. Harrison Grey Fiske, of the Lotos Club; Nelson Wheatcroft, of the Lambs' Club; J. Henry McGonigle, of the Players' Club, and J. Clarence Davies, of the Reform Club, were chosen to constitute a purchasing committee.

An appeal for pledges met a prompt and encouraging response. Between \$7,000 and \$8,000 were easily raised, and no doubt sufficient funds would have been in hand by this time had not complications arisen. Plans for improvements in the annexed district provide for the widening of the Kingsbridge Road, which, if carried out, will make it necessary to use about two-thirds of the present site of the cottage. This made it seem necessary to remove the cottage to a new site. It was soon learned, however, that this was impracticable, as the title deed provided that the cottage could be sold only on condition that it should not be moved. The society found itself in this awkward position: The land and cottage could not be bought together, inasmuch as the city plans provided for condemning the land for public use. If the cottage were bought independently of the land, it could not legally be moved. It seemed a curious state of affairs that the building could not be placed a few feet from its present location, and yet may be destroyed altogether. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that the purchasing committee could not get a clear title-deed to the property; and without this the society was not warranted in asking for and receiving funds.

A committee will soon have been sent to Albany to urge legislation that will overcome these legal technicalities. What is now necessary is such general co-operation as will result in the adoption and success of the best plans. New York ought to be deeply interested in the preservation of this literary landmark, for the city is not rich in treasures of this character. But the interest will be more than city-wide or nation-wide. Poe has many admirers across the Atlantic who would gladly contribute; and it is due to the memory of the poet that they should be given the privilege.

The writer has been confident that the success of this project would be assured if all the facts in the case were given wide publicity and the actual interest in it made apparent. The following letters have been procured with the purpose of showing how great a loss the destruction of the home of Poe would be regarded by those entitled to speak for our cultured public:

Edward E. Hale:

It would certainly be a misfortune should this curious monument of Edgar Poe be destroyed. I hope the efforts of his friends to preserve it may be successful.

John Sherman:

I heartily sympathize with the movement to preserve the old home of Edgar Allan Poe. He was a brilliant genius in his day and this mark of respect to his memory is highly appropriate.

Louise Chandler Moulton:

I am much interested in your attempt to preserve from destruction the Poe cottage—and I earnestly hope for its success. Edgar Allan Poe has an enduring reputation in both France and England; and surely he should not be without honor in his own country.

Mrs. Burton Harrison:

As a good Virginian, and a great enthusiast in the melody of Poe's verse, as well as a member of the literary fraternity of New York, I cordially endorse the preservation of the little house at Fordham.

Walter Damrosch:

It seems to me that all efforts exerted toward preserving old landmarks and relics of the homes of our celebrated men should be encouraged in every way possible, and I sincerely hope that the effort to preserve the old home of Edgar Allan Poe may be successful.

Rudyard Kipling:

I am of course in most entire sympathy with you as regards the preservation of Poe's cottage. As a rule I do not approve of buying dead men's camps, but my own personal debt to Poe is a heavy one and I would cheerfully send in \$50 to save the place where his wife died and where he wrote "Ullalume."

R. H. Stoddard:

I am in favor of the preservation of Poe's cottage as an expression of a sentiment which is common among men, and with which all men of letters sympathize, particularly when it is exercised in directions that are intended to, and that promise to, perpetuate the memory of members of their own class.

John B. Tabb:

Now that the Allan house in Richmond is gone, there remains no such interesting monument of Poe as the Fordham cottage. Surely "the prophet is not without honor save in his own country," if Americans who go abroad to raise their memorials forget the man whom foreigners most worship in our midst.

Theodore Roosevelt:

I earnestly hope, as every one must who is interested in American literature, that you will be successful in preserving the Poe cottage. Poe was perhaps the most brilliant genius America has ever developed, in spite of his manifold shortcomings both in character and in work, and we have too few historic sites to preserve to afford to waste this one.

W. S. Rainsford:

Genius is rarest of all the gifts of the gods. It is the holy fire before which mankind has ever knelt with bared head and removed shoe. The neglect, the forgetting of genius is the most tragic of all tragedies. Poor Poe's story sadly illustrates this. In keeping his memory we both pay our tribute to genius in the past, and do at least some-

thing to educate the future to a higher appreciation of its value.

Hamlin Garland:

The effort to preserve the Poe cottage has my entire sympathy. We have all too few such places of genuine literary association. The Poe cottage, as well as the Lowell and Longfellow houses, should be preserved. Such places add to the sum of human grace—of that there can be no doubt. Anything which will add to art and literature and tend to subordinate war, politics, and greed has my hearty support.

W. D. Howells:

By all means let us save the cottage if we can; not for his sake, but for our own, to show that we know how to honor a great man of letters when we have lost him. I think Poe was, in his way, a very great man of letters, but he was not a man whom it would have been easy to honor in his lifetime. Now there is no difficulty except such as the law interposes, and I heartily join in hoping that this may be overcome, and that the cottage at Fordham may be preserved.

George F. Hoar:

There could be no better way to have a permanent monument in honor of Edgar Allan Poe than to preserve the cottage he occupied. He was a man of rare genius which, if he had lived to maturity, would have given him a very high place among the poets who use the English language to convey thought, and indeed the little he left will, I think, never perish so long as the English tongue shall endure. I say if he had lived to maturity, for although he was forty years old, or thereabouts, when he died, his work, like that of Keats, is still immature.

Thomas Dunn English:

I heartily approve of the effort to preserve the Poe cottage. The work of Poe as a literary man contains so much that is truly grand, in the rather narrow line he chose, and his "Raven" and "Bells" are such masterpieces of versification, that they and his name will exist so long as our literature is preserved. The house in which he lived for a time, and in which his wife died, should be kept intact, for its destruction would be a reproach to the taste and good feeling of our people.

William L. Wilson:

I hope the effort to preserve from destruction the cottage of Edgar Allan Poe, at Fordham Hill, and to preserve it, as far as possible, in the condition in which it was during his lifetime, will be successful. We have been too careless in the preservation of such memorials, and as the wonderful genius of Poe has given him a prominent and unique place in American literature, this house in which he lived and prepared some of his most familiar and noted poems should, if possible, be preserved.

George W. Cable:

I scarce know how to express in words that can have any value to convince a spirit that needs convincing, that the home of Edgar Allan Poe should be saved as a monument if it can possibly be saved. We cannot easily overvalue the service of the men who have helped keep our race the power and brilliancy of its imaginative faculties. Next to the affections—and scarcely separable from them—the most priceless thing on earth is the imagination. The men whose works foster it serve every interest of mankind.

Frederick Saunders:

Having often personally met the author of "The Raven," and having been charmed with the productions

of his genius, I feel interested in the good purpose of seeking to rescue his cottage-home from destruction. To its authors, the nations of the old world, owe much of their glory and renown, and pilgrim-feet delight to visit their shrines,—it seems eminently fitting, therefore, that we thus honor our own writers, by perpetuating the memorials of their genius, in grateful recognition of the lustre they impart to our annals.

J. Cardinal Gibbons:

I beg to say that I am heartily in favor of preserving the home of Edgar Allan Poe. I think it is a great cause of regret that the spirit of vandalism is so prevalent among our American people. We have very few monuments of the past and we should therefore prize them the more. Future generations of our countrymen will have just reason to reproach us for a want of appreciation of places and relics which are associated with deeds and men of which we have good reason to be proud. I hope the efforts to keep intact the house of one of America's greatest poets will prove successful.

H. C. Lodge:

I sincerely hope that the plan to preserve the cottage at Fordham as a memorial of Poe will be successful. He was one of the most remarkable poets of the century and his genius has been recognized more and more with each succeeding year. His memory certainly ought to have this tribute of the preservation of the cottage where he passed the last four years of his unhappy life, which gave so much misery to him and to the world some verses so strange and beautiful that they have taken high and permanent place in the poetry of the English speaking people.

Laurence Hutton:

I am in entire sympathy with the movement to save the Poe cottage at Fordham. We have, in this country, more's the pity, too little reverence for our literary landmarks. What was done in London lately, and largely by the aid of Americans, for the home of Carlyle, should certainly be done for the home of Poe in New York. If Poe had belonged to Italy, to France, to Germany, or to Britain, a tablet noting the fact of his occupancy would be placed on the front of every building in which he had ever lodged. We do not even caricature him in bronze, in our public places, or stuff a raven to stand above his chamber door.

James B. Angell:

I am much interested in the laudable effort to preserve the little old Dutch cottage which was the home of Edgar Allan Poe during the last four years of his life. All persons who have a patriotic pride in our American literature—and who has not?—must have a deep interest in that unique genius, Edgar Allan Poe. It would be a great gratification to them all to have this house preserved and made into a Poe Museum, like the Goethe house in Frankfurt and the Carlyle house in Chelsea. I sincerely trust that the efforts to preserve the cottage for this purpose may be crowned with success.

John Townsend Trowbridge:

With all his limitations, Poe was unquestionably a man of genius; and that his fame is not ephemeral becomes, I think, more and more apparent as time softens the shadows that obscured it during his life, and long after that life's unhappy close. It is also a significant fact, that among poets in foreign lands few names in our literature excite so vivid an interest as that which attaches to the name of Poe. America has too few literary shrines,

and it seems to me extremely desirable that the Fordham cottage, so intimately associated with that picturesque and pathetic personality, should be preserved and dedicated to his memory.

Chauncey M. Depew:

I am heartily in accord with the effort to preserve the Poe cottage. Few men of genius appear in any country in a century. Edgar Allan Poe is one of those who holds that position in the first hundred years of American literature. His works are already classic and will be appreciated more and more as the years roll by. In time everything relating to him and associated with his work will be of infinite interest and priceless value. That this little cottage here in commercial and materialistic New York in which he wrote "The Bells" and "Annabel Lee" and those brilliant stories should still exist as it was when peopled by the creations of his brain, is too good an opportunity to preserve a really valuable relic for New York to neglect it.

Ripley Hitchcock:

I am a believer in memorials, judiciously selected, on account of the spirit which the act implies, and its reaction upon others, in addition to the worth of memorials as personal tributes. I should like to see a tablet marking the birthplace of Washington Irving, on William street, if I remember rightly, and it is certain that much more can be done to honor the memories of the group of Massachusetts writers who come first to mind in connection with this subject. The preservation of the Fordham cottage is to be advocated because it would imply an emphatic recognition of letters in a metropolis primarily commercial, and yet were it not for this broader aspect I think that I should be content to pay my tribute only to the Poe of literature.

Thomas Nelson Page:

I thought the cottage where Poe lived and almost starved had been saved and am much disturbed to learn of the danger it is now in. I trust that the movement which has been inaugurated to secure from the Legislature of New York an act that will save this precious relic may prove successful. Poe is one of those rare ones whose genius oversweeping the bounds of section and of nation has made him the possession of every people, and whatever appertains to him will grow more and more interesting. The house in Richmond in which he lived has been swept away and the cottage on Fordham Hill is the only dwelling left associated with his life. I believe that on the mere sordid ground of pecuniary interest it would be an irreparable mistake to destroy this relic.

John Vance Cheney:

It pleases me to learn of the effort to preserve the Poe cottage. We are altogether too careless of our few literary landmarks. By all means we should keep intact the home of him that wrote "The Haunted Palace," "To One in Paradise," "The City in the Sea," "The Sleeper," and "Israfel." Admitting Poe's failures of every sort, his proneness to inhabit the land of shadows and things insubstantial; granting that his composition was, as Lowell figured it, three-fifths fudge, such work as the foregoing poems are possible only to true genius, they are flowers of the unfading summer of song. These little songs are enough in themselves to protect from the hand of the spoiler the hearthside of him that sang them.

Harriet Prescott Spofford:

I should think all the American people would be interested in preserving every memento of the poet whose

originality, and uniqueness, and wonderful sweep of music remains still fresh and individual and remote from imitation. The most that can be done now is but tardy justice after years of misunderstanding and outrage. To women there is some especial interest in the cottage at Fordham where he wrote the sonnet that immortalizes his mother-in-law:

My mother, my own mother, who died early,
Was but the mother of myself; but you
Are mother of the one I love so dearly,
And thus are dearer than the mother I knew
By that infinity with which my wife
Is dearer to my soul than that soul-life.

I hope the endeavor to save the cottage will be successful.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson:

Certainly it is greatly to be desired that Poe's cottage should be preserved and cared for. With all his grievous errors, he occupies a place unique, not merely in American literature, but in that of the English-speaking race. No contemporary writer of that race has so impressed himself on the other literatures of the world. On the continent of Europe his name is known to thousands for whom the name of Hawthorne or of Emerson, of Tennyson or of Browning means absolutely nothing. For the dignity of human genius we cannot ignore a fact so extraordinary. Whether it means a permanence of fame, we cannot yet tell; but we must recognize the fact as it stands; and we should preserve the cottage where Poe dwelt. No monument, no statue, is so fitting a memorial of a poet as the house where he actually lived and where the creations of his mind took form.

H. E. Scudder:

I am very glad to learn of the effort to preserve the Fordham cottage in which he lived. Without knowing anything of the preservability of the house further than what you write me, I am strongly of the opinion that every such memorial should be regarded as a distinct witness to the higher interests of our American life. There is no manner of doubt that the mind longs to connect an affection or regard for an author with some tangible sign of his actual living, and a house, above all things, is the centre about which our interest gathers. Each new generation has an access of interest, and Poe is so distinct a personality that his house ought to be under some guardianship which shall make it possible for our descendants, who will care more for him than we do, to take the genuine pleasure they will feel in getting as near to him as his house will bring them.

Jullan Hawthorne:

I am more than willing to say an appreciative word of Poe, and to place it at your disposal. He was one of the few great figures in our little literature, and the good things he did will last, because he had genius, and was unique and not the imitators of others, and no one else will ever again do so well the kind of thing he did. His best work would not fill much space; both in prose and in poetry the physical dimensions of his achievement were small, even in proportion to the moderate amount of his total production; but those few stories and poems on which his reputation rests are invaluable; they could by no means be spared either by his countrymen or by the world. Personally, his figure is touching, pathetic and lovable; no man who knows men can condemn him. He seems to have put into his work what was highest in him; what was not high he tried to conceal; and it is no one's business to disturb that unhappy privacy.

R. H. Savage :

The house where the great Poe struggled, and where beautiful Virginia Clemm died, is the shrine of the greatest American creative genius. Poe is known and revered in France, England, Italy, Russia, Austria, and wherever man reads. France rejects us and our literary doings. But the delicate purity of Poe's style, his feminine mutability, his sustained power and his unfathomed intellect wring an unwilling admiration from even the *raffiné* French reader. The French, variable in personal matters of pleasure or transient feeling, are reverent and true to all forms of artistic genius. Were we New Yorkers Parisians, then there would be a giant demonstration in which writers, thinkers, officials, education toilers, journalists, and golden-hearted men who have amassed wealth, would gladly join to ask that the humble paths where Poe and Virginia Clemm walked side by side should be dedicated to his greatness, which we all share.

Henry Van Dyke :

Every one who is interested in the history of American literature, and especially every one who cares for the few relics that are left of the picturesque and poetic side of life in and around New York, must be glad that an effort is being made to save the Poe cottage at Fordham, and must sincerely desire its success. On my long horseback rides in quest of new strength for the body and new ideas for the mind I used frequently to pass by this little house, which was once the dwelling of genius and sorrow. It almost always gave me a fresh thought of the mystery of life, and never failed to quicken in my heart the sensation of the reality of living. The cottage is connected with the name of one who, in spite of all his faults, did some work which the world will not willingly let die, and it would be a thousand pities if through indifference or neglect we should suffer this shrine of poetic memory, though an humble one, to be knocked to pieces for kindling wood.

William Winter :

I deeply sympathize with the wish and plan to save the cottage of Edgar Allan Poe from destruction. Our country is not rich in those relics of genius and renown which do so much to hallow other lands. We cannot afford to lose even one. Poe's memory has been dreadfully abused, but I suppose that no person acquainted with his writings can doubt that he was a man of extraordinary genius and that he made a permanent and precious addition to the literature of this republic. The Fordham cottage in which he lived and wrote, if properly preserved, would be a place of the greatest interest to thousands of people, for many a year, in the long future. The house that was once the dwelling of the author of "The Haunted Palace" and "The Raven" and "The Fall of the House of Usher" would become a shrine for the literary pilgrim from all lands. We have but little now that we can show to any visitor, and the little that we have our people seem not solicitous to preserve. I earnestly hope that the work of artistic devotion that has been undertaken will succeed.

Frances E. Willard :

Our country has everything but memories. These cannot be "bought at the store," they come alone from the

reaction of man on his environment, and though we have reacted in liveliest fashion for a couple of hundred years, that is but a hand's breadth compared with the wide scroll of history in the old world. Every visible and tangible reminder of genius and achievement ought to be more endeared to us than a new gold mine. These shrines are few in our new land. The room in which Poe wrote the chiming "Bells" and the pitiful "Annabel Lee" ought to be sacredly guarded as an altar-fire of genius. If the cottage that contains this room were on the continent of Europe it would be set apart, with a custodian to guard it from harm, and show it to ten thousand visitors. If all the hearts that have been touched by these poems and by that masterpiece, Poe's "Raven," could be formed into a jury, its verdict against the vandalism of destroying the cottage on the Kingsbridge Road at the top of Fordham Hill would be unanimous.

Robert Underwood Johnson :

In an age of the vulgar adoration of wealth like the present, when appeals to the imagination of the young are continually being made by the exploitation of material things, and when luxury is perpetually in evidence, it is a patriotic service to set apart the landmarks of intellectual and artistic progress. When done in a sincere and reverent spirit it becomes a sacred public service akin to that of "Old Mortality." It is one of the distinguishing marks of the craft that pursues the art preservative of arts that it responds loyally to every effort to give proper honor to its fellow members. Poe was one of those unfortunates whose natures, contending ever with themselves, rise to their best in art. Instead of the world saying of such men "See to what depths these poets descend," it should say "See to what heights art is capable of lifting." Poe's claim to recognition as a poet is enhanced by the unique fact that he is without a trace of the local or sectional stamp. His country was the land of the imagination, and although he never rises into moral beauty such as we see in Shelley and Byron he is no doubt a powerful stimulant to those who do. I heartily favor the project.

No person who has written about Poe holds a warmer place in the affections of the friends and admirers of the poet than Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman. In a brilliant monograph, first published in the *Century* and later in book form; in the "American Poets" that followed; and in the introductions to the new definitive edition of Poe's works (Stone & Kimball), which he has assisted in editing, Mr. Stedman has written with the utmost frankness, but in such a spirit of true appreciation and tender sympathy for frail human nature that he has commanded universal admiration. Mr. Stedman's editorial labors during the past two years have been extremely exhausting, and he is now suffering from overwork. It is, therefore, necessary for him to curtail his correspondence as much as possible. He has, however, been earnestly in favor of saving the Poe cottage from the beginning, and the following terse note is emphatic from its brevity: "Please name and count me as thoroughly in support of any practical plan to preserve the Poe cottage."

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

THE views of an ex-President on the condition of the public service are not always easily obtainable, and this fact, coupled with the recent announcement of his determination not to accept a renomination, adds to the importance of Mr. Harrison's discussion of the subject in the pages of the *Ladies' Home Journal*.

"There is no duty devolved upon the President," says Mr. Harrison, "that takes so much of his time or is accompanied with so much annoyance and even distress of mind as this matter of making appointments." Very few government salaries permit the saving of any money, and even in the improved civil service at Washington there is a sense of insecurity among the department clerks.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Mr. Harrison heartily commends the efforts of President Cleveland and of Congress to obtain a better qualified and permanent consular service.

"It is remarked that changes in the home administration in other countries, such as England and France, do not involve changes in the ministers or ambassadors or consuls, as they do with us. The English ambassador at Washington holds right on whether the Liberals or the Tories are in power. He represents his country, not a party, and carries out the instructions from the home government loyally. He is never heard to make speeches attacking the policy of the opposing party—or criticising his own people. Perhaps one of the chief difficulties in our getting a permanent diplomatic and consular service grows out of the fact that the tariff question is one that is always acute in our politics, and the reports of our consuls naturally take on the views held by them upon this question. We cannot have a permanent diplomatic and consular service until we can find diplomats and consuls who will leave their party politics at home. If they are to be aired or exercised abroad then it follows that they must be in harmony with the party in power at home.

PROGRESS IN THE FACE OF OBSTACLES.

"There is no other way as to officers whose work and expressions affect public or political policies, however much we may wish there were. But spite of all the difficulties that beset the question of removals and appointments, it must be conceded that much progress in the direction of a betterment of the service has been made. The civil service rules have removed a large number of minor offices in the departments at Washington, and in the postal and other services, from the scramble of politics, and have given the President, the Cabinet officers and the members of Congress great relief; but it still remains true that in the power of appointment to office the President finds the most exacting, unre-

lenting and distracting of his duties. In the nature of things he begins to make enemies from the start, and has no way of escape—it is fate; and to a sensitive man involves much distress of mind. His only support is in the good opinion of those who chiefly care that the public business shall be well done, and are not disturbed by the consideration whether this man or that man is doing it; but he hears very little directly from this class. No President can conduct a successful administration without the support of Congress, and this matter of appointments, do what he will, often weakens that support. It is for him always a sort of compromise between his ideal and the best attainable thing."

THE PROGRESS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

IN view of the proposed important extension of the national civil service rules by President Cleveland, it is interesting to note the progress of the reform in the different states as recorded from month to month by *Good Government*. The current number of that periodical summarizes the situation in New York State as follows:

"The State Civil Service act introduced by Assemblyman Sanger, designed to give full effect to the civil service section of the Constitution, and to eradicate the defects in the existing system, is in the hands of the Judiciary Committee in each house of the Legislature."

"At the request of Governor Morton the State Commission has classified the subordinate employees in the Executive Department. These have heretofore been exempt. All are made competitive excepting the private secretary, the military secretary, the private stenographer, and the pardon clerk."

AN ARMY OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

"The civil list for the city of New York published January 31, of this year, shows a total of 20,933 persons in the municipal civil service. These are divided among the various departments as follows:

Board of Education.....	5,418	Board of Electrical Control.....	18
Police Dept.....	3,946	Executive Dept.....	15
Street Cleaning Dept....	2,520		
Dept. of Charities.....	1,888		
Dept. of Public Works....	1,206	Supreme Court.....	201
Fire Dept.....	1,164	District Civil Courts....	89
Dept. of Parks.....	959	Court of General Sessions.....	55
Dept. Street Improvements, Annexed District.....	808	City Magistrates.....	43
Dept. of Docks.....	617	City Court.....	39
Dept. of Health.....	322	Court Special Sessions..	19
Dept. of Correction.....	223	Board of Excise.....	83
Dept. of Finance.....	200		
Building Dept.....	165	Register's Office.....	329
Aqueduct Commission..	109	Sheriff's Office.....	77
Law Dept.....	97	Surrogate's Office.....	76
Dept. Taxes and Assessments.....	78	District Attorney.....	68
Board of Aldermen.....	47	County Clerk's Office....	62
Comm'r's of Accounts...	35	Coroner's Office.....	21
Comm'r of Jurors.....	27		
Civil Service Boards....	21		
Board of City Record...	24		
		Total.....	20,933

"The educational department is not at present

subject to the civil service rules. The employees of the various county offices have also been heretofore exempt. The employees of the courts and of the Board of Excise are subject to the state rules. Of the 14,569 offices remaining, all but 250 of the highest grade are subject to the municipal civil service rules, and filled either through competitive examination or the labor registration system."

THE NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS DECISION.

The court of last resort has rendered a decision which gives to the civil service section of the New York constitution a sweeping effect, and in the opinion of *Good Government* "marks the most important advance made in the reform of the civil service in this State since the passage of the act of 1888." The decision is interpreted to mean "that in future no position in any branch or department of the civil service of the State or of any city or county may be filled without competitive examination when a competitive examination is practicable, and that the Courts, not the Legislature or any executive officer, are to decide finally in any disputed case in which exemption is proposed on the ground of impracticability."

TWO POSSIBLE PRESIDENTS.

IN February the *Atlantic Monthly* discussed the qualifications of Mr. Thomas B. Reed for the Presidency of the United States, in a paper which rang in a rather discouraging tone. In the March number there is a cognate contribution, entitled "The Presidency and Secretary Morton." The anonymous writer considers first the meaning of the presidential office and the abstract tests which ought to be applied to any candidate. He explains that the training for a competent President should be of a different and broader variety than that which makes a good mayor. "To put it broadly, a man with a first class business training may make a most efficient mayor; he might make an incompetent governor." With the candidate for the presidency, it is a matter of interest as to what has been his political family and his political record. With this in view Mr. Morton's career is sketched in outline, with the result of the *Atlantic Monthly* critic's finding that "his entire course of public life, with a single exception, has been characterized by an uncommon independence of merely popular and superficial movements in their crude efforts after results at the expense of sound economic laws." Especially in the domain of finance has Mr. Morton shown himself sound throughout, save for the brief period when he gave his voice for the greenback cause.

In other questions, too, of public interest Mr. Morton has shown himself independent of the movements of the flock. "From the time of his speech at the agricultural fair he has been a consistent supporter of the policy of State development through the improvement of its natural resources. Upon his own farm he has made costly experiments

for the purpose of introducing improved breeds of horses, cattle and swine into the country. One of the sayings, quoted from him and current among the farmers, is: 'A well-bred sow is to the farmer an inconvertible bond, her porkers the annual coupons,' and by pen and voice he has untiringly aimed to promote the agricultural interests of his State." Mr. Morton's suggestion of Arbor Day in the schools, and the very important beginnings of forest planting and culture which were the direct result of his interest in those subjects, is another example of his sane and constructive mind, and it is this tendency to which Mr. Cleveland's selection of him for the Department of Agriculture is to be attributed.

MR. MORTON'S CAREER AT WASHINGTON.

This writer finds two notable features of Mr. Morton's work as Agricultural Secretary. The first is the notable economy which he practiced. Out of \$5,102,500 appropriated for his branch of the government since July 1, 1893, he had saved and turned back into the Treasury down to July 1, 1895, \$1,126,000, or over 20 per cent.; and this had been done while the department developed greatly, and the work of all its bureaus had been extended and improved. The sums saved are in every case due to more economical management of details, and not to any stoppage of effective promotive work.

The second characteristic work of the secretary's official life this writer finds in his attitude toward civil service reform. "He began with a disbelief in it. He has come to be one of its most sturdy supporters. During his administration of the Department of Agriculture only six out of the twenty four chiefs of bureaus and divisions have been changed by death, resignation or removal. Secretary Morton filled five of these places by promoting skilled and experienced men in this department. The only question with him has been: Where can the best qualified men be found? And other things being nearly equal he has given preference to the men already in the service."

A BETTER PRESIDENT THAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

The result of this hasty retrospect of Mr. Morton's career in Nebraska and in Washington convinces the *Atlantic Monthly* writer that he is a man, who, while using rather theoretical methods in working out the greater problems, will be undeterred by any possible consequences, when once possessed of a conviction, from delivering it with an uncompromising earnestness.

"With an active and alert mind, he has been open to new influences, and would not unlikely, if placed in a position of great responsibility, reason and act too quickly; but his frankness and open-mindedness would not make him an easy follower where principles which he had reached in his studies were assailable. No amount of pressure would move him. His strong, well-set physique impresses one who meets him with an agreeable sense of the man's vitality

and vigor. His hospitable nature is evident at once, and he makes friends quickly. Indeed, there is an outflow of sentiment and cordiality which may produce a little uneasiness in the mind of a cautious observer, and such a one would not be surprised to learn that this genial host could nurse with a vindictive energy a hatred which he had conceived of this or that man. The astute politician who wishes to shape Mr. Morton to his own ends will encounter a difficulty in the honesty and shrewdness of the man. Mr. Morton himself is not an astute politician, and he never will manage conventions or intrigue for power. He is not built on those lines, and he will not be wanted by the Democratic party. Nevertheless, he has in him the sort of stuff out of which better presidents than presidential candidates are made."

Senator Allison for President.

A writer in the April *Atlantic* selects this month Senator Allison's career to investigate. The discussion is especially opportune on account of Mr. Allison's recent election for the fifth time to the Senate, especially because, as this writer says, the United States Senate may be looked upon as the best training school in statesmanship we have had—not of course so conspicuously in the administrative function, but in the consideration of great national problems. Mr. Allison's career is briefly sketched from his birth in Ohio, in 1829, his boyhood life on the farm, and his college course at Western Reserve. Mr. Allison took his seat in the House in December, 1863, and remained there until 1871. Between 1871 and 1873 he studied the economic and monetary systems of Europe in the course of a foreign tour, and through his communication with the leading financiers of England, France and Germany laid a broad and deep foundation of financial knowledge. Of course, it is his career in the Senate which throws the most light on Mr. Allison's qualifications for the presidency, and it is this record which the *Atlantic Monthly* writer relies on in coming to his critical conclusions. Some fault is found with Mr. Allison for his willingness to treat and compromise with the silver forces, in 1878, on the occasion of the Bland bill effort, and in 1890 when he supported the Sherman act. But this criticism of his work is qualified in the next paragraph by a reminder that Mr. Allison's position in financial matters must be judged practically from the view of his relation to his own State, which was strangely affected from time to time by the various economic and financial heresies that have swept across that Western country. The very highest credit is given to him for the educating force of the speeches which he has every year delivered throughout his State. "For two months, in every campaign, state or national, he has preached from every platform in Iowa the same doctrines that he votes for in the Senate, and he has greatly influenced that State, by the force of his own conviction, and the strength

of his personal popularity, to keep in line, on national issues, with the best and most enlightened sentiment of the country."

SINGULARLY FREE FROM SCANDAL.

It is remarked that, for a man so fully in public view for more than thirty years, Mr. Allison has been curiously free from attack by the scandal-mongers. Though associated with Mr. Blaine in certain investments, those in which his name was connected were not included in any of the accusations, and his friends promptly cited dates and statistics to show the entire falsity of the statement that he procured votes in 1883 for lands and bonds to a railroad company in which he had a pecuniary interest.

A RÉSUMÉ.

The *Atlantic Monthly* critic concludes: "His conduct in debate, his work in committee, and his votes show him to be a man of judicial temper, of moderation, and of fullness of knowledge. As a law-maker he is industrious, painstaking, methodical; as a debater, he has command of large resources, all of the most practical sort. Our financial history since 1850 is as familiar to him as his seat in the Senate. He speaks upon it, giving dates and figures, in the lucid and easy manner of an expert statistician. Nor does his thought end with items and details; he grasps principles as well. It is doubtful if any man in public life is his equal in exact knowledge of the country's past business legislation. His temperament saves him from yielding to mere public clamor. He is not troubled with that form of timidity which so often attacks avowed candidates for promotion in politics, the fear of opening his mouth on any public topic."

A GREAT FOLLOWER RATHER THAN A GREAT LEADER.

"In all this account there is evidence of a sound-headed man, of integrity of character, of high principles, and possessed of a wide experience. Is it possible to go beyond this, and regard him as a great leader, a man capable of taking the initiative in public affairs? That he is diplomatic, a peace-maker, a skillful contriver of compromises, not as ends in themselves, but as means of getting out of difficulties, is clear enough; but it is not out of such stuff that great leaders are made. It may be said, without any sneer in the phrase, that he is a safe man, an eminently respectable statesman, whose election to the presidency would mean that the weight of his office would always be on the side of a clean, honest administration. He is a follower, not a leader. So was Lincoln up to a certain point. But again and again Lincoln passed that point. It is doubtful if Mr. Allison ever will pass the point where a danger signal is hoisted. Should emergencies arise, he will be found temporizing, adjusting, arranging; and in all but the greatest moments these shifts avail tolerably well when they proceed from a man who will not sacrifice principle."

GENERAL BOOTH'S LATEST SCHEME.

GENERAL BOOTH'S latest scheme, and one which he considers to be the largest and most important he has ever evolved, is that for the establishment of peasant settlements in India. In formulating this scheme he has been assisted by Mr. Booth-Tucker, who in 1882 went to India as a pioneer of the Salvation Army in that great empire, and who, with his wife, have just been appointed commissioners of the army in this country, to succeed Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME.

We quote from the *Conqueror*, the monthly organ of the Salvationists in the United States, the following outline of the general's plans for India:

"1. There is enough surplus land to support the surplus population for many years to come.

"2. When that is exhausted there will be vast tracts of tropical Africa, Asia, and America which can be colonized from India.

"3. To meet the existing difficulty it is proposed by General Booth to organize at once an Indian Peasant Settlement Scheme.

"4. The operation of the scheme will be fourfold, embracing: (a) Peasant Settlements, (b) Land Agency, (c) Village Loan Agency, and (d) Agricultural Schools.

"(1.) It is proposed to ask the Indian Government and the native states at once for, say, 50,000 acres of land, in suitable blocks of from 500 to 5,000 or more acres, free of taxes, for five years. It is calculated that on the 50,000 acres there can be settled (at the rate of five acres per family) 10,000 families (say, 50,000 people, including children); but it is proposed to begin with only half that number, in order to allow for expansion. The capital expenditure required for commencing operations, breaking up land, sinking wells, building houses, buying cattle, and settling first colonists is calculated to be about \$250,000, at \$5 per acre, or \$50 per family. This sum it is proposed to raise: (a) in donations, (b) in loans from private sources, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and repayable within a given term of years; (c) in loans from government, under what is known as the 'Takkavi,' or Agricultural Loan Law.

"(2.) Connected with each colony will be an agency for acquiring waste land in or near the over-populated towns and villages. This land would be cultivated by the labor of

the adjoining villagers, thus saving all preliminary outlay for houses, wells, support of colonists, etc.

"(3.) To combat the usurious money-lender, an agency will be established in connection with the farm colonies for making loans on easy terms, acting as (a) the go-between for government in obtaining for the depressed classes loans under the Takkavi law; (b) as the agents for banks, firms, philanthropists, and others, who may be desirous of investing sums of money in this way at a fair rate of interest, and (c) on the co-operative village-loan system.

"(4.) Agricultural schools for thousands of children will in course of time be established, where, combined with a sufficient education, they will be taught the best forms of agriculture, and ultimately sent out to form settlements and colonies in distant countries and provinces. Meanwhile, they would be largely, if not entirely, self-supporting, growing their own food, building their own huts, and living at a minimum of expense."

A SELF-SUPPORTING SCHEME.

General Booth estimates that, worked on purely native lines, if once the initial outlay is provided, the scheme will not only become self-supporting, but will supply considerable profit for extension, besides vastly increasing the government revenue by the occupation of land at present uncultivated, and the establishment of a happy and prosperous peasantry.

In carrying out his plans for peasant settlements in India he will have the support of the Madras Government.



GROUP OF INDIAN PEASANTS ON THE FARM COLONY, GUJERAT.

UNITED STATES BOUNDARY CONTROVERSIES.

IN the *Bond Record*, Professor Albert Bushnell Hart tells us that the pending territorial controversy in Venezuela is far from the most important or most difficult foreign question in which the United States has been involved. We are reminded that of the five thousand miles of our land frontier there is not a foot which has not been the subject of dispute, of negotiations, of treaties, and of subsequent investigation by commissioners; that upon two thousand miles of our frontier there have been mutual threats of war, and that one thousand miles of the United States was gained by right of conquest. To sum up our national boundary history in a sentence, "it includes sixteen seriously contested areas, four military seizures, one war, five other serious crises in which war was threatened, twenty-five treaties, three arbitrations, a dozen commissions, besides uncounted dispatches and resolutions, and bills and acts of Congress."

Professor Hart brings forth these facts not to glorify the prowess of us Americans, but so as to point out how quietly and satisfactorily most of these boundary difficulties have been settled. We give as follows his suggestion as to the best manner in which to adjust the present boundary controversy, based upon results which he has gathered from our experience in the past:

"So far as our present boundaries are concerned, nearly every mile is now settled and staked; and it is well, for the nation will never again wait ninety, or fifty or five years for the settlement of a serious question. But since we are apparently to take some responsibility for other lands, it may be well to consider, in the light of our own history, how boundary controversies may best be adjusted.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE.

"First should come a distinct statement of claims, made as early as possible, so that the rival's lines may not advance; such was our course in 1803. Next come negotiations and an attempt to gain a territorial advantage by offsetting against them something else. Thus, in 1842, Webster consented to an extradition clause in a boundary treaty. If the case be serious enough, there is ground for a formal remonstrance, like that of Jay in 1794. The good offices of friendly neighbors may be accepted, such as the United States has exercised in behalf of Venezuela. The dispute ought then to be terminated by a treaty, as was the Oregon question. Failing that, arbitration is the best step, and so the United States found it in the San Juan arbitration of 1872. Commissions commonly come in to carry out details of treaties or arbitrations after they are concluded, and they are subject to disarrangement by the failure of the commissioners to agree. In a few cases the United States has sent out commissions of inquiry before taking diplomatic action; such were the commissions of 1816, to South America, and of 1849, to Austria. The present Venezuelan commis-

sion is the first example of such a practice in boundary disputes.

"What shall we do when the other party will not listen to reason or justice, and insists upon a claim which we cannot accept for ourselves or our neighbors? The first requisite is patience. A great nation, whose importance and powers of defense can be questioned by nobody, can afford to let the Venezuelan dispute simmer six months or even a year. The use of carefully chosen diplomatic language is another soothing practice. Seward might have brought on war with France by a single dictatorial dispatch in 1865; but he could not have accomplished more than by his polite conviction that it was impossible that the French could desire to remain in Mexico. A power which is 'in the market' for more territory—as England has long been—has a hundred more opportunities to get into disputes than a power like the United States, without colonies. The simple historical fact is that the United States has never needed force to settle boundary disputes; for even West Florida, California and New Mexico would have eventually come peacefully into the Union. If the United States has so far honorably settled its difficult boundary questions without war or the pressure of probable war, is there need of a belligerent spirit when we become interested in the similar controversies of our neighbors?"

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

"AN Alliance with England the Basis of a Rational Foreign Policy," is the title of an article in the *Forum* by Prof. Sidney Sherwood, of the Johns Hopkins University, who considers the subject mainly from the economic point of view. He shows that the United States is no longer an isolated nation, industrially, that economic forces shape and change national policy, that the pressure of our commercial expansion is becoming irresistible, and that under modern conditions nations cannot be powerful without international trade. "If our old political ideas and the necessities of our economic growth come into conflict the former must yield."

Dr. Sherwood then proceeds to set forth the advantages of co-operation between the United States and England, the two peoples of the earth most advanced in industrial development. "England's financial system controls in the commercial operations of the world. English capital supports the industry of a very large proportion of the civilized countries. Her ships carry the world's goods. The United States have resources, only slightly touched as yet, for the production of raw material of countless manufactures. Our supplies of coal, oil and gas, our water power now available for electric power, the manufacturing skill of our people, and the unsurpassed ability of our organizers of enterprise promise us speedily the first place among the manufacturing nations. With this as a necessary con-

comitant goes a corresponding expansion of our commerce. The British Empire and the United States acting together would literally control the industries and the commerce of the world."

ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES.

"The promotion of the highest economic civilization yet attained would result from this policy. The English-speaking peoples have led all others in industrial development. The invention of better machines and processes, the most efficient organization of the forces of labor and capital, the maintenance of the order and security necessary to progressive industry, the principles of business honesty, the improved mechanism of finance, the individual liberty necessary to stimulate the highest productive enterprise—these are all evidences of the natural and historical supremacy of the English-speaking peoples. Industrial progress requires the friendly co-operation of England and the United States—a settled policy of friendship."

In Dr. Sherwood's opinion we have now reached a crisis in our commercial development as a nation. We now face the alternative of active friendship or of avowed hostility to England. Our resources are greater than England's, and in the long run we can defeat her, but is this our best policy?

"On the other hand, we have nothing to lose by an avowed and positive friendship with England. The more of her capital we have to develop our enterprises, the better off we are. The more we buy of her manufactures, the better market we have for our foods. What is needed is first of all an attempt at friendly co-operation. Let this once be established and it would be easy from time to time to negotiate treaties and to pass such laws that there might be a division of the field which would leave to each that in which each was the stronger. The free flow of capital from one country to the other would enable the people of each nation to share the advantages of both. A permanent court to settle disputes between the two peoples might easily be established as a new bond."

"HARD FACTS" ABOUT BRITISH GUIANA.

MR. FRANCIS COMYN, who has been in British Guiana, and is grieved at the "seas of drivel" which journalistic ignorance has poured round the Venezuelan question, proceeds in the *Nineteenth Century* to supply what he calls "something solid—hard facts."

"The first of these facts is that England has steadily refused to submit this boundary dispute to real arbitration. That which she would have agreed on amounted practically to official recognition of her right to all she wanted at the moment—a variable quantity—with as much, in addition, as an arbitration might award her.

"After that comes another and equally important fact, namely, that England, not Venezuela nor the United States, has created the present critical situa-

tion. This has been done by our sending to Venezuela an ultimatum claiming \$60,000 and an apology for the arrest in, and deportation from, the disputed territory of two British Guiana police officers, Messrs. Barnes and Cox."

Reviewing the boundary dispute, the writer recalls that in 1840 England sent the brothers Schomburgk to devise and mark as her boundaries what they thought right, without ever consulting Venezuela or Brazil; that in 1841 the Venezuelans protested against the Schomburgk line, which Lord Aberdeen then disclaimed, and that in 1842 the British Government removed the Schomburgk landmarks.

THE MOST PROBABLE BOUNDARY.

In 1850 a provisional boundary, now known as "the Aberdeen line," was settled by mutual concession, and a convention stipulated that neither power should encroach beyond it. "This Aberdeen line, starting from the sea near the left bank of the mouth of the Pomerun River, ran inland almost straight toward Acarabisi, short of which it struck the Schomburgk, which it thence followed. This line gave to Great Britain the watersheds of the Essequibo, Mazaruni, and Lower Cuyuni, with those of the Rupunini and Pomerun; to Venezuela, the watersheds of the Barima, Barama, Waini, and Amicura rivers, and that of the Upper Cuyuni, but not beyond what Schomburgk had laid down. Apparently it was a very fair compromise, and would most probably be adopted and decided on by any species of arbitration. . . . In 1865, fifteen years after the Aberdeen convention, we find the British Government declining to guarantee from Venezuelan territorial claims a supposed mine belonging to the British Guiana Gold Company, Limited, situated on the right bank of the Cuyuni River, about forty miles from Bartoke Grove, and consequently far within the Aberdeen line."

"A LAND OF DESOLATION!"

According to the official statistics of Mr. Rodway there is, apart from Indians and Bovianders, no resident population in the debated territory. There is only one town, Morawhanna, a small strategic post, occupied mostly by officials. "The best, the only fairly desirable spot on this bone of contention is occupied by the colonial penal settlement." The land slopes down into marsh and sandbank. The rivers—margined with mud—and the shallow sea itself, "recall memories of the Thames before main drainage was thought of." The timber is inferior. The soil is thin, poor, hopeless for cultivation. "It is truly a land of desolation, wanting even in animal life."

All the gold got in British Guiana is produced "from placers, gold washing, by 'tom' or sluice." Mr. Comyn cites instances of gold companies that have ceased or failed. The latest British claim includes not only old Venezuelan towns, but the Caratal gold mines. To the writer "Guiana seems a

land of delusions, of absurd expectations, of misfortunes. Its woods, of greater specific gravity than water, cannot be rafted. . . . Tropical productions succeed far better elsewhere, and imported coolie labor (the negroes will not work) overstrains profit and the resources of the colony, which are fast failing." Were war to break out the colony could lend us no aid. The British whites would not fight. The negroes would fly before the Venezuelans trained in partisan warfare. "British soldiers would die like rotten sheep."

"Little aid could be given by our fleet, for no large vessels can pass into the black shallow water that extends for eight miles out from the shores of British Guiana.

"In short, the cause is bad, the 'bone of contention' worse, the climate worst of all."

THE VENEZUELA CASE: FURTHER OPINIONS.

MR. HENRY NORMAN, whose journalistic visit to the United States in the heat of the late Venezuelan discussion was such a prominent feature of the international transaction, writes in the April *Scribner's* on "The Quarrel of the English Speaking Peoples." Mr. Norman regrets that the impression has grown on many of the most thoughtful people he knows in the Old Country that the United States is determined to pick a quarrel with Great Britain. He thinks that the danger of war, too, is very real, or at any rate when this article was written, which must have been two months ago, he felt that the immediate danger was great.

A REAL MENACE.

"The most influential man in the United States (after the President) said to me in Washington: 'You who know something of this country must know well that, so far from it being true that we are endeavoring to stir up a warlike spirit among our people, the fact is that unless everybody is very careful, we shall not be able to suppress the warlike spirit.' At the date of writing there seems a vague general belief that the international situation is much improved, but beyond the expression of a number of conciliatory sentiments by British statesmen, I cannot see much actual ground for the belief. If ever the two nations go to war it will be because they have drifted into it. It becomes, therefore, the plain duty of every man who desires to avoid this to watch narrowly the course of events, and above all things to refrain from crying 'Peace' where there is no peace. With regard to the Venezuelan boundary dispute what is the situation? The United States Government, having referred the matter to a commission, holds that for the time it has said its last word. On the other hand, the British Government, I know, holds the view that the next move must come from America—that 'the lead is in her hands.' This move, as I replied when the

above was authoritatively said to me, can only be the report of the Commission; and if that should be unfavorable to the British claim, an international situation of the gravest danger would be created. I hold it to be a matter of urgency, therefore, that some solution should be found before the Venezuelan Commission reports. I have not seen the British case for its claim—nobody has—but I am informed that it is an exceedingly strong one, and is regarded by experts as absolutely unanswerable. The risk, however, of relying upon this seems to me altogether too great to run."

IN BRITISH POLITICS LIES THE HOPE OF PEACE.

"In what direction, then, is a pacific solution to be found? I believe that it must come from England and from the Liberal party, in spite of the overwhelming majority against them in Parliament—a majority, let it be remembered by American readers, far greater in proportion than the majority of votes against them in the country. English Liberals to a man will be in favor of arbitration. Sir William Harcourt, a great constitutional and international lawyer, has made a profound study of the whole case, and long before these words are in print he will have argued in Parliament an irresistible plea for arbitration. Mr. John Morley has publicly stated that never 'since time began' was there a matter more fitted for settlement by arbitration. And there is even light from the Conservative side, for Mr. Chamberlain has declared that Great Britain accepts the Monroe Doctrine, without adding to his declaration the restrictive words 'as formulated by President Monroe,' the words by which Lord Salisbury defines his attitude. It is perfectly certain that in this matter Lord Salisbury does not represent the people of England."

From Theodore Roosevelt's Point of View.

In the *Bachelor of Arts* Mr. Theodore Roosevelt tells college men, what we are sure he would not hesitate to say to their professors of international law, that the Monroe Doctrine is not a question to be considered from a purely academic point of view. It is one of policy, he declares, and not of law at all; one about which lawyers, as lawyers, have nothing more to say than dentists, as dentists. "To argue that it cannot be recognized as a principle of international law is a mere waste of breath. Nobody cares whether it is or is not so recognized, any more than any one cares whether the Declaration of Independence and Washington's farewell address are so recognized."

The Monroe Doctrine is briefly defined by Mr. Roosevelt as forbidding European encroachment upon American soil, but he would not apply the principle so rigidly as to prevent our taking into account the varying degrees of national interest in varying cases. He says: "The United States has not the slightest wish to establish a universal protectorate over other American states, or to become

responsible for their misdeeds. If one of them becomes involved in an ordinary quarrel with a European power, such quarrel must be settled between them by any one of the usual methods; but no European state is to be allowed to aggrandize itself on American soil at the expense of an American state. Furthermore, no transfer of an American colony from one European state to another is to be permitted if, in the judgment of the United States, such transfer would be hostile to its own interests."

HOW THE MONROE DOCTRINE APPLIES.

After discussing the general principles, and the justification, historically and morally, of the Monroe Doctrine, Mr. Roosevelt takes up as follows the specific case at issue: "Great Britain has a boundary dispute with Venezuela. She claims as her own a territory which Venezuela asserts to be hers; a territory which in point of size very nearly equals the Kingdom of Italy. Our government, of course, cannot, if it wishes to remain true to the traditions of the Monroe Doctrine, submit to the acquisition by England of such an enormous tract of territory, and it must therefore find out whether the English claims are or are not well founded. It would, of course, be preposterous to lay down the rule that no European power should seize American territory which was not its own, and yet to permit the power itself to decide the question of the ownership of such territory. Great Britain refused to settle the question either by amicable agreement with Venezuela or by arbitration. All that remained for the United States was to do what it actually did—that is, to try to find out the facts for itself, by its own commission. If the facts show England to be in the right, well and good. If they show England to be in the wrong, we most certainly ought not to permit her to profit at Venezuela's expense, by her own wrongdoing.

"WOULD-BE BUCCANEERING."

"We are doing exactly what England would very properly do in a like case. Recently, when the German Emperor started to interfere in the Transvaal, England promptly declared her own 'Monroe Doctrine' for South Africa. We do not propose to see English filibusters try at the expense of Venezuela the same policy which recently came to such an ignominious end in the Transvaal, in a piece of weak, would-be buccaneering, which, it is perhaps not unfair to say, was fittingly commemorated in the verse of the new poet-laureate.

"It would be difficult to overestimate the good done in this country by the vigorous course already taken by the national executive and legislature in this matter. The lesson taught Lord Salisbury is one which will not soon be forgotten by English statesmen. His position is false, and is recognized as false by the best English statesmen and publicists. If he does not consent to arrange the matter with Venezuela, it will have to be arranged in some way

by arbitration. In either case, the United States gains its point. The only possible danger of war comes from the action of the selfish and timid men on this side of the water, who clamorously strive to misrepresent American, and to mislead English, public opinion. If they succeed in persuading Lord Salisbury that the American people will back down if he presses them, they will do the greatest damage possible to both countries, for they will render war, at some time in the future, almost inevitable."

Another View.

Interpreting the Monroe Doctrine as one having "a direct and primary reference to our rights and interests, and not to the rights and interests of others, unless they become mingled with our own," Mr. Theodore M. Etting, a prominent Philadelphia lawyer, who writes in the *Citizen*, is unable to see that the doctrine applies to the Venezuela case.

He reasons as follows: "As regards Venezuela, the English claim may be good or it may be bad; its value presumably turns upon the question of the validity of the grants to Spain or Holland. It would appear to be in no sense 'a fresh acquisition of territory,' and it is difficult to see, as a matter of fact, what interest the United States has in the controversy. That the interest would seem to be imaginary rather than real, appears from two circumstances. One is that the good offices of the United States as an arbitrator were volunteered by the President, and an arbitrator with an interest is an anomaly. The other circumstance to which I refer is the admission of the President that we are bound by the voluntary acts of the parties. Such an admission, if an interest exists, is difficult to understand.

FACTS BEFORE "DOCTRINE."

"If the United States has any interest at all it is apparently confined to preventing 'fresh acquisition of territory,' and such interest cannot be lessened by any arrangement which Venezuela may choose to make with Great Britain. To virtually confess this, as President Cleveland does in express words, is to concede that the United States has no interest excepting in so far as the contemplated acquisition may affect the destiny of Venezuela. If the claim of Great Britain is valid in law, the circumstance that it will affect Venezuela injuriously is of no moment, unless it be that we are an ally of Venezuela. The United States has not yet concluded that the claim is invalid; otherwise the appointment of the commission would be unnecessary. How can it be possible to invoke a principle before the facts are known? The possession under the title claimed by Great Britain has continued for two centuries. *Prima facie*, the question is one of disputed boundary, and as such it must be viewed until a contrary conclusion has been reached by the United States. The 'doctrine' cannot be invoked until the facts are known."

"NAVY MANIA" IN ENGLAND.

THE necessity of paying heavy naval insurance for the maintenance not merely of imperial greatness, but of the very existence of England as a nation, was once hotly denied by men who spoke in the name of religion as well as by advocates of the old Liberal cry for retrenchment. It is interesting to watch the change in public sentiment. When the British naval expenditure is larger than it has ever been, and Mr. Chamberlain promises still further increase in the naval estimates, there is scarcely a whisper from the peace party, and the churches are almost jubilant. Take, for example, these sentences from the *Church Quarterly*, at the close of a long essay on Nelson and naval warfare: "It is not the least of Captain Mahan's merits that he has done much to bring home to all thinking men, and through them to the whole nation, the absolute necessity of keeping our navy strong. We may not be men of war, but we are men proud of our country. We believe that she has yet a great work to do in the world; and we cannot but recognize that in maintaining the decisive superiority of our navy lies not only the sole guarantee of our national existence, but also the hope of doing effectively in the councils of nations that work which we believe God has given us to do."

So speaks the Anglican organ. But the Nonconformist feeling is not a whit less decided, as witness the Wesleyan *London Quarterly*, which discusses the same book, and speaks of the British nation "being saved" "none too soon" from the "parsimony falsely called economy, by which more than one great nation has been ruined:"

ENGLAND'S DEPENDENCE UPON SEA POWER.

"Every object that the English people, or that any section of them, can desire, depends upon our sea power. Our social progress, our international influence, our power 'to help the right and heal the wild world's wrong,' our mission as the leaders and the organizers of the backward and chaotic races that have come beneath our rule, and, what is dearest to the hearts of Christian Englishmen, the opportunity to give to all the world the Gospel that has made us free; all these, and every other good we can desire ourselves or wish to share with men, depend upon our maritime supremacy. By all means let the English people be refined and sympathetic and humanitarian, but let them not forget that their paramount political duty is, at any cost, to make and keep themselves invincible upon the sea."

The article concludes: "Into the question of alliances as an element in sea power we must not enter. The best ally is that Almighty arm that broke the Armada on our shores. And, after that, the British Navy, much enlarged and fully manned, and always ready, is our chief if not our only hope.

Let us be back'd with God, and with the seas,
Which He hath given for fence impregnable,
And with their helps only defend ourselves;
In them, and in ourselves, our safety lies.

(3 Henry VI. A. 4, Sc. 4.)

Cromwell's famous saying on the lips of modern churchmen seems to run, "Trust in God and keep your navy big!"

A Heavy Burden.

But there is one man in England to raise his voice against the growing burden of the British Empire, Mr. A. J. Wilson, editor of the *Investors' Review*.

He says: "An estimate has been put forth showing that we are going to spend forthwith upward of £9,500,000 on new vessels for the navy over and above the already enormous total of the nation's commitments in that direction. Whether we can afford the money or not, this outlay tends to cripple us, and to, in the long run, increase our unpreparedness for fighting. More ships mean more men to be kept by the nation in warlike array, larger stores of artillery and ammunition—a permanent mounting up, therefore, in the total of our warlike outgoings in time of peace, which has the effect of exhausting us before any fighting comes on. . . . Our machine is getting so huge that the strongest of politicians must dread to summon the nation to the effort and sacrifice necessary to set it in motion. We verily believe that this consideration has weakened the grasp of Lord Salisbury in handling the Armenian question."

WHAT IS REALLY GAINED?

This passion for outlay on fighting material and disinclination to fight is only "an outcrop of the corruption with which our permanent officialism is saturated from top to bottom." And what is really gained for the empire? Others will do as Great Britain does. "Every maritime nation, from new Japan to decrepit Spain, takes its cue from us, and strains itself to possess a strong and ever stronger navy, so that with all our outlay we shall stand at the end just where we did at the beginning. How can any reasonable being expect this kind of emulation to end in good to us or our rivals? The whole outbreak of navy mania is, from this point of view, a ridiculous waste."

Mr. Wilson's view of the recent outburst of imperial patriotism is, of course, characteristically dyspeptic. Canadian loyalty is set down to "visions of unlimited swag on fortification contracts" and the like. He doubts if an effective army of twenty thousand men could be got for foreign service from all our dependencies put together. If they shared in the cost of war, they would become insolvent, and cripple us more than by paying the whole bill ourselves. Mr. Wilson concludes: "For our own part, we believe the real increase of danger lies less, much less, in our grabbing and bullying policy toward the weak abroad, and in the language of our brainless jingoes at home, than in this warlike expenditure itself. It creates the evil it flourishes on, and in so doing is giving empire and commerce and all to the devil. If our colonies, in imitation of us, follow the same lines of insanity, and add to their other mistakes that of borrowing to become war-

like, then the devil will not have to wait long for his due."

CANADIAN TARIFF REFORM.

THE probabilities of a change in the Canadian tariff are discussed in the *American Magazine of Civics* by Mr. J. W. Russell. The present protective tariff of 35 per cent. has been in force since 1879, and its results, in Mr. Russell's opinion, have been most disheartening. He asserts that the situation is similar to what might have been predicted in the United States if the northern tier of states had been cut off by a double row of tariff walls from the commercial life of the rest of the Union. "No native vigor or well-practiced economy could have won prosperity from such an isolation; and though distant markets of export would have been a limited compensation, they could not have atoned for the loss of costly production on too large a scale for domestic use, and the denial of cheap foreign goods which could not be profitably made at home. Such has been the case of the Dominion. Its home market is specially difficult of cultivation under a protective tariff. Variety of production, discouraging in any case where the line of population extends across the continent in a fringe practically in the same latitude, is further handicapped by great distances between the centres of industry."

A REVENUE TARIFF, BUT NOT FREE TRADE.

"Not abating its determination to gain larger markets and lighten taxation, the present policy of the Liberal party is a return to the revenue tariff under which trade and industry formerly prospered. This policy was adopted at a convention held in Ottawa in June, 1893. The most important statements in regard to the tariff are these:

"The customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service.

"It should be so adjusted as to make free, or bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessities of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

"Some eminent British statesmen have advised the Dominion to adopt free trade with the world, joined with direct taxation. Canadians will not hear of any scheme which involves the latter expedient for federal purposes. The only practical course is a revenue tariff which will afford, as it did in former times, a moderate encouragement to such industries as are fitted to become self-sustaining. If adopted, such a tariff would regulate the amount of taxation by the legitimate expenses of government. It would favor the arrangement of duties so as to fall most lightly on the necessities of life and the raw materials of manufacture. Its promoters intend a gradual reduction of duties where certain industries would be injuriously affected by a sudden change."

THE BRITISH IN SIAM.

A Survey of the Anglo-French Agreement.

IN the *Fortnightly Review* for March, a writer, concealing his identity behind the initial "W.," publishes an interesting and apparently well-informed survey of the Siamese question, taking as his text the recently concluded Anglo-French agreement. He does not like it, but he recognizes that the very defeat which it brings may tend to peace.

France and England are now neighbors at many points of their colonial empires, and it is quite possible that this very fact, so far from accentuating their hereditary enmity, may prove the starting point of a new friendship. It is to be devoutly hoped so. Mutual responsibilities, common interests, and a more scrupulous regard for each other's feelings, seem destined to grow out of the new continuous frontiers. We have seen how the near approach of Russia to India has been accompanied by a subsidence of anti-Russian feeling in this country, and it may perhaps turn out that the new Anglo-French frontier on the Mekong will, after all, prove a bond of real and lasting union between the two countries.

He then reviews the agreement point by point. He says: "In many respects this agreement is distinctly unfavorable to us. Considering, however, the untoward circumstances under which it was negotiated, I am not inclined to take an entirely gloomy view of it."

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES.

The chief advantage which England gained is the increased security which we have for the maintenance of the *status quo* in what is left of Siam:

"Henceforth the port of Bangkok, where more than eighty-seven per cent. of the shipping is British, will be as secure as any English port, and we need no longer fear a repetition of the blockade of 1893, which in the course of a few days involved English traders in a loss estimated at many thousands of pounds. And not only is Bangkok protected against the French, but under the second clause of the agreement care is taken to close the door against the aggression of other nations, some of which, notably Germany, have cast a longing eye at unprotected Siam. If this is the advantage, the disadvantages are not less obvious. The most serious blows to us under the agreement are political. Our surrender in regard to the buffer state is disastrous, for not only have we now a second Indian frontier to defend against a first-class military power, but our withdrawal from Keng Cheng must prove very detrimental to our prestige after the assurance given to the Shan chiefs last year by Sir Frederick Fryer that the state would remain an integral portion of the British Empire. The frontier danger is enhanced by the fact that we have helped France to build up a great Indo-Chinese empire, the military resources of which, under the conscription system, must be largely determined by its inhabited extent."

A RUSSIAN SOLUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED QUESTION.

IF Western civilization has much to teach Russia, it can at the same time with great advantage go to school of the Russian nation. To most of us Russia is an unexplored country possessing many of the terrors of the unknown. But the more we study the real Russia, and not merely judge the whole country by a superficial view of the surface, the more we will see that there are many things which we might well take to heart. An example of this is to be found in the January number of the *Seyerni Vyestnik*, in which Dr. A. Isayeff, one of the first political economists in Russia, draws a comparison between the present labor conditions in America and Western Europe and those now existing in Russia, much to the advantage of the latter.

AN EFFECTIVE SAFEGUARD.

The professor sums up the deplorable tendencies of capitalism toward self-aggrandizement at the expense of labor, as seen in foreign countries, and concludes that the Russian labor system (*Artyel*) affords an effective safeguard against the development of similar conditions in Russia. By this system, the laborer is equally workman, master and shareholder. For instance, suppose the order to build a house is given. An *Artyel* is at once formed of bricklayers, painters, carpenters, etc.—as many as are required—each of whom deposits in a common fund a certain and equal sum of money which represents his share. This sum may vary from one shilling upward, according to the cost of material, size of house, etc. An honorary manager is then elected from among the workmen by vote, and this manager is invested with the power to carry out all sales, purchases, etc. Of these he has to render an account to the general body. When the work is completed and paid for, the profits are equally divided and the workmen separate to form new *Artyels*. The result of this system is that the Russian workman sees that by being industrious and by practicing strict economy he will be able to save money, and then either to buy land, or set up in trade and employ *Artyels* on his own account. Finally, as the workmen, when so engaged, all live together at the common expense, all have a general interest in keeping expenses down as low as possible, as the profits will be then all the greater.

Besides this, every peasant who is a member of the village commune has an interest in a plot of land, originally reserved for his benefit by the State, and which it is forbidden him to dispose of. The Russian unemployed, therefore, can always fall back on this as a last resource, and hence it is impossible for him to be reduced to that state of utter penury and wretchedness which is only too often seen among the unemployed in other countries. The Russian Government has recently given, and is still giving, much study to the conditions of labor in the country, and by the introduction of new factory

laws for the protection of workmen, systems of life insurance, etc., is doing very much to ameliorate the condition of the working classes.

The Russian aristocracy, inasmuch as they generally hold aloof from all commercial enterprise and study of the lower classes, cannot be accounted as a civilizing factor in the Russia of to-day, although there are many individual members who devote their lives and fortunes to the betterment of the people.

Dr. Isayeff concludes that the present conditions of Russian labor are far more favorable than those existing in Western Europe and America, and expresses his conviction that Russia will be able to afford a satisfactory solution of a question which is now embarrassing so many foreign states, wherein the governments are quite powerless to introduce measures for the protection of labor against capital.

EMPLOYEES AS DIRECTORS.

"From Hired Servant to Partner."

MR. LIVESEY gives a very interesting account in the *National Review* of the gradual growth of industrial partnership which has now led to the South Metropolitan Gas Company of London proposing to arrange for the appointment of employees as directors. Mr. Livesey considers that employers have to choose between the division of the industrial host into two hostile camps, and partnership the completer the better. Faced with these alternatives, Mr. Livesey decided to push forward the second. The Gas Workers' Union was formed in March, 1889, and by September of the same year had become so aggressive as practically to be taking over the control of the work. To counteract its influence, the hours of the non-unionists were shortened and their pay increased. The union grew more pressing, and "the foreman said that unless something more was done to attach the non-unionists to the company all the yard men would be forced into the union, which would then become absolute master."

THE ALTERNATIVE TO UNIONISM.

This led to Mr. Livesey proposing in November a scheme of profit-sharing, which the directors approved, the unionists rejected, and the non-unionists welcomed. Soon all the "free men," 1,000 in number, signed the agreement, accepting the scheme and promising not to strike, "provided that for every penny at which gas was sold below 2 shillings 8 pence per 1,000 cubic feet, a bonus of 1 per cent. on the wages of workmen and the salaries of officers should be paid annually, the employees having the option of taking the amount in cash or of leaving it in the company's hands to accumulate at 4 per cent. interest. The company also offered to take care of their savings at the same rate of interest. The result was most gratifying; year by year nearly half the annual bonus was left in the company's hands, besides large deposits in the shape of savings, and a

considerable amount was invested by the employees in the company's ordinary stock."

SOON EVERY WORKMAN A SHAREHOLDER.

In the struggle which followed the union was broken, and "the relations of the company with their workmen have been very satisfactory ever since."

"The amount now invested in stock is £25,642, while over £30,000 additional of accumulated bonus and savings is deposited with the company at 4 per cent. interest, the total number of profit-shares is about 2,500, and the above totals belong mainly to about one-half of them. In a very few years, by the operation of the new system, every man in the company's employ will become a shareholder in his own right, and that being so, it is to be expected that they will claim the right to have some share in the management of their own property."

RENDERING SOCIALISM IMPOSSIBLE.

Accordingly in the bill the company is laying before Parliament provision is made for employees, when their total investments in the company's stock exceed \$200,000, to elect one or more, but not exceeding three, of their number as director. Qualification for such a directorship is seven years' service under the company, and possession of \$400 stock. If he cease to be employed or to hold the amount of stock, he ceases to be director. He shall also perform his ordinary work except on board day.

Already the workmen have said they do not want "a chattering workman" as director. During the last six years the profit-sharing scheme has been worked by a joint committee of workmen and of directors' nominees. This experience, says Mr. Livesey, "justifies me in believing that suitable men will be chosen as directors, and that the movement will mark a new departure in the relations of capital and labor." He is confident that Socialism will be "rendered impossible by the possession of property by the wage-earners."

THERE is an article in the *United Service* which furnishes evidence that, had not Marshal Grouchy disobeyed the orders given him by Napoleon, the great emperor would not have been defeated at Waterloo. According to the writer, Mr. Frederick L. Hydecouper, Grouchy was instructed the day before the battle to keep to Napoleon's right, and prevent the junction of the Prussians and the English. It appears that this order was not obeyed, and that Bülow's corps of Prussians were permitted to join the English without even a show of resistance on the part of Grouchy. The writer assumes that Grouchy could easily have prevented this union, and thus have allowed the emperor to employ his full force against the English alone. Had this been done, Mr. Hydecouper has no doubt that Napoleon would have won the day.

STRIKES IN JAPAN.

A PAPER on "The Industrial Revolution in Japan," by Mr. William Eleroy Curtis, based on facts collected by Mr. Curtis personally while in Japan last year, is published in the January *Bulletin* of the U. S. Department of Labor. The paper makes no attempt to account for the remarkable freedom from labor disturbances which Japan enjoys, but the facts as stated are significant.

"There have been but two strikes in Japan. One of these occurred among a railway construction gang, who were hired for certain wages to work six days in the week and were required to work seven without additional compensation. When their protests were unheeded they laid down their tools and appealed to the police authorities for the enforcement of the law which makes six days a week's labor, and provides that no employee of the government or any corporation or private individual shall be compelled to work more than six days in a week without extra compensation. Sunday is the usual day of rest in Japan. Its selection is not due to law nor to religious scruples, but to public convenience and, perhaps, out of respect to foreign nations. When what is known as the six-day law was passed the government set the example by closing its offices on Sunday, and all other institutions followed suit. That law was originally suggested for sanitary reasons.

FOR A TWELVE-HOUR DAY.

"The second strike in Japan occurred in Tokyo in the summer of 1895. A party of bricklayers engaged in building a factory near Tokyo had their hours of labor extended from twelve to thirteen because of a desire on the part of the management to complete the job and start the machinery as soon as possible. The men did not object to this increase of time, but asked a corresponding advance of wages, which, as they were getting only 12 cents a day in our money, would have been only 1 cent a day increase for each, or perhaps \$1 a day for the whole gang. But the contractor refused and they quit work. He got other bricklayers to take their places, but they were induced to abandon him also, and as he persisted in his refusal to do what the men considered simple justice it was decided to send emissaries to all the other bricklayers in the city and ask them to join in a sympathetic strike. This attempt to introduce foreign methods into the conservative labor system of Japan was only partially successful. The greater part of the bricklayers employed in the city declined to join, but a thousand or more men engaged upon the city water works, on some railway freight houses and other large structures quit, and it was several days before the difficulty was adjusted. Public sentiment was aroused by the disturbance, and the contractor who caused the trouble finally compromised with his men and went back to twelve hours' work for twelve hours' pay."

THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF "MODERN" JOURNALISM.

IN the April *Scribner's* Aline Gorren discusses "The Ethics of Modern Journalism," with her text from a statement of M. Brunetière to the effect that literature and journalism were incompatible. She regards the French and American newspaper as representing respectively the extremes of journalism in this regard, the French being the most akin to literature, and the American papers, with their wealth of banality and often vulgar detail, the furthest removed from literature. She answers the people who point to the serial and short stories and literary sketches by well-known writers in the American papers, by affirming that a paper is literary not alone by what it contains, but what it excludes. It is not to the positive quality that the literary tone of Paris journals is due, but to the omissions and suppressions, and the guiding sense of relative values and proportions which controls all that they publish. "If positive reasons alone made a newspaper literary, it would not be difficult for us in America to have such newspapers. But when it comes to the negative reasons we at once confront insurmountable obstacles. Such exclusions as a French editor makes presuppose a deep background of complex social history. It is a sign of the socially and intellectually half-cultivated to be insatiably voracious of meaningless details, where a larger cultivation sifts the vital at a glance and rejects the irrelevant." In France the zest for personalities is distinctly known as an American quality, and the whole desire for particulars and small details in our news is called "Americanism." But, says this writer, we have not a monopoly. All Europe, in one sense, is being rapidly Americanized.

WHAT NEWSPAPER VULGARITY REPRESENTS.

The true inwardness of this "Americanism" in journalism is explained on a broad ground, rather than simply condemned by this writer. The vulgar personalities of the modern newspaper are, she says, "the result of the desperate desire of the new classes, to whom democratic institutions have given their first chance, to discover the way to live, in the wide social meaning of the word. The hour belongs to these classes. Their ideals are becoming more and more the ideals of all masses of society, and what they are chiefly eager for is not ideas but palpable realities. What the man wants who newly finds himself with incalculably increased material opportunities before him is not, at first, thoughts that will strengthen his hold upon the eternal verities. No; it is information that will put him in direct touch with the actualities of the passing hour; information that will teach him all about his environment, and what he is to do there, and how he is to conduct himself in order to keep the place that he has got, and to extend it, to push himself further on."

AN AÉRIAL PIGEON POST.

M. REYNAUD writes in the first February number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an extremely interesting article on the breeding of pigeons as carriers of letters and dispatches. The slightest consideration shows the importance of the subject, particularly in war. The telegraph leaves nothing to be desired in point of speed, but then there is the certainty of the wires being cut. The objections to railways are similarly obvious, and communication by balloon has as yet scarcely emerged from the experimental stage. M. Reynaud is justly struck by the fact that nowadays the breeding of homing pigeons is becoming not only a favorite and widespread pursuit, but actually an art, and that these domesticated birds number hundreds of thousands.

AN ANCIENT EXPEDIENT.

In a characteristically French manner M. Reynaud begins at the beginning with Nineveh and Babylon. The Phœnicians, the Persians, the Medes, the Assyrians, he tells us, all organized an aerial pigeon post, which, he says, worked admirably, though we may perhaps be permitted to suspect that the Duke of Norfolk of that day was not without his thorn in the flesh in the person of some contemporary Mr. Henniker Heaton. The Greeks borrowed from these Asiatics the taste for pigeon-breeding, and history has preserved an anecdote of a victor at the Olympian games, who conveyed the joyful news of his triumph the same day to his native isle of Ægina by means of a carrier pigeon. The Romans, as we learn from Pliny, took up the pursuit with energy, and the pigeon post played an important part in the organization of conquered Gaul. Later on, under the Empire, it was used for the baser purposes of announcing the results of races on the victories of famous gladiators.

ALREADY IN MODERN USE.

Coming down to more modern times, the news of the taking of Damietta by St. Louis was announced by pigeons, and the wonderful instinct of these birds was utilized at the sieges of Haarlem and Leyden, and by the great Doge of Venice, Dandolo, when he was attacking Candia. So, too, when postal relations between England and the rest of Europe were interrupted by the blockade of ports, certain Continental financiers maintained by means of pigeons a regular correspondence with London. In the siege of Paris, also, many a pigeon bearing an important letter evaded the vigilance of the investing armies. M. Reynaud tells us that the fishermen of Boulogne, Dieppe and Saint Malo are accustomed to send news of the "catch" ashore by pigeons, and he explains how the poor Paris *ouvrier* is cheated by enterprising bookmakers who secure advance news by pigeons of the results of races, which usually arrive before the telegrams, and regulate their bets accordingly.

M. Reynaud's contention is that in the present day homing pigeons are bred purely for speed in order to win prizes. Each bird is consequently only trained to fly between two invariable points. He is not given any variety, but is made to traverse again and again the same course. Yet the gain in speed only amounts to about half an hour in three hundred miles. M. Reynaud goes on to explain how a pigeon may be induced to fly to a place and come back again after a reasonable interval of rest, and cites some cases of punctuality on the part of these birds so remarkable that one would almost believe them capable of judging the flight of time by the position of the sun. He does not attempt to decide what is the cause of the marvelous homing instinct, but seems to be convinced that it is not due to sight or the memory of localities previously seen. The pigeon does not usually travel at a great height from the ground, and his horizon is not therefore markedly wider than ours.

The moral of all this, to M. Reynaud's mind, is obvious. There are more than one hundred thousand pigeons capable of crossing France between sunrise and sunset. There are numerous societies of pigeon fanciers. The organization is ready to hand, and, as M. Reynaud says, the aerial post might be created to-morrow.

HOW WATER MAKES LAND.

THERE is a noteworthy paper by W. H. Wheeler in *Longman's Magazine* on "The Transporting Power of Water and the Making of Land." In it he gives a great many facts as to the way in which water is continually reshaping the face of the earth. He calculates that 6,600,000 tons of solid matter is annually carried down to the sea by the rivers of Great Britain. At the present rate the whole of the island will be washed away to the sea level in 11,000,000,000 years. While the rain alone will wash England away in 11,000,000,000 years, the tide and the waves will eat it away in less than half that time. The Trent and the Ouse carry a greater quantity of solid matter than any of the other rivers. They deposit on the low-lying lands adjacent to their banks as much as two or three inches of alluvial matter in a single tide. In the course of two or three years this amounts to six or seven feet. By this means 30,000 acres have been converted from worthless land into the richest soil in England. The Thames is continually enriching Essex at the expense of Gloucester and Oxford. Every year it carries down sufficient solid matter to create 24 acres of good land, six feet deep, at the mouth of its estuary. Great Britain has had 65,000 acres of land added to it by the wash in 1,700 years. The Mississippi carries down to the Gulf of Mexico 362,000,000 tons of soil every year. If these had been transported in boats at a fifth of a cent per mile over an average of half the length of the river it would have cost \$1,190,000,000 a year.

TESLA ON ROENTGEN'S RAYS.

THE leading article of the month on the Roentgen rays is Nikola Tesla's contribution on the subject appearing in the *Electrical Review*. At once on hearing of Roentgen's discovery, Mr. Tesla repeated the learned professor's experiment, and since then has been devoting his energies to the investigation of the nature of the radiations and to the perfecting of the means for their production. He describes in detail the methods he has employed and the arrangement of his apparatus. Suffice it here to say that he has been able to obtain shadows with comparatively short exposures at distances of many feet, while at small distances and with thin subjects, exposures of a few seconds are practicable. The first shadow taken with his improved apparatus was that of a copper wire bent so as to form the word "Roentgen," projected at a distance of eleven feet through a wooden cover over the sensitive plate. A similar impression was obtained through the body of the experimenter, a plate of glass, nearly three-sixteenths of an inch thick, a thickness of wood of fully two inches, and through a distance of about four feet. By improvements in his apparatus Mr. Tesla is confident that he can magnify the effects many times.

Continuing the account of his results, Mr. Tesla says: "The bony structure of birds, rabbits and the like is shown within the least detail, and even the hollow of the bones is clearly visible. In a plate of a rabbit under exposure of an hour, not only every detail of the skeleton is visible, but likewise a clear outline of the abdominal cavity and the location of the lungs, the fur and many other features. Prints of even large birds show the feathers quite distinctly.

"Clear shadows of the bones of human limbs are obtained by exposures ranging from a quarter of an hour to an hour, and some plates have shown such an amount of detail that it is almost impossible to believe that we have to deal with shadows only. For instance, a picture of a foot with a shoe on it was taken, and every fold of the leather, trousers, stocking, etc., is visible, while the flesh and bones stand out sharply. Through the body of the experimenter the shadows of small buttons and like objects are quickly obtained, while with an exposure of from one to one and a half hours the ribs, shoulder bones and the bones of the upper arm appear clearly on the sensitized plate. It is now demonstrated beyond any doubt that small metallic objects or bony or chalky deposits can be infallibly detected in any part of the body.

"An outline of the skull is easily obtained with an exposure of twenty to forty minutes. In one instance an exposure of forty minutes gave clearly not only the outline, but the cavity of the eye, the chin and cheek and nasal bones, the lower jaw and connections to the upper one, the vertebral column and connections to the skull, the flesh and even the hair. By exposing the head to a powerful radiation

strange effects have been noted. For instance, I find that there is a tendency to sleep and the time seems to pass away quickly. There is a general soothing effect, and I have felt a sensation of warmth in the upper part of the head. An assistant independently confirmed the tendency to sleep and a quick lapse of time. Should these remarkable effects be verified by men with keener sense of observation, I shall still more firmly believe in the existence of material streams penetrating the skull. Thus it may be possible by these strange appliances to project a suitable chemical into any part of the body.

"Roentgen advanced modestly his results, warning against too much hope. Fortunately his apprehensions were groundless, for, although we have to all appearance to deal with mere shadow projections, the possibilities of the application of his discovery are vast. I am happy to have contributed to the development of the great art he has created."

THE VELOCITY OF ELECTRICITY.

SEVERAL years ago an attempt was made to determine the velocity of electricity by noting the time taken for a signal sent from the Harvard Observatory at Cambridge to reach St. Louis, and dividing the distance by the time, the gentlemen who conducted the experiment easily found what they supposed was the velocity of electricity. In *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* Mr. Gifford Le Clear points out that this was not the real velocity of electricity between those two points, for the reason that the element of resistance to the current in the wire was not taken into consideration.

He says: "Just as a current of electricity produces magnetic force around the wire carrying the current, so does magnetic force around a wire produce a current of electricity, no matter how the magnetic force may be produced; but, whereas the current produces a magnetic force that lasts as long as the current flows, the magnetic force produces a current only while the force is growing, so to speak—while it is being made. If, now, we have a wire, *a*, so arranged that a current of electricity may be sent through it from a battery by pressing a key, and another wire, *b*, parallel to *a*, connected with an instrument for detecting a current of electricity, when we press the key we shall get magnetic force around *a*, extending as it grows to *b*. While this magnetic force is growing, we find there is a current through *b* in the opposite direction to the current through *a*. Now let us move *b* up closer to *a*. We get, of course, the same effect, only the current in *b* is stronger than before, because the magnetic force is stronger the nearer we get to *a*. Finally, let *b* touch *a*. We have then really only one wire, since the wires touch and form one conductor. Of course, now the magnetic force cannot send a current through our wire, as it did through *b*, in the opposite direction to the current from the bat-

tery; but it tries to do so, opposing the current from the battery. Consequently, the current that the battery gives is very weak for a short time, but only for a short time, because this opposing current lasts only while this magnetic force is growing. This phenomenon evidently holds for every wire through which we try to start a current.

"The instruments used in the experiments between Cambridge and St. Louis could not work unless the current from the battery had reached its full strength, so that the time the experimenters found between the sending of the signal and its receipt was not the time it took for electricity to pass from Cambridge to St. Louis, but was the time it took for the current they used to grow to its full strength."

POLITICAL PRINCIPLES APPLIED TO EDUCATION.

THE adoption into our educational system of certain well-tried principles of political action is ably advocated, in the *Educational Review*, by Prof. Lucy M. Salmon, of Vassar College. One of these principles which Miss Salmon thinks especially applicable to college management is an unrestricted suffrage.

"Every man has the opportunity of voting for the mayor of his city, for his representative in Congress, and indirectly for the President of the United States. But college faculties do not choose their own president, they have no vote in the election of college trustees who are to rule over them, and it is seldom that they have a voice in the election of those who are to be their colleagues. They are educationally disfranchised in a country one of whose corner stones is universal political suffrage. An exception is found in the great State universities whose regents are elected by popular vote, and it is one reason for believing that these universities are more in harmony with public opinion than are privately endowed institutions, which are usually managed as close corporations. Another violation of a universally accepted political principle is found in the establishment in a democratic country of absolute monarchy in college management. Not only are college faculties disfranchised in the matter of a choice of their superior officers, but they are often deprived of all initiative. The president rules absolutely, and by appointed, if not by divine, right. No more curious anomaly can be found than the existence in imperial Germany of self-governing, democratic communities, while in democratic America nearly every college is governed by an absolute monarch. Again, the student community is often kept in a state of tutelage through the exercise of excessive paternalism, with the result that it becomes weak and flabby in character; or, on the other hand, through lack of any control whatsoever, it loses all the sense of responsibility and lawlessness results. The best political results are obtained, on the other hand, so the American people

believes, by granting a full measure of political liberty and holding the receivers responsible for its just use."

THE AMERICAN FAMILY.

MADAME BLANC, who writes under the pseudonym "Th. Bentzon," gives, in the *Forum*, her views on "Family Life in America." This gifted French novelist and critic, it will be remembered, recently spent several months in this country studying our various institutions. Her endeavor in the present article is to set forth her opinions plainly and in perfect good faith.

THE FATHER.

First, as to the father of the family. Madame Blanc finds him very different from the father of the European household. She makes him out something of a martyr, and in certain circles in New York, for instance, of little consequence in the home. "I have visited houses where he seemed only to have dropped in by accident, as one might say, evidently at a loss to recognize most of the invited guests, and yet showing himself most hospitable with the good-will of his hand-shake and his smile, and repeating, almost as if he did not know to whom he was speaking, that everlasting, trivial phrase, 'Glad to see you.' The magnificent house showed great luxury, the source of which was evidently the incessant effort of this man who worked for others and provided for their pleasures so lavishly. The poor American father," continues Madame Blanc, "often works in harness at home, while his family passes years in Europe leading that purely wordly life which the American colony in Paris exhibits to us, all under the pretext that traveling develops the young people, that Miss Mary needs to catch the pure French accent, that Miss Sally must cultivate her musical talent in Germany, that the nervous prostration of their mother demands a change of climate. And with what satisfaction does the good man speak of the good time, the success, the progress of these absent ones, whose expenses he defrays without stopping to count them!"

THE CRAZE FOR TRAVEL.

In this connection Madame Blanc speaks her mind plainly regarding American globe-trotters: "This is purely American. I believe, for my part, that one greatly exaggerates the necessity of running to all points of the compass in pursuit of knowledge and health. If one is born in a country which forms a continent in itself, one can find all the necessary change, so far as physical health is concerned, by going from the north to the south, from the mountains to the sea. It would be to the advantage of rich and *blasé* Americans to refresh themselves from time to time by the good provincial customs; to return to those living springs, not only of their democracy, but of their true moral greatness; without counting even the many Euro-

pean things they would find in certain out-of-the-way villages in New England and in certain corners of the West, to which some of the old Puritan stock have transplanted themselves. There they would find fathers of families who have preserved the Old World ideas of authority, and housewives as we understand them. The South also holds great surprises of this kind."

THE MOTHER.

Madame Blanc's first impression as to the mother of the American family was that the school usurped her functions, and that she left her children to its mercies as soon as they had learned to speak, thus renouncing all responsibility for their physical and moral as well as for their intellectual education. Her second impression was that her first had been a great exaggeration. On closer acquaintance she observed that the part of the mother of the family in America is a more delicate one than in France, for the reason that her power is not that of an autocrat. Instead, her part is rather that of an adviser. She does not direct and rule everything herself, because there are many things in her daughter's life which she does not think herself authorized to prevent, and which she has to bear while exercising a discreet vigilance.

OUR DAUGHTERS.

After some little hesitation, Madame Blanc gives frankly her opinion of the American girl: "Shall I dare to express my whole idea? The severe education that the American girl receives agrees especially with those who afterward choose celibacy. The single woman in the United States is infinitely superior to her European sister; free from the fetters that often make the French old-maid so pitiable and ridiculous, she does not, like the latter, expect to gain liberty by marriage; on the contrary, by marriage she would lose that perfect independence which allows her to cultivate herself more and more, to rise into a larger sphere than that of the family and even of the ordinary social circle, by consecrating herself to works of universal interest. Her intercourse with men, freed from the childishness of flirtation, bears a stamp of quietness and freedom which allows real and serious intimacies that no criticism could assail. One sees no bitterness, no regrets. Her lot is too beautiful, her life too full, in spite of the natural satisfactions renounced; nay, perhaps just on account of that renunciation. Let there be, however, no misunderstanding. If it seems indispensable to me that the woman who, for some good reason or other, does not marry, should find some sphere for her activity, I severely blame the systematic scorn of marriage which comes to many young Americans who are ambitious to be somebody, to do something, to distinguish themselves in a career, and to escape from the common ways. With these pretended vocations there are often mixed a childish vanity, a morbid idea of creating a sensation, of singling oneself

out; and obstacles are most useful in proving their real value. Colleges, if made too easily accessible, may, it seems to me, do much harm, and seriously injure family life by drawing young girls away from it at an age when they ought to take their share in domestic duties."

THE AMERICAN BOY.

Madame Blanc has great admiration for the vigor and enterprise of the average American boy. She says: "Though his motive power is very often a desire for money, I do not mind, since he earns this money himself, instead of expecting it from the accident of a legacy or a wife's dowry. But it is certain that long separations, business cares, violent competition, the inveterate habit of self-control, produce at least on the surface a certain hardness which makes impossible the kind of intimacy between mother and son that always charms and surprises foreigners living in France."

In sum, the American family seems, to Madame Blanc, less homogeneous than the French family, less united in the same interests, less blindly submissive to the authority of a head who does not feel himself tied or constrained by such narrow duties.

WOMAN AND UNIVERSITY DEGREES.

Her "Encroachment" at Cambridge.

THE prospect of "sweet girl graduates" finding their academic home on the banks of the Cam rouses a passion of alarm and indignation in the breast of Mr. Charles Whibley. He sends to this month's *Nineteenth Century* an earnest, almost tremulous, protest against "the encroachment of women." His sense of the awful dangers impending appears to be too engrossing to allow him to do justice to his reasoning powers. His argument is in brief: Cambridge is "a man's university," therefore women have no business there. This is a short and easy method of debate—more suggestive, however, of the logic supposed to be dear to the female mind than of that which the male brain affects. Mr. Whibley reviews with dismay the steady descent of the modern woman upon his ancient university, from the time she planted her first outpost at Hitchin. He recalls how she marched on Girton, then invaded the lecture-room, next exacted recognition in the class-lists, and has now dared to advance a claim to a degree and even to full membership in the University. Why, groans Mr. Whibley, why did she not go and found a woman's university all for herself—she was strong and rich enough—and not "crawl to Cambridge in the hope of an indiscreet emulation?" To quote the precedent of London and Victoria University impresses Mr. Whibley as mere frivolity.

PROSPECT HORRIFIC!

It is no use trying to pacify Mr. Whibley by telling him that women want no more than the simple

B.A., which carries no vote in the senate. No, he insists, they aim not at education or educational advantage; they aim at power, the power that comes from full membership. "And it should be understood at once that if the memorialists succeed in their ill-omened enterprise, the result will be a mixed university. Henceforth women will vote in the senate; they will masquerade in the cap and gown of manhood; they will sit upon syndicates and aspire to the throne of the vice-chancellor; they will play a practical part in the management of some thousands of undergraduates; the bolder among them will claim to be proctors, and, brave in the bands of office, will scurry into the spinning house those frailer sisters who care not for degrees, and upon whom they are unable to look with a lenient eye."

The degradation of learning would follow as a matter of course, for "women are the sworn enemies of Greek and Latin," and would side with the Philistines. As if these prospects were not sufficiently terrifying, Mr. Whibley goes on to prophesy that unless speedily checked women will "invade the ivy-clad courts" and share "the privileges of the high table!" This is evidently the climax of horror. For Mr Whibley adds immediately, "Thus a university will be destroyed."

The Academic Uitlander.

In admirable contrast to this shriek of male hysterics may be set the sober paper of Mrs. Fawcett in the *Contemporary*. She argues for degrees for women at Oxford. She points out that the proposal is to give a woman no more than a B.A. degree, and not that unless she has passed in honors. Many of the objectors argue as though they did not know that "the education of men and women in the same university is going on now in every teaching university in the United Kingdom except Trinity College, Dublin," or that, "at Cambridge, women students in gradually increasing numbers (now about two hundred and fifty) have been resident within the precincts of the University for twenty-five years, and at Oxford a smaller number of women students have been resident for seventeen years." The idea that university life injured women's health has been statistically disproved; "as mothers of healthy families we have seen that the students are more satisfactory than their sisters." Mrs. Fawcett objects to the suggestion of a woman's university, as its degree would lack the necessary "cognizability." She has scant regard for the proposals of Professors Marshall and Gardner. It is time, she argues, that woman should be, even in our ancient universities, a citizen, and no longer a "Uitlander." She concludes by citing the names of a galaxy of illustrious leaders in politics, the church, the law, medicine, science and literature, who support the admission of women to degrees.

THE BAR AS A PROFESSION.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL of England contributes to the *Strand Magazine* a paper on the subject, "The Bar as a Profession," in which he gives the result of his ripe experience and wide observation of men and the law, to all those who may be thinking of adopting the bar as a profession.

"What consideration," he asks, "should determine the choice of the aspirant to the bar? I answer, the love of it in the first place. If a man has not the love of the profession for its own sake, he will find it hard to bear up during the years, the necessary years of watching and waiting, years dreary and drudging. Success is rarely, and still more rarely safely, reached at a bound; and it requires no mean effort of will to continue, year after year it may be, striving to store up knowledge and acquire experience for the use of which no immediate or proximate opportunity seems to present itself. I name, then, love of the profession as the first consideration. I name physical health and energy as the second. No man of weak health ought to be advised to go to the bar. Its pursuit involves long hours of close confinement, often under unhealthy conditions; and the instances of long-continued success at the bar, and of lengthened usefulness on the bench in the case of men of weak physique, are few and far between.

THE CHIEF MENTAL REQUISITION.

"Love of the profession and health to follow it are, then, the first two considerations. What are the mental qualities to be considered? I answer in a word: clear-headed common sense. I place this far above grace of imagination, humor, subtlety, even commanding power of expression, although these have their due value. This is essentially a business, a practical age. Eloquence in its proper place always commands a high premium, but the occasions for its use do not occur every day, and the taste of this age, like the taste for dry rather than for sweet champagne, is not for florid declamation, but for clear, terse, pointed, and practical speech.

"Common sense and clear-headedness must be the foundation, and upon these may safely be reared a superstructure where imagination and eloquence may fitly play their part. In fine, business qualities, added to competent legal knowledge, form the best foundation of an enduring legal fame.

"There remains only one of the main considerations to be taken into account in the choice of the bar as a profession—namely, ability to wait. Unless a man has the means to maintain himself living frugally for some years, or the means of earning enough to maintain himself in this fashion, say, by his pen or otherwise, he ought to hesitate before resolving to go to the bar. The youthful wearer of the forensic toga may consider himself fairly lucky if after three or four years at the bar he is making enough to keep body and soul decently together.

THREE STRUGGLING JUNIORS.

"But I do not desire to take too gloomy a view. If a man really has the love of his work in his heart, and has the spirit of a worthy ambition within him, he will find it possible to live on little during his years of waiting and watching, and will find it possible to acquire that little by the exercise, in some direction, of his energy and ability, be it by tuition, by reporting, by leader-writing, or in some cognate fashion. It is well known that Lord Eldon, after a romantic runaway marriage, was many years at the bar before his opportunity came; but come it did, in a celebrated and highly technical case, involving the doctrine of 'equitable conversion,' and, as the world knows, he, in the end, achieved a great reputation, and was for many years Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

"I myself recollect, when I was a struggling junior of four years' standing on the Northern Circuit, dining in frugal fashion as the guest of two able young men of my own age, members of my circuit, in one of our assize towns. They were almost in the depths of despair, and one of them was seriously considering the question of migration to the Straits Settlements; the other was thinking of going to the Indian bar. Where are they now? One of them, as I write, Lord Herschell, has held twice the highest judicial office in the land; the other, Mr. Gully, became the leader of his circuit, and is now Speaker of the House of Commons.

"To sum up, therefore, love of the profession for its own sake, physical health to endure its trials, clear-headed common sense, and ability to wait, are the main considerations to be taken into account in determining the choice of the bar as a profession. If the youthful aspirant possesses these, success is, humanly speaking, certain.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE BAR.

"Having then considered what ought to determine the choice of the bar as a profession, something may now usefully be said as to the necessary preparation for the bar. In considering the character of such preparation, regard ought, I think, to be had to the legitimate outcome of success—viz., a career in Parliament and on the bench. All who can ought to have university training and a university degree, and those who are not able to obtain these advantages will find the want of them in a greater or less degree throughout their public lives.

"That there is no such thing as knowledge which is useless in this profession. A man may not be a better engineer because he is a good classic, or a more successful merchant because he is a good mathematician; but, at the bar, the wider the field of knowledge the better. There is there no such thing as knowledge going to waste.

"What is called the special training for the bar usually begins when the university career has ended.

"Reading in the chambers of a barrister is most

desirable, even in these days, in which simplicity of statement has happily supplanted the bygone perplexities and absurdities of the system which formerly prevailed, known as 'special pleading.' It is a notable feature of recent years in the career of students for the bar in England, that a year spent in a solicitor's office, during which they may acquire an intimate knowledge of the practical work of legal procedure, is now considered almost indispensable, and it is certainly most useful.

"One special subject in reading for the bar I would name, because, in my experience I have found it invaluable, and that is a study of the 'Corpus Juris,' or the body of the civil law. I had the signal advantage of being a student in the days when the late Sir Henry Maine was professor of civil law to the Inns of Court, and under him, as in university class-rooms, we read no inconsiderable part of the civil law. After all, a great body of our law finds its source in the Roman law; and in the 'Corpus Juris' law is systematized in a way for which our English law has no parallel. Its reading gives to the attentive student a knowledge and a grasp of principle hardly otherwise attainable, which he will always find useful throughout his life.

MR. HOWELLS' MILLENIUM.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS, the novelist, whose more recent works have shown so strong a tendency to ponder on questions of social ethics from what is usually termed a socialistic point of view, contributes to the *April Century* an essay asking the question in its title: "Who Are Our Brethren?" He seeks to prove that the ties of kinship are not the only nor the most real principle of fraternity, though society only acknowledges its obligations arising from kinship, because that reduces them to a minimum. Mr. Howells distinguishes between the natural duties of motherhood and fatherhood and the social duties of brotherhood. He argues that the tie between mother and son is a natural and instinctive one, while the bonds between brothers are merely social and the product of later development. Fraternity is not natural, but supernatural, he says, and it is based on the idea of equality. Brothers love each other because they "understand each other, because they are alike and have the same traditions and conditions. But two persons not at all alike may love each other quite as tenderly for the same reasons."

Mr. Howells makes the fundamental basis of fraternity this parity of aspiration and endeavor, which make people in the same social "circle" accept each other on faith until it is proved that their faith is misplaced. But the novelist does not at all content himself with the necessity which present society finds of "drawing the line somewhere." "After all, we are our brothers' keepers, though a Cainic society has been denying it ever since the first murder." He announces that society must answer the

question of what it is going to do with its weaker brethren, whether it is going to imprison them for being weak, or secure them the means of livelihood.

THE GROWING INTOLERANCE OF MISERY.

"It is not that misery is growing, but that it is growing intolerable, if not to the sufferer, then to the witness. We have come a certain way toward humanity, and it seems to be the parting of the ways. One path will lead us onward to the light; the other will take us around about and back to the darkness we came out of. In this way a man denies the claim of humanity with much greater risk to himself than for all. He is in danger of truly becoming a devil; not the sort with horns and hoofs and forked tails, who were poor harmless fellows at the worst, but the sort of devil who acts on the belief that every man must take care of himself."

"Jailer or brother, which shall it be? There is no middle choice, and there never was; and if we do not choose brother, jailer will choose itself."

WAR WILL NOT SUFFICE.

"'Whosoever shall do the will of my Father, . . . the same is my brother.' We can have all the brotherhood of this kind that we will, and we can really have no other. But if a commonwealth is ever to be founded upon this truth, nothing of hate for any class or kind of men will hasten its day. People are apt to forget this simple fact in their passionate desire for a better state of things. They fancy that if they could destroy certain other people, whose greed and selfishness delay fraternity, they would have fraternity; but they would have only enmity, which springs up from every drop of blood shed upon the earth. If the destruction of its enemies would have availed, we should not still be waiting for the millennium, now nearly nine hundred years overdue."

HOW THE MILLENNIUM MAY BE KNOWN.

"The millennium, the reign of Christliness on earth, will be nothing mystical or strange. It will be the application of a very simple rule to life, which we find in nowise difficult or surprising where the economic conditions do not hinder its operation. The members of a family live for one another as unconsciously as they live upon all others. There is no effort, no friction, in their perpetual surrender of their several interests to the common good; and in the state there need really be none, if once the means of livelihood were assured to each citizen. Without this there can be only chance good in life—the good of accident, of impulse, of risk. There can properly be no self-sacrifice without it, for a man can sacrifice himself only when others do not suffer by his act; if they do, his act is not self-sacrifice, however pure and high his motive may be. But with it we should have liberty, which now we do not have; we should have the power of self-sacrifice, the ability to achieve the highest happiness which liberty can bestow, the universal peace of equality."

THE "STRONG" STORY.

IN the Editor's Study of the March *Harper's*, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner ends his series of editorials with an ironical little essay on the books, novels, stories and essays, which are apt to be characterized in these days as "strong."

THE SAVING QUALITY OF "STRENGTH."

"This description is usually applied to those that treat the sexual relations with a frankness that verges on indecency, and the further the descriptions cross the line of what would be considered proper language among pure-minded people the 'stronger' they are. The term is applied to those pictures of life by women which shock by their naïve or knowing boldness, and if their efforts might be psychologically classed as hysterical, they must nevertheless be admitted to be 'strong.' Vulgarity is not reckoned an essential of strength, nor is it always mistaken for it; but vulgarity is not considered weakness, and the critic who would not introduce into his notice certain passages that seem to excite his admiration confidentially assures his readers that they will find them 'strong,' and consequently to be taken seriously. It is admitted that stories that deal with high social conditions, however sinful, are not so 'strong' as those that deal with low life, and take their point of view of women and of society from that of the *demi-monde*. If the novelist does not choose to be indecent, he has another chance of earning the epithet of 'strong;' he can be thoroughly disagreeable, he can make his characters repellent, or he can make them suffer without cessation or hope of relief. He may do this in a romantic style; but he is not so sure of being considered 'strong,' romantic as he is, if he is what he calls real, which is apt to be melodramatic and intense. 'Intense' is another excellent thing to be. Sometimes, not always, but often, in the critical estimate, to be intense is a man's way of being hysterical. If it is not overdone it is 'morbid.' Now to be morbid is not well, but we have to own that it is 'strong.' To admit natural sunshine and the laughter of the world into the pages would be the very reverse of 'strong.' It certainly would not be tragic. And what we want is tragedy. Why not? Life is full of comedy, some of it faded and mournful enough. Why not have tragedy in our literature? There is a dignity in tragedy—the dignity of death."

THE MODERN NECESSITY FOR THE TRAGIC.

"It has come about that the novels and stories which are to fill our leisure hours and cheer us in his vale of tears have become what is called tragic. It is not easy to define what tragedy is, but the term is applied in modern fiction to scenes and characters that come to ruin from no particular fault of their own—not even when the characters break most of the ten commandments, but by an unappeasable fate that dogs and thwarts them. Ugliness, and misfortune, and suffering unrelieved make a modern

tragedy, and there has come an opinion that tragedy of this sort is the highest type of literature. Vulgar or dissolute surroundings, undeserved fate, and a bad end make a satisfactory tragedy. This situation has much of the tragic in it. It is nothing else than tragic to see a rosy-cheeked or a spectacled young woman whose life has been mainly guarded from evil and surrounded by the sunshine of family and social affection, or a young man of considerable culture and considerable promise whose enjoyment of life is scarcely at all abated by cigarettes and a sceptical philosophy, sit down with an inkstand and a steel pen, and on white paper sketch the blackness of life, the misery of humanity, the wretchedness of a world of damnable complications, of which neither of them can have had more than the slightest experience. No other human being can create such 'strong' and hopeless tragedy as those young candidates for immortality. And it is tragedy of a peculiar kind. Strong as it is, I am sometimes unable to feel its dignity, or its divine or its relentless character. I sometimes feel that matters might turn out differently, even with the approval of the gods, if the young writers had not such an awful sense of their responsibility to make the world more unpleasant than it is."

Mr. Warner deplors the tendency of successful authors to try to live as only the very rich can live. They thereby put themselves "under the harrow" of their ambitions for display and ever after struggle to maintain themselves in failing health and broken spirits. He thinks the dignity of letters should resign them to do without display.

"JOHANNESBURG THE GOLDEN."

IN *Temple Bar* there is a long article concerning the battle of Fontenoy, a gossipy paper about some judges, and a description of "Johannesburg the Golden," which is not calculated to encourage emigration to that delectable spot.

The writer says: "The population is an exceedingly mixed one. In the course of a walk through one of the streets there will probably be encountered types of every race under the sun; and there abides here an enormous colony of the vilest and most depraved specimens of humanity possible to find; men who will not hesitate to rob and murder at the first opportunity—the riff-raff from every clime, gathered together in the noisome slums that abound on all sides. Robbery with violence is of terribly frequent occurrence even at the present time, although the police are far better organized than they used to be, and there are very few men who do not carry a revolver in their pockets at night-time for protection. One gentleman, the manager of a mine just on the outskirts of the town, has been 'stuck up,' as he terms it, no less than four times within two years, and if he had not been in the habit of carrying a revolver would assuredly have been murdered long ago." Everything is in the hands of the Dutch.

MR. RHODES AS THE "GOD IN THE CAR."

MRS. SARAH TOOLEY, interviewing Mr. Anthony Hope, the author of "Dolly Dialogues" and the "God in the Car," thus refers to the report that the hero of the "God in the Car" was drawn from Cecil Rhodes:

"I suspect, however, that people have sought to identify some of your characters with living people?"

"You have Mr. Cecil Rhodes in your mind, I suppose," said Mr. Hope, with a laugh. "People certainly did accuse me of having taken Mr. Rhodes for the hero of 'The God in the Car,' but it was a mistake. I did not know Mr. Rhodes at the time when I wrote the story, and in fact have never known him, neither did he loom so big in the public mind then as he does to-day, and would not have been specially likely to attract the attention of a writer in search of a character. However, in that inexplicable way in which such rumors spread, it has been widely believed that he was Willie Ruston, and people have actually talked about the 'hidden tragedy' in Mr. Rhodes' life! Even had there been such a thing it would have been a gross impertinence in me to use it. Here is a cartoon which Mr. Cook of the *Westminster Gazette* sent me the other day which will show you how the story has taken root;" and Mr. Hope displayed for my amusement a bold, clever sketch which had appeared in the *Moon*, a Transvaal paper. It was entitled "The God in the Car," and represented Mr. Rhodes sitting in smiling, self-satisfied ease in a jaunty little car drawn by a Kaffir dressed in ragged pantaloons, with a meal-bag arranged as an upper garment. "Where you going to stop, Baas?" asked he, with a grin. "Oh, trot on, boy. Stop at Cairo."

Mr. Hope's chief idea in writing "The God in the Car," he told me, was to depict a man with an overwhelming ambition, and so all-powerful was this passion to be that even love itself should become secondary. But the author did not intend, as he tells us, "to depict a money-grubbing, profit-snatching, upper-hand-getting-machine and nothing else in the world. Ruston had not only feelings, but also what many people consider a later development—a conscience. Both his feelings and his conscience would have told him that it would not do for him to delude his friends or the public with a scheme which was a fraud." But while Willie Ruston believed in Omofaga, that tract of country in Africa which he was opening up to the British speculator, he believed still more in himself. He thought "Omofaga a fair security for any one's money, but himself a superb one." And so we find this man, to whom the starting of a railway is of more absorbing interest than a woman's passion, the lion of West End drawing-rooms, but living himself in a small room in a building overlooking Hyde Park, the walls bare save for a large scale-map of Omofaga, and upon the mantel shelf, in place of knick-

knacks, specimen lumps of ore from the mines of Omofaga. There is a picture, too, among the dusty heaps of paper, of Ruston and a potent Omofagan chief seated on the ground with a large piece of paper before them—a treaty, doubtless, in which the bold speculator sees in his mind's eye whole tracts of fertile country conveyed to him by a mere stroke of the pen.

"Did Mr. Rhodes write an indignant letter accusing you of putting him into your book?" I asked Mr. Hope.

"Oh, dear, no; I do not suppose that he knew of the rumor."

AS TO PURCELL'S LIFE OF MANNING.

FROM the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart* we quote the following remarks upon the publication of Purcell's Life of Manning, which has created much bitter feeling among the friends of the great cardinal in England. They derive an additional interest from the fact that they are contributed by a Catholic. The writer's chief criticism is that it was premature, so soon after the death of Cardinal Manning, to fling upon the public a biography of him which should, to use the words of the author of the book, "lay bare the workings of his heart, his trials and temptations, sometimes his secrets and sorrows." He thinks that its publication should have been deferred at least for a generation. For the rest, the writer does not see much in Mr. Purcell's revelations that will surprise either the friends or the enemies of Manning. "His opinions on things generally were pretty well known. He was known to hold advanced theories on social questions; that certain coldness between himself and Cardinal Newman which could not be explained by the habitual reserve of the one and the retired habits of the other was a patent fact. He never tried to cloak his hostility to religious orders. He was known to entertain peculiar notions on the relative perfection of the priesthood and the religious state. While the present biography, therefore, may be admitted to have unduly emphasized the human side of Manning's life, the writer does not think that it will detract anything from his greatness. It will help to bring out into bold relief those grand traits of character that remain indelibly engraven on the minds and hearts of those who still remember his grand services to the Church and to humanity at large.

Mr. Purcell in His Own Defence.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. Purcell turns upon his critics, some of whom he charges with "poisoning the wells of Catholic criticism." He adduces evidence from the Cardinal's own letters and reported and admitted conversation to show that he was authorized to write the "Life," and expressly directed not merely to tell the story of the Cardinal's operations against Errington, but to use the

correspondence with Talbot, not merely to recount the story of his variance with Newman, but to use the letters which passed about it. Mr. Purcell also cites letters from the four executors declining his request for co-operation, and leaving with him the sole responsibility for the "Life." Yet now these very executors denounce him. In his wrath Mr. Purcell advances this allegation against Catholic journalism: "Just as in a tied public-house no one expects to obtain unadulterated liquor, so in a tied-Catholic newspaper far less are to be expected or found criticisms pure and undefiled. On occasions of grave differences of opinion arising among Catholics an outsider enters the office of such a paper, as but too often before has been the case, and takes possession of the editorial chair; and, while the deposed editor hides his abashed head under the table or elsewhere out of sight, the intruder, unfettered by a sense of responsibility or by position, is busy poisoning the wells of Catholic criticism."

HIS ONE REGRET.

Mr. Purcell is specially indignant with such reviews "written as it were in the sacristy and smelling of incense." He consoles himself with Monsignor Croke Robinson's outspoken approval. He maintains that in such a noble life as Cardinal Manning's "there was no need or call to be uncanonically candid. His failings and faults, his occasional inconsistencies and insincerities were overshadowed by his higher and nobler qualities." He finds the chief motive of the attacks upon him in the "unpardonable sin" he committed in revealing the concerted action of Manning and Talbot at the Vatican. Yet, had the Cardinal so desired, "what could have been easier than the suppression of his correspondence with Mr. Talbot?" A far greater scandal than the non-suppression of Manning's letter would have been their suppression. And Mr. Purcell's only expression of penitence and regret is that, "in an evil hour" he "listened to timid counsels," and omitted the Cardinal's attack on the corporate action of the Jesuits in England and Rome. In so doing, he overcame his misgivings that the reputation of the Cardinal might suffer by the suppression of the real reasons of his hostility to the Society of Jesus.

MR. GLADSTONE'S EULOGY.

But Mr. Gladstone is after all Mr. Purcell's chief defender. His letters to the much berated biographer form a postscript to the article, and declare: "The suppressions made by Manning himself are an impenetrable shield against all attacks upon you. . . . I honor more and more your outspoken truthfulness; and it does credit to the Cardinal that he seems to have intended it. . . . Speaking of the years before 1850, I have been not merely interested by your biography, but even fascinated and entranced. It far surpasses any of the recent biographies known to me, and I estimate as alike remarkable your difficulties and your success."

"A New Manning."

"The real Cardinal Manning" is discussed, evidently from a Catholic standpoint, by "Edgbaston" in the *New Review*. The writer sneers at Cardinal Vaughan as indulging in "ineffectual rhetoric" against Mr. Purcell. The position of the executors who gave Mr. Purcell access to all his documents and now reprobate him is at once ludicrous and painful. "Manning's letters and diaries tell their own tale. . . . He reveals a Manning entirely new to the outer world: a Manning differing greatly from the popular ideal, but none the less a remarkable and imposing figure. The saintliness and asceticism are still prominent; but they are reinforced by qualities not less rare; a strength of will, a tenacity of purpose, a ruthless determination and energy such as befit a governor of men."

Manning "willingly recognized ambition as his besetting fault." His gifts were "such that they needed a position of unquestioned supremacy for their full display." Along with many noble qualities he had "many petty infirmities. One most unamiable feature . . . was his amazing readiness in imputing to an opponent the basest motives." "He complained that he was surrounded by nobodies; but he had willed it so. Himself had all the talent he needed: he sought for docile drudges, humble instruments of his wishes."

"DABBLED IN EVERY MISCHIEVOUS FAD."

The precedent which Mr. Purcell has set of bespattering a great name is evidently likely to be well followed if we take "Edgbaston's" concluding virulence as a sign: "His last years—the period of 'senile decay' as Cardinal Vaughan prefers to call it—were embittered by the knowledge that Roman editors of Catholic official papers were instructed to avoid mentioning his name with praise. He dabbled in every mischievous fad—in socialism, in Home Rule, in dock-strikes, in anti-vivisection controversies, in teetotalism, in Maiden Tributes, and such-like fooleries. . . . He grew enamored of the methods of "General" Booth; he longed for open-air preaching. . . . and would join Mrs. Chant in a crusade against theatres. That the Society of Jesus was a standing menace to the Church became with him an obsession; in his secret heart he shared the prejudices of Whalley and Newdegate. . . . He was a great diplomatist, a master of tortuous finesse, a wiry wire-puller, a potent personality. He governed with success and splendor a people whom he never quite understood, and whom in consequence he more than half despised."

Nonconformist Complacency.

Mr. Purcell's disclosures naturally invite the cordial attention of Protestant controversialists; and Dr. Fairbairn, as chief representative of Nonconformity in Oxford, is not slow to avail himself of the opportunity. Writing in the *Contemporary*, he describes the "Life" as "a marvel of cumulative

and skilled awkwardnesses," frank rather than honest, yet as leaving "a distinct and breathing image of its hero." He declines to pronounce on the right or wrong of the disclosures, but observes that "more harm is done by the diplomatic suppression of the truth than by its frank publication," and he does not see how the Talbot correspondence could have been suppressed "if the biography was to have any veracity or historical value whatever." In the process of his conversion as well as in his earlier life, Dr. Fairbairn finds "no signs of an awakened intelligence, of a man thinking in grim earnest." Never was a biography of a great Father of the Church "so void of mystery, so vacant of awe." The logic of his conversion was "the logic of an unawakened intellect, and as it was, so also was his policy, as Father and Prince of the Church."

DR. FAIRBAIRN ON THE SIN OF DIPLOMACY.

Manning was a churchman guided by policy rather than a thinker mastered by conviction: "A political craftsman in the arena of faith and reason, and his trust in machinery was as great as his distrust of mind." Hence his diplomacy: "Diplomacy is always double-voiced. . . . There are regions and affairs where it is in place, and there are others where it is not; and one would think that the least suitable of all regions was the Church, and the least appropriate of all affairs the decrees and policies of the infallible Chair; yet here we are made to see it prevail, with all its hateful accessories of intrigue and cajolery, flattery of hopes and play upon fears."

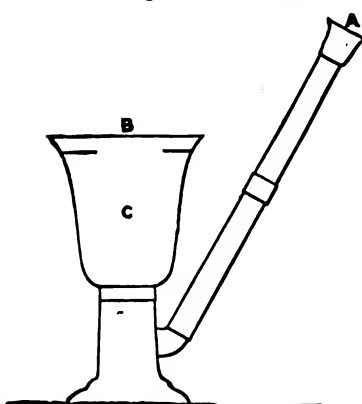
Dr. Fairbairn markedly distinguishes two periods in Manning's Catholic life, the time of his ascendancy at Rome under Pius IX., and the time that followed when no longer able to rule at Rome he flung himself into English movements of public and social reform. What Cardinal Vaughan and "Edgbaston" called his "senile decay" Dr. Fairbairn describes as the advent to the old man of "a saner and a nobler mind." In concluding, Dr. Fairbairn finds the book full of evidence that in the Church government of all from the centre is impossible; the provinces manipulate the centre to do as they will.

A Pertinent Anglican Query.

In the *National Review* Mr. Bernard Holland finds the secret of Manning's conversion in what Manning himself at the time called "the chief thing"—"the drawing of Rome." This, he said, "satisfies the whole of my intellect, sympathy, sentiment and nature in a way proper and solely belonging to itself." So, adds Mr. Holland, "the true argument of Rome is higher magnetic power." He presses for answer from some leading polemical Anglicans to questions such as these: "What is it in this world-wide association which so powerfully attracts some and repels others? . . . Is repulsion one form or stage of attraction? This drawing felt in some form or degree by so many of the most finely tempered souls—is it from the true centre of all spiritual attraction, or whence?"

MUSICAL PICTURES.

THE fascinating subject of voice figures is dealt with in *Good Words* for February, where several interesting examples are shown of the extraordinary way in which musical notes make geometrical and other pictures. Miss — explains the *modus operandi* as follows: "First of all an apparatus called the eidophone, which contains a receiver, C, on the top of which is stretched the elastic membrane B (Fig. 1). On the surface of the membrane a little sand, lycopodium, or some semi-liquid substance is placed. A note is sung into the mouth of the tube



THE EIDOPHONE.

A, and now, if sand is strewn on the disc, and the latter be thoroughly flexible and evenly stretched, the sound waves will cause it to vibrate regularly and to divide and subdivide so as to give a series of different figures which will vary in appearance according to the pitch of the notes sung, Fig. 2. To produce a voice figure one note only is needed from the singer—not, as some people imagine, a melody, a song or an anthem. But what *kind* of note? It must be a note under the most perfect control of the singer in regard to its properties. What are the properties of a vocal note? They are pitch, intensity, quality, vowel, form and duration.



TINY GEOMETRICAL FIGURES.

Every figure sung records not only the number, but also the movements of the vibrations of a note during its sustentation. When the surface of the disc is flooded with water and a suitable note is sustained through the tube the whole of the surface is covered with beautiful crispations, or tiny wavelets, in straight or curved lines, forming beautiful and complex patterns. Adding a small quantity of powdered water-color to the liquid a very different result is seen. The color liquid changes its forms not with each change of pitch, but with the slightest variations of intensity. Some of these figures are so peculiar in behavior that they seem to invite special scientific investigations.

"When a larger quantity of powdered water-color is added to the water and a small quantity of the thickened liquid is placed on the centre of the

disc a variety of tiny figures can be produced, some star-like in appearance, varying in the numbers of their rays from six upward. Some of these figures have lines and delicate markings on their surface. In dimension and circumference they vary from the size of the top of a small pin to the size of the little flower the "forget-me-not." The smallest figure belonging to this class which I have been able to shape with a high note, when examined afterward through a magnifying glass, revealed fifteen tiny petals arranged in the most perfect order around its centre mound, and its general appearance was a miniature copy of another familiar flower of the field.

Some of her illustrations of the way in which these particles group themselves are quite astonishing. In one case a veritable landscape with a tree in its centre has been produced by this remarkable manifestation of the powers of sound.

TWO EMINENT MUSICIANS.

I. The Late Ambroise Thomas.

IT is said that the late Ambroise Thomas was the only composer to whom it was permitted to assist in the flesh at the thousandth performance of one of his own compositions. The work referred to was the opera "Mignon," the thousandth representation of which took place in May, 1894.



THE LATE M. AMBROISE THOMAS.

The late director of the Paris Conservatoire and president of the French Institute was born at Metz in 1811. A short time ago he was interviewed for the *Strand Musical Magazine*, and the following passages from such recent recollections are interesting at this moment:

"Fortune has treated me with clemency," he

said. "Arriving in Paris in 1828, I entered the Conservatoire, then under the direction of Cherubini.

"I chose the piano in preference to the violin, believing it to be more materially helpful to the composer. The following year I carried off my first prize. As soon as I gained the Prix de Rome I left for Italy. There I wrote a requiem mass, which formed, as it were, the first landmark in my career.

"I do not wish to appear opposed to modern music, but I do not like imitators of the German school. There is too much nebulous philosophy and not sufficient inspiration. Mendelssohn is unjustly neglected nowadays.

"In France we are actually surrounded by Germanism. Wagner? A great musician, a great intellect, but too German—for us. Nevertheless, Wagner has indisputably written very beautiful passages.

"Why have I never written symphonies? I have never dared to; the glamour of Beethoven is so dazzling that I felt myself timid, diffident. At the start I found myself engaged in dramatic music, and, indeed, on having found success in that direction, I thought it wiser to continue. At first I composed at the piano, but as I progressed I took to writing my scores straight off.

"The most gratifying emotion that I have experienced during my long career was the free performance of 'Mignon' on the day following the gala. It gave an imprint of a national character to my work."

The *Ménestrel* of February 16 contains a special memoir of Ambroise Thomas, by M. Arthur Pougin, and the new musical magazines all contain obituary notices.

II. The Late Henry Leslie, of Leslie's Choir.

On the day after Sir Joseph Barnby was laid to rest came the news of the death of Mr. Henry Leslie, another famous choir-trainer. It was Henry Leslie's choir that to some extent first made Sir Joseph Barnby a name by the exquisite rendering of "Sweet and Low." Several accounts of this choir, varying somewhat in detail, are given in the current musical magazines, but the following outline of his career will give some idea of the work undertaken by Henry Leslie half a century ago.

It was in 1855 that seven ladies and gentlemen met at Blagrove's Rooms in Mortimer street to practice unaccompanied part-songs conducted by Henry Leslie and Frank Mori. In a few months there were thirty-five voices, and the practicing took place at the Hanover Square Rooms. The first concert was also given here in the next year. By 1858 there were eighty members, and the choir appeared at Buckingham Palace to take part in the festivities of the Princess Royal's marriage. Leslie labored unremittingly, reviving older works and introducing new compositions. The most notable event, per-

haps, was the revival of Tallis's great "Forty-Part Song," written for eight choirs of five parts each. In 1880, when over two hundred concerts had been given in the twenty-five years of its existence, the



THE LATE MR. HENRY LESLIE.

choir appeared for the last time at Windsor, and disbanded. Several attempts were made to bring it to life again, but in vain. Henry Leslie was born in 1822 or 1823, and during the last few years lived in retirement near Oswestry.

ABOUT SOME GREAT PAINTERS.

PICTURESQUE reminiscences of the great painters he used to meet in his father's studio are furnished in *Temple Bar* by Mr. Robert C. Leslie. He remembers Turner's well-formed mouth and chin and the keen, expressive twinkle in the eye. "As he stood before his pictures at the Royal Academy in an old beaver hat, worn rather on the back of his head, he reminded one of a rather dilapidated old North Sea pilot."

HOW TURNER WORKED.

He describes Turner's singular way of finishing his pictures *after* they had been hung in the Academy: "As I remember them, all Turner's later pictures, when first hung at the Royal Academy, were almost devoid of color and detail, what there was of the latter being indicated only in delicate gray upon a graduated light ground radiating from a focus of pure white, the place of a future sun, near the centre of his composition. These three or four ghost-like effects being really only the dead coloring or ground work upon which, as they hung in his massive old-tarnished frames, Turner worked steadily from six in the morning until dark, during the week of varnishing days (then allowed the Royal Academicians), dividing his time and work

among them, as ideas or inclination led him. . . . He painted standing, without using a maul-stick, and some of his brushes, which were short, resembled those known as 'writers', used by sign-painters, grainers, or painters of letters on shop-fronts. I do not remember seeing him with a palette, his colors being taken from small gallipots or old tea-cups standing upon one or two Academy box stools. He seemed to care more for the brilliancy than the permanence of his pigments, one of which struck me as nothing but common smalt-blue, while another was certainly red-lead, a lovely color, but utterly untrustworthy.

"From his way of using his colors, I think he often mixed them with water and size or stale beer under varnish, in the way grainers do, even for outdoor work. With these materials, working with his brush end on, he evolved during the varnishing week all the wonderful and mysterious fretted or dappled cloud-forms of his skies, and those swirling tide-ripples and filmy surface-curves which played among the reflections of the marble palaces and jet black gondolas in his Venetian subjects.

CONSTABLE AS A FATHER.

A pleasant story is told of Constable's affection for his children: "At the back of his London house he had a large courtyard glazed in for them as a playground in all weathers. Among many other interesting toys, they had a most complete working model of a fire-engine, and one of the elder boys, after cutting holes in a large box to represent a house with windows, filled it with shavings and set fire to them. Another boy then rang a small bell, and the model engine appeared, but had scarcely begun to play upon the flaming box when Constable, to whose studio the dense smoke had found its way, came among us, and saying, 'I won't have any more of this,' looked for a can of water to put out the fire, while the author of the mischief coolly turned the hose of the little engine on to the back of his father's head, who, in place of being furious with the boy, as I expected, appeared to think it rather a good joke, and after extinguishing the fire quietly went back to his painting-room."

LANDSEER AS "PYGMALION."

The writer was very familiar with the great animal painter: "Like many other artists my father was a great organizer of charades, and the first time I remember seeing Landseer at our house was at an elaborately got-up entertainment in which the word being 'Pygmalion,' my father made a great brown paper shell in the shape of a pig, in which Landseer came in on all fours at the call of an old farmer with a tub of wash, and gave a capital imitation of that cheerful animal and its mode of expressing satisfaction as he put his brown paper snout into the pail of wash. This scene was followed by a May-day dance of London sweeps, with the usual clown and good fairy with her brass ladle round Jack-in-the-Green. The third syllable was sug-

gested by a fashionable London 'At Home,' in which a Chinese mandarin in full dress was the lion of the evening. The whole ended with a tableau, in which my father as Pygmalion was at work with sculptor's mallet and chisel upon the very life-like figure of my mother in classical white drapery upon a pedestal."

THE PERSONAL SIDE OF WASHINGTON.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY is contributing to the *Ladies' Home Journal* a series of interesting studies of Washington's personality, the aim being to disclose the man to view "as a son, brother, guardian, citizen, neighbor, master and Christian, rather than in the aspect of soldier, president and statesman, in which his life has usually been treated." General Greely has become convinced that an injustice is done the rising generation by depicting Washington as the "model man" at every stage of his career. Hence he makes no attempt to disguise or conceal the little foibles which formed a part of the great Virginian's nature. Of his superb personal presence, General Greely says:

"At the time of his marriage Washington was in the prime of his magnificent physical manhood. Fortunately, contemporaneous sources do not leave the description of his person to our imagination. Such was already his exalted standing that these pen portraits omit entirely, or modify, what might be thought to be defects, as, for instance, the disfiguring facial marks from smallpox. Straight as an Indian, with limbs cast almost in a giant's mold, his self contained countenance, agreeable speech and dignified bearing made his personality most impressive. Probably half of his time at home was spent in the saddle, and this active out-of-door life gave him a glow of health and sense of vigor. We learn from his intimate friend, George Mercer, interesting details. His skin was clear and colorless; the nose straight; the face long, with high, round cheek bones; the blue-gray and widely separated eyes shadowed by heavy brows; a large, mobile mouth, showing teeth somewhat defective; the muscular arms and legs unusually long, and a well-shaped head, gracefully poised on a superb neck. The dark brown hair was worn in a cue, and the small waist well set off by neatly fitting garb.

A LIKING FOR GOOD LIVING.

"The portrait that best represents the man is doubtless that as a Virginia colonel painted by Peale about this period. The lack of expression which marks later portraits proceeds in part from the growing tendency of repression which marked the face during the most important periods of his public career, but is also due in part to his false teeth, which unfortunately detracted from his appearance. It may be added that the early loss of his teeth was more than possibly due to his great fondness for

sweets. This fondness is apparent in certain ways, particularly for orders given for them at various times. On one occasion it was advanced that the sweets were rather for Mrs. Washington than the General. But his wife's fondness for sweets may be attributed to her noted housewife qualities, as connected with the pleasure that they gave Washington. We know by his sister Betty's letter of his extreme liking for honey, which, she says, 'I noted on your last visit and have sent you a supply.' His fondness for a good table dates from his early life, and one of the few allusions to hardships in the field related to his unsatisfactory table. As might be expected of a large man of very active life, his appetite was excellent, and he enjoyed a good and well-served meal, over which he lingered long, indulging in nuts and Madeira. An excellent cook seemed indispensable to his comfort, as especially appears in the last years of his life, when the loss of a runaway slave affected his domestic comfort to such an extent that he broke over his resolution of several years' standing against ever again purchasing a slave, and entered into negotiations for one, so that his table might be properly cared for.

THE GREAT MAN'S FACE.

"The incessant use of his eyes in writing, together with the bad light (candles) of that period, affected his eyesight so that by the time he was fifty he was obliged to use spectacles for reading and writing. But the use of these appears to have been generally confined to hours of seclusion.

"The story that he never smiled is to be classed with many other unfounded legends. So much of anxiety and wearing responsibility entered into his life that he was more often serious than gay. Here and there acquaintances speak of his smiles, as a matter of course. Senator Maclay tells us not only of his smiling at a state dinner, but adds that he played with his fork. Lear mentions incidentally that he smiled during his last illness, when speech failed. From other sources it is learned that his smile gave an unusual beauty to Washington's face.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The theatre, cards and horse racing were among the amusements to which he inclined next to his favorite sport of fox hunting. Like the ordinary Virginian, Washington was never more at home than on horseback. Chastellux says: 'The general is a very excellent and bold horseman, leaping the highest fences, and going extremely quick, without standing on his stirrups, bearing on his bridle or letting his horse run wild.' His extreme fondness for fox-hunting is shown by his diary for January and February, 1768, where it is recorded that he followed the hounds sixteen days, and shot on five days. Now and then his boldness brought him to grief, but these mischances failed to deter him. At fifty-five he wrote that he was still fond of the chase, which he occasionally indulged in till near his death."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

CENTURY.

MR. HOWELLS' essay in the April *Century* entitled "Who Are Our Brethren," is quoted from in another department.

THE OLD OLYMPIC GAMES.

The number begins with a description of "The Old Olympic Games," by Professor Allan Marquand, which is remarkable for some magnificent illustrations by Castaigne, showing the figures and scenes in the classic games. There were five final events in the old Olympic games: jumping, discus and spear throwing, running and wrestling. In the preliminary trials boxing was an important feature. Professor Marquand says boxing was a brutal contest, more dangerous and bloody than the modern prize fight. Even in the Homeric days, the fists were bound about with heavy thongs of ox hide, and to these in later times were added knobs and plates of metal. Few were the restrictions in wrestling, either, such as rules against striking and biting; many were the stratagems permitted, such as choking, squeezing, tripping, clambering upon an opponent's back, or breaking his fingers. In those days the successful athlete did not go on the stage as a professional actor, but received a palm branch, his name being heralded before the assembled throng, and was hailed with songs of victory, before he was crowned on Olympia. Their statues were made by the famous Grecian sculptors, and their portraits painted by the greatest artists, and their deeds celebrated in verse. "They were feasted and maintained at the public expense, received seats of honor at the theatres, and were cherished as gods in the hearts of their countrymen."

FOUR ATTEMPTS ON LINCOLN'S LIFE.

Victor Louis Mason recapitulates the four different attempts made to assassinate President Lincoln,—for there were no less than four,—between the years 1861 and 1865, bringing forth some new particulars, especially of the flight and capture of the finally successful assassin, Wilkes Booth. The first attempt was that described so fully recently in *McClure's Magazine*, from information given by Allen Pinkerton, when it was planned to kill the President on his way to Washington for his inauguration. In consequence of a New York detective's having learned of the plot, and of warnings also from Allen Pinkerton, and still a third unnamed source, Mr. Lincoln and his friends were so impressed that they started much earlier than had been announced, and, under the conduct of Allen Pinkerton, passed through Baltimore, where the conspirators assembled some hours later, with perfect safety. The second plot was in the summer of 1864, which is described entirely from circumstantial evidence, but from very strong circumstantial evidence. It is attributed to Wilkes Booth, who had persuaded a drug clerk in Washington to aid him in poisoning the President. Why it failed no one knows. The third attempt was in October, 1864, and was a very picturesque plan, indeed, no less than to waylay the President in the course of his daily drive on the roads near Washington, kidnap him, and take him by the underground route

from Washington to Richmond. This underground route ran a roundabout course, through Southern Maryland, across the Potomac in the vicinity of Pope's Creek, and was the only way of getting from Washington to Richmond, every other route being guarded by the Federal authorities. This plot was defeated by Mr. Lincoln's changing his route on the afternoon expected, Secretary Chase going out on the Seventh street road in his stead. The fourth and finally successful attempt eventuated in the historic tragedy in Ford's Theatre. Mr. Mason describes the tragedy in greater detail than we have before seen, and follows the course of the assassin after the fatal shot, and during his flight and hiding, and final capture, with great circumstantiality.

HARPER'S.

IN the "Editor's Study" of the April *Harper's*, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has a paragraph on that fascinating subject of popular discussion, the pay of "the writing tribe." He says pay for literary work is somewhat higher than it was twenty years ago, and the very successful author gets as much as the keen insurance solicitor, and now and then he makes a "fluke" which puts him abreast of the stock broker. It is a matter of vogue. To be in vogue with the public means temporarily a good income; to be out of vogue may mean starvation. Mr. Warner suggests a Literary Trades Union, which should schedule equal wages for all its members, no matter what kind of work they do. But he is not hopeful of such an ideal state before Mr. Howells' millennium comes about. Mr. Warner does not believe in the type-writing machine as an aid to literary art. He thinks some of the successful authors have been tempted by the commercial spirit to use the typewriter to a ruinous extent, so far as style and care are concerned. "A clever man who has the trick of 'dictating' can produce copy much faster by the typewriter than by his pen. It is evident that some successful writers of fiction have already resorted to this source of wealth. I am not making a downright accusation of this practice, but the wordy and diffused, not to say sloppy, character of much of our fiction points to this kind of manufacture. The typewriter is a blessing to business men, it is death to the charm of all private correspondence, and its extensive use in original composition would inevitably dilute literature beyond the selling point. For the public keeps in mind Byron's emphatic remark that 'easy writing is — hard reading.'"

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is rather less than usual of what we are apt to call "serious" informational interest in this number of *Harper's*. Prof. Henry T. Fowler's article, "A Phase of Modern College Life," dwells on the presence of the Young Men's Christian Association in the religious life of the colleges, and describes various such auxiliary institutions of the American universities and schools. He thinks that it is a very hopeful sign of the workings of these Christian associations that fully 50 per cent. of the young men in American colleges are mem-

bers of churches, while not one in twelve of the American young men as a whole are church members.

In a new chapter of his story of how he went "On Snowshoes to the Barren Grounds," Mr. Casper W. Whitney who attends to the sporting interests of *Harpers's* readers, pictures the thrilling moment when he brought to earth his first specimen of the rare and wary musk-ox, and Mr. Frederick Remington draws a picture of the scene showing these recondite creatures surrounded by the invaders and their Esquimo dogs.

Hon. Theodore Roosevelt has a congenial subject in "Mad Anthony Wayne's Victory," in which he tells with patriotic ardor and graphic art the dashing work of that Pennsylvania major-general in his campaign against the Indians about Fort Defiance, and the recital gives Mr. Zogbaum the necessary material and inspiration for capital pictures of the fierce combats between the colonial troopers and the savages.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE April *Cosmopolitan* begins with "A Word About Golf, Golfers, and Golf-links in England and Scotland," by Mr. Price Collier, a young clergyman who has been recently traveling in Europe to see what he could see in various popular phases of interest. There are some good pictures of the celebrated golf characters and scenes in England, and Mr. Collier hastens to acquaint us with the importance of his subject in the opening paragraph, which affirms: "Golf in England is first a game, then a vocation, then a tyranny. A real golfer is not like a cricketer, or a football player, or a yachtsman, or a cyclist. He does not rank with these, for a man is a golfer as another is a lawyer, a soldier, an engineer, or a painter; for one may play golf as he may play no other game, from his first to his second childhood, and he devotes himself to golf first, and then in his leisure moments to church, the state, or business, as the case may be. As a certain Scotch clergyman remarked, after a hard day's golf, during which some rather tempestuous expressions escaped him: 'Ah, mon, I must give it up.' 'What,' said his companion, 'give up golf!' 'Na, na, mon, not golf; the meenistrie.'"

Major James B. Pond, of lecture bureau fame, contributes an informational article on "The Lyceum," tracing the rise of that institution and its enormous development. He says that he was in the habit of paying one of his greatest Lyceum stars, Ole Bull, the violinist, \$500 a concert every time he played. In fact, he states that he paid the Norwegian "fiddler," as musicians call him, \$25,000 for fifty concerts, and made a handsome profit for himself. So much for the commercial side of it, which, while an afterthought in Major Pond's essay, is no doubt an essential phase of the Lyceum industry. But he begins by claiming that "the Lyceum platform stands for ability, genius, education, reform, entertainment. On it the greatest readers, orators and thinkers have stood. On it reform has found her noblest advocates, literature her finest expressions, progress her bravest pleaders, and humor its happiest translations. The most gifted, highly educated, and warmest hearted men and women of the English-speaking race have in the last forty years given their best efforts to the Lyceum, and by noble utterances not only made its platform historic, but symbolic of talent, education, genius and reform." Which certainly impresses one with the importance of the subject.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE April *Scribner's* contains an essay by Aline Gorron on "The Ethics of Modern Journalism," and Henry Norman's view of "The Quarrel of the English-speaking Peoples," which we quote from at greater length in another department.

Professor Andrews' "History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States" is brought to a close in this number, after having run for more than a year, the last chapter being taken up with the Lexow investigation, the bond issue and strikes of 1894, with the place of honor given to the great Pullman strike. The history will be revised and in an enlarged form will be published in book form.

The coming Olympic games seem to have struck a very sympathetic chord in the minds of magazine editors. *Scribner's* contains two contributions prompted by that picturesque event. The first is called "A Day at Olympia," and in it Mr. Duffield Osborne gives life to a description of the classic athletic meetings by describing one in narrative form from an assumed contemporary point of view. The pictures are as numerous and beautiful as the subject demands. A shorter article by R. B. Richardson discusses "The Revival of the Olympic Games," and describes the restoration of the Stadion at Athens, with photographs of the scene of the games which are to be held this year.

Cosmo Monkhouse opens the magazine with a sketch of Lord Leighton's life and work, which is embellished with an extremely valuable set of reproductions of the painter's most famous pictures. Of Lord Leighton personally Mr. Monkhouse says that his manners were courteous and his oratory extremely fine. His very arduous duties as leader of art in England were punctiliously performed. Young artists received generous encouragement and a sympathy which never failed to detect merit in any work, however opposed to his own theories of art. His health was desperately poor, but he worked fiercely to attain the highest point of art that his ability would allow.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

THE April *New England Magazine* opens with an unusually comprehensive article by W. H. Downes and F. F. Robinson, which they entitle "The Later American Masters," and which with considerable discrimination reviews the work of such men as Winslow Homer, De Thulstrup, Inness, Will H. Low, Whistler, Chase, with very engaging portraits of the artists in question. While appreciative of more than a score of "later masters," these gentlemen award the highest honor to George Inness, as the painter of the "greatest landscapes ever produced in the United States." They hail him as the father of a school, in which "all men are learners."

P. H. Wynne, writing on "Invisible Light," takes up the favorite subject of the Roentgen rays, explaining them from the scientist's point of view rather than developing imaginative sensational uses for the new photography. He calls to mind that there is really an invisible light, because the eye can only perceive vibrations which are more frequent than four hundred millions of millions in a second, and not above eight hundred millions of millions per second. Those rays that have vibrations outside of these limits may justly be called invisible light, just as certain air vibrations are spoken of as inaudible sound. He agrees with Professor Roentgen that it may be that these new rays are the

ethereal vibrations which have a rapidity somewhere between the forty thousand per second that form the highest limit of sound waves, and the four hundred trillions per second that form the lowest limit of light waves.

MCCLURE'S.

THE April *McClure's* opens with two profusely illustrated articles on Professor Roentgen's photography. Mr. H. J. W. Dam describes his visit to Professor Roentgen at his laboratory at Würzburg, and reports the professor's own account of the cathode rays and their discovery. The second contribution on the same subject by Cleveland Moffett tells what has been done with the new photography in America, especially at the great Sloane laboratory at Yale University, and in New York by Dr. William J. Morton.

Miss Tarbell's life of Abraham Lincoln has reached the point where the future President was attaining prominence as a Whig politician at 32 years of age. She tells the story of the rivalry between Lincoln and Douglass, and Lincoln's part in the campaign of 1840, his duel with Shields, and his courtship and marriage of Mary Todd. Miss Tarbell flatly denies the sensational story which was repeated even by such biographers as Mr. John T. Morse and Mr. Carl Schurz, that the first engagement between Mary Todd and Lincoln was broken by the latter's failure to appear at the wedding. Some writers have even described this dramatic scene in substantial detail. Miss Tarbell has interviewed several members of the family, and publishes their explicit denials of this rather shady conduct which has been reported of the great President.

In a new chapter of Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward's biography, she tells of the writing of "Gates Ajar." Curiously enough she denies any literary ambition at all in her girlhood, though at the time she was working constantly and persistently at every sort of hack writing; not that she was superior to literary ambition, but, as she puts it, "simply apart from it." She was only twenty years of age when this great success, for which she would be known during many years to come even if she had not followed it up by a lifetime of successful work, was written. The process of forming and writing it lasted nearly two years, and the story was put on paper in an old attic in her Andover home, where the youthful author found it necessary to don an old fur cape to make up for the lack of a fire in the chilly aerial quarters.

MUNSEY'S.

A VERY brief sketch in the April *Munsey's* on Mr. Joseph H. Choate, accompanying a very handsome portrait of that great lawyer, calls the greatest American lawyers Webster, Rufus Choate, Evarts, and our present Joseph H. Choate.

The readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS will probably have heard of Mr. Clemens' trip to the Antipodes, to earn money as a lecturer in order to pay the debts of a publishing firm for which he was, unfortunately, responsible; and the manly mission of our sturdy humorist has been brought freshly to mind in the reports recently circulated of his dangerous illness and his subsequent recovery. A writer in *Munsey's* gives Mark Twain credit for a flattering financial success on this trip, and it is safe to say that there will be no envy aroused, for once in the literary world.

"Mark Twain is one of the few humorists who make a success on the lecture platform. The stories that come from Australia tell us that he keeps his audiences in roars of laughter from the beginning to the end of his readings, and that from England they are sending out agents to offer him a thousand dollars a night in London. He is relying upon the old favorites, 'The Jumping Frog,' 'Huck Finn,' and the irresistibly funny stories of his early days.

"His handsome and clever wife and one of his daughters are with him, and the photographs of all three are exhibited in the Sydney windows. Mrs. Clemens has a face full of intelligence and kindly humor, and her daughter is a beautiful girl. They are social lions wherever they go."

There is the usual profusion of very pretty pictures and portraits in *Munsey's Magazine*.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

THE novelette of the month in *Lippincott's* is entitled "Flotsam," and is written by Owen Hall. Cleveland Moffett writes on "Paris Swindles," and gives some picturesque examples of the skill of the French article. Of all the various classes of black-legs perhaps the matrimonial agent is the most striking.

"The cleverest marriage-swindler of modern times was perhaps Miss Evelyn Leal, a distinguished-looking Englishwoman. She has been married and given in marriage at least twenty times during the last three years, while she has been affianced as many times more during the same period, and in every case has succeeded in obtaining handsome presents of jewelry, which she has immediately sold for what they would fetch. Her system was to write to some rich bachelor merchant in the provinces, offering to introduce him to the widow of an English nobleman with a view to matrimony. Strange as it may seem, many of the provincial merchants took the bait, went to Paris, were introduced to the 'widow of the English nobleman,' were allowed to escort her to the theatre, and to make her presents of flowers the first day, of gloves the second, while on the third, if the ardent would-be husband had not yet suggested it, she would choose a wedding-ring with a handsome keeper, accompanied by diamond necklace, brooch, and ear-rings, all these to constitute her wedding-present. Then she would disappear with her jewels, change her clothes and name, and start the same game with another victim the following day. She would sometimes have two proposals of marriage on hand at the same time; she always calculated upon the frailty of human nature and the great dislike the victims would have to being publicly exposed to ridicule for having so simply been taken in by the promises of the fair Englishwoman. Now she is being boarded and clothed at the expense of the French State, which, upon the recommendation of a magistrate, has engaged to take entire charge of her for the next eighteen months."

An unusual feature of Lippincott's is the illustrated article on "The Washingtons in Virginia Life," by Annie Hollingsworth Wharton, embellished with a great many photographs of the family portraits of the Washington clan.

Two of the articles in the April *Ladies' Home Journal*—ex-President Harrison's chapter on "This Country of Ours," and General Greely's brief sketch of the personal side of Washington—are reviewed elsewhere.

PETERSON'S.

THE April *Peterson's* contains an article on "The Fight in Cuba."

Several paragraphs are given to the magnificence of the machete, which the Cuban relies on for all purposes, from peeling his oranges to fighting the Spaniards. A downward blow, says the *Peterson* writer, delivered with the strength and skill of an expert Cuban yeoman, will well-nigh cleave a foe in two. "Bones are but as pasteboard before it, and there are several instances where gun-barrels have been cut like pipe-stems by the machete."

Mrs. Margherita A. Hamm, who is fresh from extensive personal investigations in China, writes about the now decayed splendor of Macao, the holy city in Southeastern China. Macao was a flourishing town long before the time of Christ. It came under European control about 1560, when the Portuguese made it their headquarters for the far East. It began to decline in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for various reasons, but the chief of them was the effect of the great rivers near it in moving the city inland. It stands on a long tongue of land, on the east of which is the Canton River and on the other the West River. Their turbid waters bear acres of silt from the uplands, and now an ocean steamer cannot get within four miles of the port, whereas its inner bay was once twenty feet deep. Every year the limit is moved further off by from fifty to one hundred yards.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE article on "The Presidency and Senator Allison" in the April *Atlantic* is reviewed at greater length in another department.

Mr. Lafcadio Hearn has a finely written and well thought out paper on "China and the Western World."

CHINA AND THE WESTERN WORLD.

Mr. Hearn's theme is suggested by the late war between China and Japan, and by such views as are expressed in Dr. Pearson's book, where it is plainly stated that the industrial competition of China would be incomparably more dangerous to Western civilization than that of any other nation, not only because of its multiformity, but also because it is a competition to which nature has set no climatic limits. Mr. Hearn is not so skeptical of China's ability to develop herself very much as Japan has done. "Perhaps China can never be made to do all that Japan has done; but she will certainly be made to do what has given Japan her industrial and commercial importance. She is hemmed in by a steadily closing ring of foreign enemies: Russia, north and west; France and England, south, and all the sea power of the world threatening her coast. That she will be dominated is practically certain; the doubt is, how and by whom. Russia cannot be trusted with the control of those hundreds of millions; and a partition of Chinese territory would present many difficult problems. Very possibly she will long be allowed to retain her independence in name, after having lost it in fact." Mr. Hearn thinks that China will be exploited by telegraph and railroad people with capital for which she will have to pay in the end, and that foreign military power will force order, sanitary laws and engineering improvements. The tremendous fact of China's competition in case her development should take place along promising lines, is held up in its true proportion. The struggle between the West

and the East will be between luxurious races accustomed to regard pleasure at any cost as the object of existence, and a people of hundreds of millions disciplined for thousands of years to the most untiring industry and the most self-denying thrift, under conditions which would mean worse than death for our working masses.

OTHER ARTICLES.

There is a pleasant taste of the diary of that care-free archer, Mr. Maurice Thompson, in his notes on a sojourn in Okefinokee swamp. The lonely solitudes of that great jungle have a peculiarly picturesque setting for his bird notes and natural history studies. The people interested in birds will be particularly struck in this little chapter of reminiscences by Mr. Thompson's explanation that there is a distinct difference between the great ivory-billed woodpecker and the log-cock. It is safe to say that ninety-nine people out of a hundred confuse the two. The latter is a bird which, while rare and addicted to lonely mountain woods, is to be seen at any time in various regions of the Alleghanies, while the monarch ivory-bill is extremely rare and is larger and more beautiful.

Prof. N. S. Shaler, in an essay on "The Scotch Element in the American People," says that the mixed race of Scotland and the pure-blooded Hebrews form clearly the two ablest stocks that come in competition in this country if not in the world at large. They are both very successful in almost all callings. "They ring alike well to all the tests we apply, yet it seems to me evident that the Scotch are distinctively the stronger men; even in commerce they are prepotent. Going through the streets of Edinburgh I found no Jew names on the signs. Making an excuse to talk with an old bookseller, I asked him to explain the lack. His answer was, 'Jews do not do well in Scotland, and if they go to Aberdeen they get cheated.'"

T. C. Mendenhall, writing on "The Alaska Boundary Line," regrets that we have placed ourselves in a controversy on the Venezuelan question in another continent when the Alaska line is so much more important. He says: "The truth is that Great Britain is meeting our wishes in this matter (that is, the Venezuela controversy) with almost indecent haste, because the arbitration of the Alaska boundary line, by which she hopes and expects to obtain an open sea coast for her great northwest territories, and to weaken us by breaking our exclusive jurisdiction north of 54° 40', is enormously more important to her than anything she is likely to gain or lose in South America."

THE LOTOS.

IN the *Lotos* for March Mrs. Letitia H. Wrenshall, who has made a careful study of ancient Egyptian lore, contributes an exceedingly pleasant paper under the pretty title, "A Color Sketch from the Twelfth Dynasty." She brings forth the human interest, which ought still to be for us in those antique ages, in her sketch of the Fayum, an oasis in the Libyan desert, belonging to the Egyptian kings of this period, and enriched by them, as well as by nature, with wonderful beauties and luxuries. The oasis was fertilized by Nile water, brought through the canals of Joseph into the natural depression of the desert. From that little garden spot in the desert magnificent trees and gorgeous flowers sprung to gladden the sight of the desert-weary traveler, giving rise to an early tradition that this was the Paradise for the happy dead.

"In this natural garden in the desert the King and his court sought the cool breezes of the north, fresh from the

sea, and sweetened in blowing over the clover fields. Here they hunted their game in the thorny thickets of acacia and tamarisks, rested in the shade of the sycamores and willows, rejoiced in their vineyards and olive gardens, sailed on their numberless canals and their lake, such as none other was in Egypt. Wealth and luxury had here its heyday, and it takes no effort of the imagination to see the daily passing of the life so full of the picturesque and beautiful. The lake dotted with the gay sails of the pleasure galleys, where the proud beauties of the court floated over the waveless depths. Under the ardent eye of Ra, linen so fine and strong that it never has been equaled made their dress, while in the soft and chilly nights of Egypt they drew about them the richly embroidered wools of Chaldea—sunlight and moonlight ever finding reflection in their profuse adornment of precious gems. All this has vanished. There remains only the sunken lake—the diminished fertility beneath the inroads of the desert—the broken colossi lying upon the arid sands."

Elbert Hubbard gives a sketch of the latest meteor in the world of fiction, young Mr. Steven Crane, and tells about Mr. Crane's Sullivan County home, which boasts a store, a blacksmith shop and a tavern, and a friendly, slap-him-on-the-shoulder admiration of the young novelist.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE Hon. John Barrett, United States Minister to Siam, contributes an important paper on "America's Interest in Eastern Asia," in which he discusses trade relations between the United States and the Orient, and describes the opportunities awaiting our commercial expansion.

Our Consul at Athens, Mr. George Horton, gives a forecast of this year's revival of the Olympian games, at which the United States, with other nations, will be well represented.

Two savings bank presidents, Mr. John P. Townsend of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City, and Mr. Charles H. Smith of the Denver (Col.) Savings Bank, discuss the probable effects of free silver coinage on savings institutions, expressing diametrically opposite views.

Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, and Representatives Dingley, of Maine; Elliott, of South Carolina; and Taft, of Ohio, join in a defense of Congress against the aspersions of the press, while Representative McClellan, of New York, is constrained to admit that "the House, despite its promises of a business session, has done nothing of good, unless that it has clearly defined the principles of the Republican party. It has shown that the party is ruled by religious bigotry and is not in favor of sound money." The reluctance of these admissions will be the better appreciated when it is remembered that Mr. McClellan is a Democrat!

Bishop Doane has another word on the question of local option in Sunday liquor selling. "It is not a question of religion merely or mainly," says the Bishop. "If a community can vote to have liquor sold on Sunday, it can vote to have green-groceries sold, markets open, mechanics compelled to work. The poor man, the man who works with his hands, cannot be blind enough not to see this. He may want his glass of beer badly, but he had better buy it on Saturday night, and drink it stale or go without it, than fall into the fatal error of fancying that it is *only* a glass of beer. It is a question

of six days' work or seven days' work in a week. It is a question of breaking down the only barrier that exists between him and the cruel greed of his employer."

THE FORUM.

ELSEWHERE we have made quotations from "Th. Bentzon's" account of "Family Life in America" and from Prof. Sidney Sherwood's article on an Anglo-American alliance.

Joseph Nimmo, Jr., the statistician, condemns the Nicaragua Canal as an "impracticable scheme,"—not because of engineering difficulties, but rather on account of the improbability of securing sufficient traffic. The old Panama Canal estimates of 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons a year, made by the Count de Lesseps in 1880, have been generally adopted by advocates of the Nicaragua route, but Mr. Nimmo regards those figures as extravagant, and from a computation made at that time concludes that 1,625,000 tons a year would have been a liberal estimate of the Panama traffic. He then proceeds to show that various causes, such as the obstacle to sailing vessels formed by the existence of the calm belt in which the canal will be located, the building of South American railroads, and the reduction of transcontinental railroad freight rates in the United States, would operate to reduce the prospective tonnage by the Nicaragua route still more. On the question of water competition with the railroads, the friends of the Nicaragua Canal can point to the recent increase in the volume of traffic on our Great Lakes, which before the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal was unforeseen, and which Mr. Nimmo seems not to have taken into consideration.

Gen. O. O. Howard summarizes his description of "The Army as a Career" as follows: "An honorable profession filled with patriotic men, devoted to duty, with hearts as warm and loyal to all the obligations of a true manhood as are found in other professions. To have a competency, to secure a good name, to defend the flag without fear and without reproach, and to discharge solemn obligations to God and to man during life, are objects above the securing of large wealth and luxurious living. This is the ambition of the best army men from the private soldier to the major-general."

President Thwing, of Western Reserve University has asked many representative men, in various professions, what they consider to have been the best thing their college did for them, and from their replies he draws the inference that this best thing consists in giving a training very largely derived from personal relationship. The American college, says President Thwing, "can never cease to be an agency for the training of a man in the great business of living. It enriches his life; it deepens and broadens his view of truth; it ennobles his aims; it strengthens his choice of the right; it clarifies his vision of, and his love of, the beautiful. The college pours oil into the lamp of character and makes its light more radiant and more lasting."

Mr. T. Loraine White contributes an interesting article on the manners and customs of the Dutch Boers in South Africa.

THE ARENA.

JUSTICE WALTER CLARK'S illustrated description of Mexico is continued in this number.

Editor Flower describes Mayor Pingree's Detroit "potato-patch" experiment, to which frequent allusions

have been made in this magazine. The Mayor's plan contemplated the utilization of a portion of the 6,000 acres of idle land lying within the limits of Detroit in cultivation by poor families. In 1894, the necessary money—\$3,600—was raised by private subscription; nearly 1,000 families were aided in that year, and crops to the value of \$12,000 to \$14,000 were harvested. In 1895 the City Council appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose, and the crop harvested amounted to about \$30,000 in cash value.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

MR. AUBREY DE VERE'S and Dr. Fairbairn's opposing estimates of Cardinal Manning's character, and Mrs. Fawcett's plea for Oxford degrees for women, are referred to on other pages.

THE QUEENSLAND LABOR PARTY.

Mr. Anton Bertram sketches the rise and progress of the Labor Party in Queensland from the great shearers' strike of 1891 to the present time, when it takes the place of regular Opposition. Founded by Wm. Lane, pioneer of the "New Australia," it is now led by Thos. Glassey, formerly a friend and colleague of Mr. Thos. Burt, now a socialist of the Keir Hardie type. It numbers seventeen in a House of seventy-two. The honesty and integrity of its members are above suspicion, and they are all teetotalers. Its literary organ, the weekly *Worker*, edited by W. G. Higgs, is pronounced to be much superior to I. L. P. organs at home. Probably the socialism of the party is more of a pious opinion than a practical creed. Compact and loyal, it is not likely to do much in the colony until it include persons of education and knowledge of affairs. The labor movement in Australia is "the coherent upheaval of the insurgent members of a class," and results from the advance of that class to the stage of self-consciousness.

TWO VIEWS OF THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

Mr. Charles Harrison, M.P., argues that the British South Africa Company, unlike the old East India Company, had conferred upon it "no powers to constitute a military force" and "no powers of government." It was allowed to keep a police force.

"A raid by individuals without guns, without artillery, and without equipment would have been of no possible avail, and certainly would not have been undertaken; and the great constitutional question therefore arises, how and by what means was the armament of guns and ammunition conferred upon or allowed to be in the possession of the Chartered Company's civil police? . . . Limited as the charter was, what authority was there for allowing a police, even if armed, such as, for instance, the Irish police, to be turned into or allowed to exist for six weeks in the British protectorate as an armed military force with artillery, guns, and military equipment? What authority was there for handing over or allowing the civil government to be assumed and undertaken by the company in any part of the protectorate?" Mr. Harrison insists that the company be kept strictly within its chartered powers, and be stripped of all other powers recently usurped.

"Afrikander," writing from the opposite point of view, lays stress upon the singular success with which Mr. Rhodes has combined the functions of South African administrator and Imperial statesman.

He declares that, according to the testimony of all competent witnesses, including the missionaries working in the country, "the advent of the Chartered Company has been an inestimable blessing to the native population."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

A MPLE space is given to British colonial and international questions, together with the inevitable naval and military corollaries. But room has been found besides for a pleasant variety of themes. Briefly noticed elsewhere are Mr. Purcell's reply to critics of his biography of Manning, Mr. Comyn on the seamy side of British Guiana, and Mr. Charles Whibley on the woman's college movement.

WHAT MATTHEW ARNOLD HAS DONE.

Mr. Frederic Harrison dwells on the "classical" spirit of Matthew Arnold's verse. He declares that "at no epoch of our literature has the bulk of minor poetry been so graceful, so refined, so pure; the English language in daily use has never been written in so sound a form by so many writers; and the current taste in prose and verse has never been so just. And this is not a little owing to the criticism of Arnold." In religion he claims Arnold as not far from Positivism; his creed was "Anglicanism *plus* Pantheism."

AN "ADORING" FRIEND.

Mr. W. B. Richmond's panegyric on the late Lord Leighton makes one hope he does not lay on the colors quite so thick in his painting as in his writing. "Thirty-six years of friendship begun in adoration" issues in this concluding eulogy: "From first to last lofty and exalted in his aims, devotedly loyal to conviction, disinterested and uncorrupted by fashion, Leighton was the artistic peer of his century, unrivaled as a completely equipped artist in his range of knowledge of and sympathy with every form of aesthetic expression."

A GOOD WORD FOR THE BOERS.

Mr. H. A. Bryden puts in a good word for the Boers. He believes in the ultimate ascendancy of the British, and the establishment of a South African Federation under British supremacy. But the Dutch is a valuable complement and counterpoise to the British element. The Briton will not readily settle on the land—will mine, prospect, hunt, fight, trade, speculate, but not farm. The Boer hates town life, loves the country, is pastoral and agricultural to the backbone. "He is, once you get past that strong barrier of reserve and suspicion, behind which he shelters himself, just as good a man, just as honest, brave, and kindly, as we are ourselves. He is more ignorant, it is true; but the Cape Dutchman possesses just as strong and sterling a character as the Anglo-Saxon. He knows, however, that the average Englishman laughs at him and despises his uncouth ways; he resents it accordingly, and continues to isolate himself." The warm eulogy of the Boers by Mr. F. C. Selous is quoted in evidence. Mr. Bryden cites their military virtues, and suggests that if we have to fight the Boers again we should employ "good veldt men of English blood," who are plentiful, and would meet the Boers with their own tactics. But as game rapidly grows scarcer, the marksmanship which the Boers acquired in hunting cannot long survive.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

SEPARATE notice is given to Mr. Livesay's plea for workmen directors and Mr. Bernard Holland's analysis of the grounds of Manning's conversion.

ENGLAND'S FOOD SUPPLY IN WAR.

Mr. W. E. Bear controverts Mr. Marston's proposal of "corn stores for war time," and estimating the cost of such a plan to be \$40,000,000 a year, he suggests that this sum would be more wisely expended in increasing the British navy. Yet he offers as a better plan the suggestion: "If it be necessary to obtain the previous sanction of Parliament, it would be a prudent precaution to pass an act authorizing the Secretary of State for War and the President of the Board of Trade to pledge the credit of the state to the extent of the value of a year's foreign supply of wheat and flour, in order that they might, in the event of war being imminent, purchase as much wheat and other grain as they deemed desirable, without a moment's loss of time, getting as much as possible into the country before there had been time for a great advance in prices to take place."

TWO GREAT LESSONS.

Admiral Sir Richard Vesey Hamilton reviews invasion scares and panics in England and finds "Two great lessons stand out plainly by the record of all history—first, that projected invasions of England have always been planned on the belief in a disunited nation, and have invariably been frustrated whenever we possessed an efficient navy; second, that the loss of naval supremacy implies ruin to a commercial people. Our best system of defence against any enemy is now, as always, a vigorous offensive—the navy's proper rôle. Beyond the naval frontier lies that of the army, whose true function is not defence against invasion, but a far-reaching offensive, based upon and supported by a mobile navy."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere the paper on the "Partition of Indo-China."

A MEDIEVAL POETESS.

Mr. G. de Dubor writes a very interesting article upon the "Plays of Hroswitha." He says: "Hroswitha was both poet and play-writer, a woman nourished on the works of the great Latin authors, and on those of the Fathers of the Church, as well versed in philosophy and ethics as in her special gift of poetry. This woman, endowed with such singular genius, was born about 930 and lived on until the very end of the tenth century, possibly until the year 1001. Nothing is known of her childhood or early youth, but her works suggest a knowledge of the world and intimate acquaintance with the human heart."

Mr. Dubor describes her leading compositions, from which it would seem that many of the characteristic features of the modern drama were anticipated by this good nun nearly nine centuries ago: "These plays were not written by the nun of Gandersheim for simple love of her art; without doubt they were intended for acting, and were actually represented. Chastity is the usual theme upon which Hroswitha plays her variations. In the eyes of the handmaidens of Christ doomed to celibacy it is the central virtue, and the nun of Gandersheim takes pleasure in setting forth its manifold beauties. But just as the Spartans used a Helot to disgust their

sons with drunkenness, Hroswitha places her heroines in the most doubtful situations, so that their victory over '*l'homme grossier et brutal*' may be the more consummate, and the glory of their triumph may shine with a brighter lustre. Besides, even in delicate situations the pen of the holy sister always maintains a chaste reserve. Nevertheless, it is a noteworthy fact—especially for an age like ours when naturalism in theatrical representations finds so many advocates—that a woman far back in the Middle Ages should have lighted upon the idea, if not the word, and that without any effort. Indeed, some scenes from her comedies would not ill besem the modern stage, in the sense in which that term is used by certain dramatic authors."

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Mrs. Frederic Harrison writes a bright dialogue entitled "An Educational Interlude," in which a German professor is brought upon the stage for the purpose of setting forth some of Mrs. Harrison's ideas to the education of girls. The Professor says many wise and shrewd things. For instance, speaking on music, he says: "In music much can be done that is really worth doing. What has become in England of your madrigal and glee societies, for which, in the old days, your country was so justly famous? It is time, surely, that you forgot your revolutions and reformations sufficiently to become vocal again. Our *Gesangvereins* are a great source of delight and instruction to our people. With your fine material you ought to have a choral society in every village, and your women of leisure might do much to help."

When he is asked how he would interest very little children in history, he says: "When our young mothers are historians they will naturally tell their children tales of heroes and heroines, and the wonderful stories of the olden time. Is not the story of Jeanne d'Arc as soul-stirring as that of Robinson Crusoe, and the last stand of the Greeks in the Pass at Thermopylæ as the most thrilling chapter in a modern story-book? It is a matter of quite ordinary experience that little children have often a very considerable knowledge of the Old Testament story. Extend that knowledge in the same way by oral teaching, pictures, and suitable books, and our schoolboys and girls will not have to be taught at school who it was who wrote the *Æneid*! We need good books for children," continued the Professor. "The books of my youth were perhaps priggish and overstrained, but they had the great merit of being suggestive."

ONE BRITISH ALLY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. Gossip, in his article on "Venezuela before America and Europe," refers incidentally to the fact that in Chili England has a friend. He says: "Chili is the only republic that hesitates to favor such a combination against England; her attitude being due to the interference of the United States in the war between Peru and Bolivia, and Chili's humiliation in the settlement of the trouble arising from the difficulty between Chilians and sailors of the United States cruiser *Baltimore*, some of whom were killed. The *Chilero*, a Santiago newspaper, in discussing the Venezuela message, declared the Monroe Doctrine not to mean 'America for Americans,' but 'America for the Yankees,' and compared the action of the United States with the treatment Chili has received from England, which has always been friendly. But Chili stands alone, a solitary instance of isolated virtue, in a ring of republics hostile to England."

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

FIRST place in the February *Nouvelle* is given to an anonymous article on "The Pope of To-morrow."

M. Bonjean contributes a valuable paper on the protection of children. No Frenchman can speak with more authority, for he has devoted his life during the last twenty years to the management of a great orphanage where 15,000 children have been under his immediate care for a short or long period. Incidentally, M. Bonjean gives some interesting particulars as to the work done by the French Society for the Protection of Children. Founded some sixteen years ago, the society has dealt officially with 10,000 cases, and works in co-operation with trades unions all over France. M. Bonjean and the society devote quite as much time to mental and moral ills as to the question of physical ill-usage and cruelty, and they have established, under government supervision, a large number of reformatory schools; it is especially this portion of their work, the reformation of the vicious or incorrigible children, of which there is always to be found a certain percentage in every class of society, that he describes in the present article.

It would be well if all those concerned with the late Madagascar war were to peruse M. Gerville-Reache's account of the Ashantee expedition. The writer has taken pains to learn all that can be known about the preparations which took place before the departure of Sir Francis Scott, and the French colonial party would have more chance of success both in a moral and material sense if they took some of the lessons, inculcated by M. Reache, to heart.

A missing chapter in the life of Napoleon I. is supplied by M. de Lacroix, who describes the adventurous existence led by the diplomat-spy-adventurer Montgaillard, one of the most curious personalities of his day, a humble but invaluable ally to Bonaparte, and whose memoirs, written long after the events they describe, have been less considered by the historian than they deserved to be.

In the second number of the *Revue* M. Fock contributes a striking account of the impulse about to be given to Africa by the great railway lines radiating from every colonial centre, and of which he attributes the first idea to the initiative of Mr. Rhodes. He points out that in five or six years the whole continent from the Cape to the Soudan will be traversed by British railroads, and he considers that future English supremacy in Africa will be owing not a little to the locomotive. Portugal and Germany see this danger clearly, and already a Berlin syndicate is arranging for the construction of a German railroad uniting Bagamoyo with Tanganyika, while a Portuguese company is laying down lines of rails throughout Mozambique. M. Fock seizes the opportunity to say something about the Trans-Siberian railway, which will be finished, according to Russian engineers, in four or five years. "Comment," says the French writer, "is superfluous. Before the year 1900 the Pacific Ocean and the Ural Mountains will be within negotiable distance of one another, and Russia will find an immense eastern market open to her Siberian produce."

Other articles deal with the Lyons Silk Industry, the Reformation of French Decorative Art, Paris and the Allies in 1814, also the concluding portion of M. Leconte's account of modern Spain.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THOSE interested in the social problems of our great cities will do well to read M. Lefebvre's clear account of those of his compatriots whom he styles the "out-of-works." According to this writer Paris and the other great French cities are becoming aware of an increasingly large do-nothing population, who seem both unwilling or unable to obtain regular work, and who represent the detritus of the laboring classes. In this section of the population he also includes the numerous bands of beggars who infest rural France. Up to the present time the evil has not been considered of sufficient importance to merit serious attention, and no attempt has ever been made to ascertain the exact number of these "out-of-works." One authority suggested forty thousand in Paris alone, and it is said that the country beggars number at least thirty thousand to fifty thousand souls. The Minister of the Interior is now making a determined effort to suppress what had become a dangerous public nuisance, and in a letter addressed to country prefects he has ordered that the professional beggar should be exterminated—an order more easy to issue than to execute.

A number of letters, written by Gounod during the Franco-Prussian war, and addressed from Morden Road, Blackheath, where the great composer, his wife and children had been taken in by English friends, give a pleasing picture of Gounod and his family relations. But it is unfortunate that the semi-autobiographical fragments which so frequently find their way into the more important of the French reviews are, as a rule, limited in length and slight in texture; for they cannot but give an unsatisfactory picture of the epoch depicted and an erroneous impression of those described. These objections are equally apparent both in Gounod's and in George Sand's correspondence.

M. F. Gregh contributes the only article to the French reviews this month on Paul Verlaine, and the few pages contain rather a critical appreciation than a eulogy of the poet. Verlaine, he observes shrewdly, was a hybrid creature, and had in him something of the god, something of the beast, and something of the man; but he does not pursue the subject of Verlaine's private life. There was a certain analogy between the author of "Sagesse" and Heine, for the latter is the only foreign writer who can be said to have had the slightest resemblance to Verlaine.

In spite of the marked opposition offered to the scheme by those whose apparent interest it was to promote it, there now seems no doubt that the work in connection with the Exhibition of 1900 will soon once more transform Paris into a vast beehive. M. Chardon gives an optimistic picture of the coming Exposition, and deals with the matter from a general rather than from a particular point of view. Unlike almost every writer who has discussed the vexed question as to what shall be the exact site of the show, he is greatly in favor of the plan implying the inclusion of the right bank of the Seine as far as the Place de la Concorde, and also of the great Square of the Invalides. If this scheme should be carried into effect, and it probably will be, the Eiffel Tower instead of being the centre will form one of the corners of the coming Exhibition; and those foreigners visiting Paris will find what they came to see in the town itself and not, as has always been the case, in the suburbs. Still, in spite of all M. Chardon has to urge in favor of the

present plan, no lover of the beautiful city but must regret even the temporary destruction and transformation of the "Elysian fields" into a cosmopolitan bazaar.

M. E. Spuller, doubtless inspired by the events which have brought the Vatican into antagonism with France and Eastern Europe, discusses the diplomacy of Leo XIII. more especially in reference to the late withdrawal of the French Agent at the Papal Court. The ex-Minister refuses to regard the sovereign Pontiff in the light of an active diplomat. He believes, with some show of reason, that Leo XIII. governs his every action with a thought to the future of the Church whose destinies he now holds in his hand; and this is why his position obliges him to look at the world as a whole, and to be simultaneously republican in France and monarchical in Spain.

As regards length and learning M. Langlois' article on *Medieval Universities* is the most important contribution to the February reviews. The writer, who quotes freely from Mr. Hastings Rashdall's work on the same subject, gives a striking picture of those ancient seats of learning which survive still in a modified form all over Europe, with the solitary exception of France, where the University system came to an abrupt end with the Revolution, and even more with the First Empire.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE notice elsewhere M. Reynaud's article in the first February number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on "The Pigeon Post." The rest of the number is fairly interesting.

M. R. G. Levy writes on the history of the Chartered Company, an able and well-informed article. He contrasts Mr. Rhodes' anticipation in 1892, that Chartered land will ultimately become autonomous, with the Duke of Abercorn's prophecy that it will some day be annexed to Great Britain,—not a very striking inconsistency to any one acquainted with the British skill in combining practical autonomy with nominal dependence. M. Levy refers to Mr. Rhodes as *ce diable d'homme*, and declares that whatever the future may have in store for the Transvaal, it will at any rate never become English. He concludes by recommending his compatriots to go to Johannesburg and profit by the "great moral situation."

M. Valbert contributes an extremely curious article on the late Sir J. R. Seeley's essay published last year, "The Growth of British Policy," in which the late Professor of History at Cambridge is throughout referred to as "M. Seeley." M. Valbert has no love for British policy, the faithlessness of which he attributes to the national taste for theology, which has made us born casuists, and to the blood of the Norse pirates that still runs in our veins.

M. Hanotaux continues his curious papers on Richelieu's first ministry to the time of the great Cardinal's fall. Of a less distant interest are the Marquis de Gabriac's "Diplomatic Recollections of Russia and Germany, 1870-1872," began in the first January number of the *Revue* and now completed. M. de Gabriac's first interview with Bismarck at Varzin lasted a couple of hours, and was as warm on occasion as the broiling August day outside. Bismarck, who was very polite, calmly told his guest that France had better not fight Germany again for another ten years at least. The conviction

that there would be another war led him to recommend the retention of Metz, "a glacis behind which one can put 100,000 men." If the peace should be lasting, the retention of Alsace-Lorraine would, Bismarck thought, turn out to be a mistake, for the provinces would be a continual difficulty—"a Venetia with France behind," as he called them, adopting M. de Gabriac's phrase. Bismarck had been unfavorably impressed by some speech of Thiers' in the National Assembly, and by the establishment in Paris of a league for the recovery of the lost provinces. M. de Gabriac was able to reassure him, but the profound distrust of France remained, and was indeed frankly stated by the Chancellor. He would risk nothing in dealing with a country which might adopt a new form of government to-morrow. It is impossible here to follow M. de Gabriac through the complicated negotiations of that confused period, ending in the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. M. de Gabriac, being only a chargé d'affaires, might have left Berlin without seeing the Emperor and Empress. Diplomatic etiquette forbade a formal meeting, but the Emperor requested Princess Antoine Radziwill, née de Castellane, to arrange a private evening party, at which the introductions took place. M. de Gabriac did not fail to thank the Empress and her ladies for their noble work on behalf of the wounded in the late war.

The second February number of the *Revue* contains a long and careful estimate by M. Girard of the position of Euripides in the history of Greek tragedy. He considers that the work of Euripides is characterized by extraordinary powers of invention, flexibility, and variety both of ideas and of forms. In it is found the root-conceptions of tragedy touched with a delicate individuality and humanized by a certain direct contact with those world-problems of human destiny and of moral and social philosophy which filled the minds of the Athenians in the latter half of the fifth century. But Euripides at the same time hastened the fall of Greek tragedy. That delicate organism, born under the wing of religion and shaped by the magnificent genius of Æschylus, could not bear the touch of the sceptical Euripides. It is easy to agree with M. Girard's somewhat obvious remark that that was better than if Euripides had given us pale copies of the masterpieces of an elder day.

M. Gaudry follows with an extremely learned essay concerned with the philosophy of palæontology, the multiplication, the differentiation, and the growth of organisms in geologic periods. It is curious to find a member of the Academy of Science saying, "The Author of the world being the infinite power, every epoch has received some reflection of that power," and concluding, "The development of matter is not the essential condition of progress: progress resides in a higher sphere."

M. Leroy-Beaulieu next deals with the now well-worn subject of Boers and English in South Africa. He gives his impressions, amusing enough, of a visit to South Africa which only began on December 2 last. Johannesburg he considered remarkably free from crime. He goes on to relate the events which immediately preceded Dr. Jameson's raid, and the value of his account may be estimated from the fact that the attitude of Germany finds no place in it. Mr. Rhodes, he says, is "descendant of the great race of Cortez, Clive, and Warren Hastings, of all those founders of immense colonial empires," and of course he takes for granted that he knew and approved of Dr. Jameson's action.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The Principles of Sociology. By Franklin Henry Giddings. Octavo, pp. 492. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

It has been known for several years that Professor Giddings had in preparation a book of this character, and the scientific sociologists of the country have awaited it as the embodiment of much of the best recent work in the field. Professor Giddings himself refuses to admit that the time



PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS.

has come for an exhaustive treatise on the subject, but he styles his book "An Analysis of the Phenomena of Association and of Social Organization." The book is also synthetic; after deducing principles, it seeks to combine those principles in a connected theory of sociology. It should be explained that in the author's view sociology is primarily related to psychology, rather than to biology. He regards association and social organization as the consequences of a particular mental state—the "consciousness of kind." This point of view is maintained throughout the book, giving it a distinctive character. It is a pleasure to recognize the substantial qualities of the work in this field now being prosecuted by Columbia University, as evidenced by the production within a year of two such volumes as this and Professor Mayo-Smith's "Statistics and Sociology," which we noticed a few few months ago.

Moral Evolution. By George Harris. 12mo, pp. 455. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

Professor Harris' point of view is more distinctively the theologian's than is that of Drummond, though his main positions do not differ widely from those taken in "The Ascent of Man." A marked characteristic of the work is the emphasis placed on personal, as distinguished from social evolution. In many particulars the author takes issue with Mr. Kidd. He also reaches conclusions quite at variance with the most

popular current thought on social questions in general. Self-preservation is again exalted as an essential condition of progress, if not "the first law of nature." In the author's own words, "the social, sympathetic, altruistic feelings are not forced to bear all the mighty burden of human advancement. Social regeneration is not allowed, with the author's consent, to overbalance personal good." The book, as a whole, exhibits the depth and extent of learning which the public has come to expect in whatever is sent forth from an Andover professor's study.

Strikes and Social Problems. By J. Shield Nicholson. 12mo, pp. 246. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Professor Nicholson, who holds the chair of political economy in the University of Edinburgh, and is well known in this country as a writer on economics, has brought together in this little volume a number of addresses given during the past five years on various social problems. Most of these had appeared before in one place or another, but several of the essays are now published for the first time. The first six treat directly of the conflicts between labor and capital, and of conciliation; the next four of the general importance of economic principles in legislation and administration, and the last two, suggested by a voyage around Africa, of the application of these principles in undeveloped countries.

Emergencies in Railroad Work. By C. F. Loree. (Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin.) Paper, octavo, pp. 42. Madison, Wis. 35 cents.

Mr. Loree, who as Division Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad had unusual facilities for noting the procedure of that and other companies during the Chicago strike of 1894, has given the results of his observations in this Bulletin. He makes a strong case for the efficiency of the railroads as agencies for preserving peace and order, in marked contrast to the weak and shuffling conduct of the local government.

Legislation by States in 1895. Sixth Annual Comparative Summary and Index. (State Library Bulletin.) Paper, octavo, pp. 310. Albany: University of the State of New York. 35 cents.

The annual summary and index of state legislation issued by the New York State Library is rather late in making its appearance. It covers the laws passed in 1895 by 37 states and two territories, and contains nearly 5,000 entries—a much larger number than ever before. Several improvements are to be noted in this number. Intermediate marginal heads have been added. There is also a separate table of constitutional amendments, showing the result of the vote on all amendments in 1894 and 1895 in the different states, and giving also those to be submitted to future vote. This is the sixth in the series of annual legislative bulletins, and the first prepared by the new legislative librarian of the State Library, Mr. E. Dana Durand, recently of Cornell University.

Proportional Representation. By John R. Commons. 12mo, pp. 298. Boston: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.75.

Professor Commons states fully and lucidly the merits of proportional representation, both in theory and in practice; the inherent evils of the district system of choosing representatives, and the proposed methods of applying the new remedy. The author's views as to the importance of this reform in the movement for improved city government in the United States are cogently set forth. The reader is made acquainted with the various agencies and forms of propaganda engaged in promoting the idea, and the latest

information is given. The book can be unreservedly commended as the most useful presentation of the subject yet published in this country.

Our Industrial Utopia and Its Unhappy Citizens. By David Hilton Wheeler. 12mo, pp. 341. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.

A carefully considered argument in defense of the existing social order. The author combats the principles of socialism with much force. The essay shows both learning and acumen.

History of Monetary Systems. By Alexander Del Mar. 12mo, pp. 444. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. \$2.

This work, by an American authority on monetary science, was first brought out in England, but has been revised by the author for publication in the United States. It contains practically all the more important information to be found in the author's earlier books, "A History of Money in Ancient States," "Money and Civilization," etc. Mr. Del Mar has availed himself of the results of the latest archaeological research in his studies of ancient monetary systems, and his book is a comprehensive survey of the subject in all its phases. A full index and a bibliography add to the value of the book for reference purposes.

The Manual of Statistics for 1896. Stock Exchange Handbook. 12mo, pp. 488. New York: Charles H. Nicoll. \$3.

This is the eighteenth annual issue of this publication, which has become an approved reference authority on financial topics, railroads, miscellaneous corporations, and the mining, grain, petroleum, and cotton markets. It gives the range of quotations for several years past for all securities dealt in on the New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, Pittsburgh, New Orleans, and San Francisco exchanges. A new feature is the prices of mining stocks in all the markets of the country, with statistical data on our mining industries. All this information has been brought down to the close of 1895, and corrected from official sources.

HISTORY, TRAVEL, AND DESCRIPTION.

Fire and Sword in the Sudan, 1879-1895. By Rudolf C. Slatin Pasha, C.B. Translated by Major F. R. Wingate. Octavo, pp. 654. New York: Edward Arnold. \$5.

As a narrative of momentous experiences in the Sudan, Slatin Pasha's story is even more important than the account published a few years ago by his fellow-captive, Father Ohrwaldner—"Ten Years' Captivity in the Mahdi's Camp." Slatin has witnessed the rise and culmination of the whole Mahdist movement. He saw its successes, and he thoroughly understands its weaknesses. "Chinese Gordon's" head was brought to Slatin at Khartum, while the civilized world was still ignorant of his fate. After the Mahdi's death it was Slatin's master—Abdullahi—who succeeded to the reign. After this event our author remained for ten long years a prisoner, and it was less than a year ago that he finally made his escape. Nothing more dramatic than his story has appeared in recent literature. The rapid march of events seems likely to make the Sudan once more the theatre of exploits in which fire and sword will continue to play no insignificant part.

The Rule of the Turk. By Frederick Davis Greene, M.A. Paper, 12mo, pp. 212. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 50 cents.

This is a revised and enlarged edition of "The Armenian Crisis," which appeared one year ago, and was prepared primarily to prove the reality and awful character of the first Armenian massacre at Sassoun. Mr. Greene's account, which was based entirely on certified evidence, was at once accepted as authoritative, and has been widely circulated both in this country and in England. In the present edition Mr. Greene has incorporated a valuable description of Armenian village

life, and has recorded the massacres and other events of the past year. The volume as now published is by far the most useful and convenient compendium of the subject in the English language.

The Ottoman Dynasty. By Alexander W. Hidden. 12mo, pp. 243. New York: E. W. Nash, 80 Nassau street. \$2.

The Law of Civilization and Decay. An Essay on History. By Brooks Adams. Octavo, pp. 812. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

For the purposes of his essay Mr. Adams reviews the history of European civilization from the days of Rome's impe-



Reproduced from "Fire and Sword in the Sudan." SLATIN PASHA.

rial greatness to the era of modern industrialism. The hypothesis advanced in the discussion is simply that human energy hastens social concentration, that the effect of economic competition is to dissipate such energy, and that hence there must be an infusion of fresh barbarian blood in the race before the consequent exhaustion can be repaired.

The Doom of the Holy City: Christ and Cæsar. By Lydia Hoyt Farmer. 12mo, pp. 398. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.25.

A popular presentation, chiefly in the form of a story, of the principal events of the First Century, A. D. The book has a marked "Ben Hur" flavor.

Constitutional History of Hawaii. By Henry E. Chambers. Paper, 8vo, pp. 40. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 25 cents.

The fourteenth annual series of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science opens with a paper on Hawaiian constitutional history. The successive constitutions of that country are summarized in convenient form for reference.

The City Government of Baltimore. By Thaddeus P. Thomas. Paper, 8vo, pp. 51. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 25 cents.

In coincidence with the efforts at the beginning of the present year to reform the municipal government of Baltimore, there was published, under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University, a monograph on the development of the governmental organization of the city. For all citizens of Baltimore this pamphlet has a distinct value as a work of reference, and for municipal reformers in general it contains numerous suggestions.

Studies in Diplomacy. From the French of Count Benedetti. Octavo, pp. 382. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

These papers by the French Ambassador at the Court of Berlin in 1870 give the French version of the negotiations which preceded the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War. They also contain the writer's personal defense from the aspersions of enemies within his home government at that time. The essays have appeared in the *Revue de Deux Mondes*.

Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign. By General Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C. 12mo, pp. 203. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

We have previously commented on earlier numbers in the *Pull Mall Magazine* series of military monographs. The present volume by General Wood, on "Cavalry in the Waterloo Campaign," continues the same line of specialized treatment which characterized General Wolsley's "Decline and Fall of Napoleon" and Lord Roberts' "Rise of Wellington." These papers, although the work of recognized experts, are singularly free from technical verbiage, and they serve to convey to the lay mind a definite notion of the significance of strategy in warfare. The book is well furnished with maps, plans, portraits, and other illustrations.

Acadia: Missing Links of a Lost Chapter in American History. By an Acadian (Edouard Richard). Two volumes. Paper, 8vo, pp. 392-384. New York: Home Book Company. \$2.

This voluminous work is mainly devoted to an examination of the controversy concerning the deportation of the Acadians—the incident related by Longfellow in "Evangeline." The author traverses some of the positions taken by Parkman and other historians, his conclusions being wholly favorable to the Acadians. Much documentary evidence is cited. M. Richard appears rather in the character of an advocate of a cause than in that of an impartial historian. Nevertheless, he has undoubtedly brought to light much fresh material on his subject. It is most unfortunate that the work is permitted to appear without an index.

Handbook of Arctic Discoveries. By A. W. Greely. 15mo, pp. 268. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

This little volume, appearing in the "Columbian Knowledge Series," is the most useful contribution to the literature of Arctic exploration that has been made in recent years. It is quite impossible for every one interested in the subject to read a fractional part of the original narrative of Arctic discoverers. General Greely has compiled from these records the data of accomplished results about which most readers care chiefly to be informed. He has arranged this information topically, rather than chronologically, and what his book may lose in detailed description and picturesque incident, it more than gains in practical value and availability as a com-

prehensive and fairly exhaustive survey of the subject. Eleven maps are reproduced to accompany the text, and bibliographical notes are numerous and full.



From "Handbook of Arctic Discoveries."

GEN. A. W. GREELY.

The Key of the Pacific. The Nicaragua Canal. By Archibald Ross Colquhoun. Octavo, pp. 460. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$7.

In this volume the Nicaragua Canal receives the most elaborate and exhaustive treatment yet accorded to the subject by any non-official writer. The author's views as to the feasibility of the canal are of special importance, and we hope to acquaint our readers with some of his more valuable chapters in future numbers of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*. The typography and illustration of the work are excellent, the maps and diagrams forming a noteworthy feature.

California of the South. By Walter Lindley, M.D., and J. P. Widney, A.M. 12mo, pp. 335. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

This is an entirely new edition (rewritten and printed from new plates) of one of the best guide-books to Southern California ever published. The recasting of the book has been made necessary by the development of the region since 1847, the date of first publication. The remarkable real estate "boom" of that year soon collapsed, but the growth in population and material wealth in the nine years ensuing has been substantial and continuous, requiring the incorporation of new data in the present edition.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Thomas Hutchinson, Royal Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. By J. K. Hosmer. Octavo, pp. 481. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

The new impulse among American historical scholars to re-examine the deeds and characters of the Loyalists of our Revolutionary era is an encouraging sign of the times. Unmerited obloquy has been the lot of too many of these men. We should be grateful for the painstaking efforts of writers

like Professor Hosmer to exhibit the Tory leaders in a true light, and to enable us to form in some sense a fair judgment of their conduct. There were among these leaders many who had a deserved pre-eminence intellectually, socially, and politically. Governor Hutchinson was one of these. John Adams could say of him, in 1808: "As little as I revere his memory, I will acknowledge that he understood the subject of coin and commerce better than any man I ever knew in this country." Professor Hosmer has made an exhaustive study of all the accessible materials relating to Hutchinson's life, and it can now be said that justice has been done, though tardily, to the memory of a much-maligned character.

Margaret and Her Friends. Ten Conversations with Margaret Fuller upon the Mythology of the Greeks and Its Expression in Art. Reported by Caroline W. Healey. 12mo, pp. 163. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

Mrs. Caroline Healey Dall now publishes for the first time the notes taken by her of the famous "Conversations" held by Margaret Fuller at the house of George Ripley in Boston, in 1841, and attended by Ralph Waldo Emerson, James Freeman Clarke, Frederick Henry Hedge, William W. Story, Jones Very, A. Bronson Alcott, Elisabeth Hoar, Elisabeth Peabody, and other notable people of the time. The publication of these talks recalls a rather remarkable period in the literary and scholastic history of Boston.

Bayard Taylor. By Albert H. Smyth. 16mo, pp. 327. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The "American Men of Letters" series has been augmented by a volume devoted to Bayard Taylor, the great traveler, and one of the most industrious and prolific of American writers. It is natural that for the purposes of this series Mr. Smyth should consider Taylor as a literary man rather than as a traveler. As this is the first biography of a Pennsylvania writer to appear in the series, Mr. Smyth very properly offers a brief introductory chapter on "Pennsylvania in Literature"—a somewhat obscure topic in the minds of most people, partly owing, perhaps, to unfair treatment at the hands of the historians of American literature. Taylor's versatility as poet, novelist, translator, lecturer, descriptive writer, and newspaper correspondent, is well brought out in Mr. Smyth's chapters. The appended bibliography also affords a glimpse, as it were, into the literary workshop which Taylor maintained from 1844 to the day of his death, while United States Minister to Germany, in 1878.

Dante Gabriel Rossetti: His Family Letters. With a Memoir by William Michael Rossetti. Two volumes, octavo, pp. 440-436. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$6.50.

After the lapse of more than a dozen years since the death of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, his brother has prepared a memoir to accompany a volume of family letters. It had been expected that Rossetti's most intimate friend of his later years, Mr. Theodore Watts, would write this memoir, but for some unexplained reason he declined the task. William Rossetti possessed the materials and the knowledge requisite for the work, and has made it his personal offering to his deceased brother's memory. Each volume contains five photogravure reproductions of family portraits painted or drawn (with one exception) by Dante Rossetti, including one of himself.

Dundonald. By the Hon. J. W. Fortescue. "English Men of Action" Series. 16mo, pp. 227. New York: Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.

A sketch of a daring British naval officer (perhaps better known as Admiral Cochrane) who won distinction, in the early years of the present century, in the service of the young South American powers of Chili and Brazil during their wars of independence. The Earl of Dundonald had a strange career, having been for many years disgraced and banished from the British navy, and later restored to the service in the line of preferment, after having made his record as one of the great sea strategists of all time.

The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. By S. H. Jeyes. 12mo, pp. 266. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.25.

Very opportune is the appearance of this new life of the British Colonial Secretary in the series of "Public Men of To-Day." Mr. Chamberlain's intricate political career is carefully traced, from the period of his service as a municipal reformer, through his various Parliamentary crises and shiftings of ground from Radicalism to Toryism, down to his acceptance of a place in Lord Salisbury's Conservative cabinet. The biographer has made an interesting study of his subject, and has wisely refrained from ambitious attempts to reconcile the irreconcilable.

Recollections of Lord Coleridge. By W. P. Fishback. 16mo, pp. 133. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company. \$1.25.

This is an entertaining little volume of reminiscences of the late Lord Chief Justice of England, written by an American lawyer. It is a friendly tribute, and will be read with interest both within and without the legal profession.

Life of Cardinal Manning, Archbishop of Westminster. By Edmund Sheridan Purcell. Two vols., octavo, pp. 702-832. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$6.

This work has already become the cause of much heated controversy on both sides the Atlantic. Some indication of the reception it has received is afforded by quotations appearing in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." It bids fair to take rank as the most important biography of the year.

Joan of Arc. By Francis C. Lowell. 12mo, pp. 382. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.

Popular interest in the story of Joan of Arc is reviving, and if the public can once be convinced that the facts of her real life are obtainable, it is quite conceivable that the true narrative will be read as widely in the future as the legendary one has been in the past. It is Mr. Lowell's endeavor to show that the essential facts are known to a moral certainty and in considerable detail. He also contends that the absurdity of the legends can be detected by their inconsistency with facts that are well established, and it is no small part of his task to dispose of these numerous fables. Authorities are frequently and fully cited, and the book, as a whole, is a creditable piece of historical workmanship.

RELIGION AND THEOLOGY.

Life of Jesus. By Ernest Renan. Octavo, pp. 481. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

This revised version of Renan's masterly work, under the scholarly editing of Professor Allen, of Harvard University, represents the best English translations carefully compared with the original of the twenty-third and final edition in France. American scholars may feel assured that this is the very best version of Renan's work in English.

The Spirit in Literature and Life. By John Patterson Coyle, D.D. 12mo, pp. 250. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

This volume contains the Rand Lectures delivered at Iowa College in 1894—the year before Dr. Coyle's untimely death. These lectures constitute a masterly exposition of that type of present-day Christianity which concerns itself primarily with the most modern problems of thought and life. Among independent thinkers within the church Dr. Coyle was in the van, and his vigorous personality stands revealed in these pages.

Visions and Service: Fourteen Discourses Delivered in College Chapels. By William Lawrence. 16mo, pp. 235. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

These sermons were preached by the Bishop of Massachusetts while dean of the Episcopal Theological School and

also preacher to Harvard University. Two of them are the Harvard baccalaureate sermons of 1891 and 1894. All of these addresses were given, as Bishop Lawrence states in a prefatory note, "in the earnest hope of helping to a firmer faith and a higher life" the young men who listened to them.

The Prophets of Israel: Popular Sketches from Old Testament History. By Carl Heinrich Cornill. Translated by Sutton F. Corkran. 12mo, pp. 206. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. \$1.

Professor Carl Heinrich Cornill, who holds the chair of Old Testament history in the University of Königsberg, has devoted his life to the investigation of the religious evolution of the Jewish people. Unlike most of the German scholars in this field of research, he has attempted to popularize his vast learning. He writes from the point of view of orthodox Christianity, and his religious faith seems to have suffered no undermining as a result of his reconstruction of popular ideas on certain matters of Scriptural interpretation. It is well worth while to have these newer and enlarged conceptions of the work of the Hebrew Prophets presented in this simple and unpretentious form.

The Jewish Scriptures. By Amos Kidder Fiske. 12mo, pp. 390. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

It should be clearly understood that this work is not the product of original research; it is rather an attempt to describe for the general reader the Books of the Old Testament in their relation to ancient Hebrew history, making use of all the light cast by modern investigation. The author makes no claim to any more special knowledge of the subject than can be derived from an intimate acquaintance with the English Bible, supplemented by a study of the best recent scholarly criticism. No effort is made to discuss Scriptural questions from the distinctively theological point of view.

The Agnostic Gospel: A Review of Huxley on the Bible, with Related Essays. By Henry Webster Parker. 12mo, pp. 224. New York: John B. Alden. 75 cents.

In the mass of controversial writing that has so large a place in the literature of our time it is only now and then that we open a volume which at once commands our intellectual respect and appeals to the æsthetic sense that is within us. Perhaps this is especially true of books treating of the so-called conflict between science and religion. Professor Parker's review of Huxley on the Bible is one of the exceptions to the rule. This book commands intellectual respect, if not in all cases assent, because its author is himself a scientist, and thoroughly appreciates the scientific point of view. At the same time the grace and vigor of its style, its wealth of illustration, and the delicacy of its humor appeal to every reader whose perception of such qualities has not been dulled by too much contact with literature of a grosser type.

Dictionary of Burning Words of Brilliant Writers. By Josiah H. Gilbert. With an Introduction by Charles S. Robinson, D.D. 12mo, pp. 681. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$2.

This cyclopædia of quotations is especially adapted to the use of the clergy. The aim of the compiler was to use only such extracts as express or apply some religious truth, and to make the character of the book strictly "evangelical." American writers are strongly represented. The volume is supplied with convenient indexes of authors and subjects.

In the Path of Light Around the World: A Missionary Tour. By the Rev. Thomas H. Stacy. Octavo, pp. 248. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$2.

Mr. Stacy describes a journey in 1891 to the various foreign mission stations of the Free Baptists. One-fourth of his book is devoted to an account of the missions in Bengal and Orissa, whose work has never before been presented in detail. Most of the illustrations are from photographs taken in the course of Mr. Stacy's travels.

What Shall I Tell the Children? Object Sermons and Teachings. By Rev. George V. Reichel, A.M. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Wilbur B. Ketcham. \$1.50.

A series of Scriptural lessons arranged on a novel plan and made up of fresh materials. Many subjects are covered, and both matter and manner are calculated to attract children, and interest them in religious topics.

The Soul-Winner; or, How to Lead Sinners to the Saviour. By C. H. Spurgeon. 12mo, pp. 318. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

Science of the Soul. By Loren Albert Sherman. 12mo, pp. 414. Port Huron, Mich.: The Sherman Company. \$1.50.

The Spiritual Life: Bible Lectures. By George C. Needham. 12mo, pp. 262. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$1.

Progress in Spiritual Knowledge. By the Rev. Chauncey Giles. 12mo, pp. 369. Philadelphia: American New Church Tract Society. \$1.50.

Faith and Science; or, How Revelation Agrees With Reason and Assists It. By Henry F. Brownson. 12mo, pp. 220. Detroit: H. F. Brownson. \$1.

The Life and Mission of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by Prophecy, History and Typology. By N. C. Brooks. 12mo, pp. 272. Philadelphia: John J. McVey. \$1.50.

Christian Teaching and Life. By Alvah Hovey, D.D. 12mo, pp. 286. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. \$1.25.

The English Bible: A Sketch of Its History. By the Rev. George Milligan, B.D. 32mo, pp. 137. New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co. 30 cents.

Studies in the New Testament. Compiled by Rev. James H. O'Donnell. With an Introduction by Very Rev. John A. Mulcahy. 16mo, pp. 176. Westchester, N. Y.: New York Catholic Protectory.

The Roman Court. By the Rev. Peter A. Baart, S.T.L. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Fr. Pustet & Co. \$1.25.

Thoughts and Counsels for Women of the World. By Mgr. Le Courtier, Bishop of Montpelier. Translated by Marie Clotilde Redfern. 16mo, pp. 237. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

Divisions in the Society of Friends. By Thomas H. Speakman. 16mo, pp. 127. Third edition, enlarged, Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 63 cents.

PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION.

Studies in the Evolutionary Psychology of Feeling. By Hiram M. Stanley. Octavo, pp. 392. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

Professor Stanley does not profess to have written a treatise on feeling, but merely a series of studies, and yet his volume probably makes as near an approach to a formal discussion of the subject as has yet been attempted in the light of the new psychology, and it will be welcomed for what it does to pierce the surrounding obscurities, even though its positions can be taken as representing the results of only one man's thinking. Professor Stanley's aim in the essays has been to deduce from the standpoint of biologic evolution the origin and development of feeling, and then to consider how far introspection confirms these results.

The Child and Childhood in Folk-Thought. By Alexander Francis Chamberlain, M.A., Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 464. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

Dr. Chamberlain has brought together a fund of material relating to the child in primitive culture. Persons inter-

ested in the new "child study" of the day will find this volume suggestive and helpful for reference. A full bibliography is appended. The work is an expansion of lectures delivered at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

The Number Concept: Its Origin and Development. By Levi Leonard Conant, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 218. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.

Professor Conant has made a minute study of a somewhat neglected branch of psychological inquiry. His book is especially remarkable for its collections of numeral systems in use among the different races.

Studies in the Thought World; or, Practical Mind Art. By Henry Wood. 12mo, pp. 269. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

This book, by the author of "God's Image in Man," "Ideal Suggestion," etc., is characterized by the same qualities of style which made its predecessors popular. The author is a believer in mental healing. He makes a vivid and interesting presentation of the conclusions to which his psychological studies have led him.

Report of the Commissioner of Education for the Year 1892-93. Two volumes, octavo, pp. 2163. Washington: Government Printing Office.

The fifth annual report of Commissioner Harris, being for the year ending June 30, 1893, has just been issued. It is certainly a matter of regret that these valuable documents are so far behind their dates in time of publication. The two volumes which make up the last report contain the principal papers read at the educational congresses in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, including the proceedings of the librarians' congress.

Free Public Libraries. Bulletin No. 1 of the Board of Library Commissioners of New Hampshire. Paper, 12mo, pp. 41. Concord, N. H.

With the exception of Massachusetts, no State is more active than New Hampshire in securing the advantages of free libraries for her citizens. The Board of Commissioners appointed under a recent law to promote the founding and growth of town libraries has just issued a bulletin containing useful lists of books suitable for such libraries, and other helpful information for library officials. Of the 233 towns in New Hampshire, less than 50 are now without the benefit of free libraries—a fact due in no small degree to the wise efforts of the Commissioners and the liberal provision made by the state government for assistance to these institutions. Last year a full report of the condition of the various town libraries was published by the Commissioners, and a most gratifying showing was made.

The Union College Practical Lectures (Butterfield Course). Vol. I. Octavo, pp. 429. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

This volume gathers up the first fruits of a college lecture course instituted by Gen. Daniel Butterfield in 1892. The themes of the lectures are eminently "practical," as the title indicates. General Michie, dean of the U. S. Military Academy, described "West Point: Its Purpose, its Training, and its Results." "Some inside Views of the Gubernatorial Office" were presented by the late ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts. The Hon. F. W. Seward discussed "American Diplomacy;" Ambassador Bayard, "Politics and the Duty of the Citizen;" Montgomery Schuyler, "Architecture;" Andrew Carnegie, "Wealth and Its Uses;" ex-Postmaster-General James, "The Postal Service of the United States," etc. Each speaker was a specialist on the subject of his discourse. Taken as a whole, the first volume of the Butterfield lectures has a value quite unique.

BOOKS FOR THE HOME.

The House Beautiful. By William C. Gannett. 16mo, pp. 60. Boston: James H. West. 50 cents.

A series of delightful little essays by the author of "Blessed be Drudgery." The underlying thought of each chapter is of home-making rather than of house-building. The book has already reached its eighth thousand, and may be had in two cheaper editions, one for 15 cents and the other for 6 (10 copies for 30 cents).

Beautiful Houses: A Study in House-Building. By Louis H. Gibson, Architect. Octavo, pp. 357. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.

Mr. Gibson, who is a practical architect, and the author of a valuable work entitled "Convenient Houses," has attempted in his present volume to do two things—to extend the range of American ideas of house architecture and to suggest ways of applying in our own house-building the most practicable of these ideas. The material presented has been selected with great care, and embodies much of the best work of both American and foreign architects. The illustrations are extremely helpful to a comprehension of the principles elucidated in the text; in particular, they show in a most striking way how the antique may be made to contribute effectively to the modern in house construction as well as in other artistic forms.

The Art of Cookery; A Manual for Homes and Schools. By Emma P. Ewing. 12mo, pp. 377. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. \$1.75.

This work, by the superintendent of the Chautauqua School of Cookery, as its title indicates, is an exposition of culinary art, rather than of culinary science. The author's suggestions are eminently practical, while the recipes and bills of fare presented for the contemplation of the novice are most appetizing.

The Bachelor and the Chafing Dish: With a Dissertation on Chums. By Deshler Welch. 16mo, pp. 131. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. \$1.

This little volume contains many valuable recipes, gathered, as the author states, "from fascinating sources in cookery." Well-known *bon-vivants* in clubs, yachting circles, and elsewhere have contributed from their respective funds of culinary lore, it is said, to make this book helpful, as well as entertaining. A graceful literary style adds to the attractiveness of the work.

A Book for Every Woman. Part I: The Management of Children in Health and Out of Health. By Jane H. Walker, M.D. 12mo, pp. 251. New York: Longmans, Green & Company. \$1.

This book has been prepared by a London woman physician of much experience in the treatment of women and children. Its precepts are based on actual observation, and not on mere theory. Dr. Walker is one of the physicians to the new Hospital for Women in London, and medical inspector to the children boarded out from Dr. Barnardo's homes.

Health in the Home. A Practical Work on the Promotion and Preservation of Health, with Illustrated Prescriptions of Swedish Gymnastic Exercise for Home Practice. By E. Marguerite Lindley. 12mo, pp. 426. New York: Published by the Author, Murray Hill Hotel.

This book is especially valuable for its full and comprehensive treatment of the subjects of Swedish movement and massage. It has also suggestive and helpful chapters on dress, bicycling, bathing, care of the complexion, emergency work and first aid to the injured, and many other matters related to the health and hygiene of homes. The work is sold only by subscription.

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE APRIL MAGAZINES.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. April.

China and the Western World. Lafcadio Hearn.
Old-Time Sugar-Making. Rowland E. Robinson.
An Archer's Sojourn in Okefenokee. Maurice Thompson.
Some Memories of Hawthorne.—III. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.
The Scotch Element in the American People. N. S. Shaler.
The Alaska Boundary Line. T. C. Mendenhall.
The Case of the Public Schools.—II. F. W. Atkinson.
The Presidency and Senator Allison.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. April.

Sugar-Making Machinery in Cuba. A. W. Colwell.
Electric Metal Heating and Working. Joseph Sachs.
Floating Cranes and Derricks in the Harbor of Genoa.
Evolution of the Horseless Carriage. B. F. Spaulding.
Power Plant for a Modern Paper Pulp Mill. C. P. Folsom.
Power from Town Refuse. F. W. Brookman.

The Century Magazine.—New York. April.

The Old Olympic Games.
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte.—XVIII. Wm. M. Sicane.
Four Lincoln Conspiracies. Victor L. Mason.
The Churches of Périgord and Angoulême. M. G. Van Rensselaer.
Who Are Our Brethren? W. D. Howells.
Japanese War Posters. D. P. B. Conkling.

Cosmopolitan.—Irrington, N. Y. April.

A Word About Golf in England and Scotland. Price Collier.
Vicissitudes of the Dead. Eleanor Lewis.
The Lyceum. James B. Pond.
Development of the Overland Mail Service. T. L. James.
An Imperial Pleasure Palace. Isabel F. Haggood.
Terra Incognita. Agnes Repplier.

Engineering Magazine. New York. April.

Industrial Conditions and the Money Markets. M. L. Muhleman.
Railroad Corporations and Practical Politics. Cy Warman.
Pump Irrigation on the Great Plains. H. V. Hinckley.
Future of the Elevated Railway. Eugene Klapp.
Present Status of Aerial Navigation. Octave Chanute.
Modern Machine Shop Economics.—I. Horace L. Arnold.
Pure Water for Drinking and Cooking. S. P. Artell.
Architecture of Modern Bank Buildings.—II. R. W. Gibson.
Determining the Value of an Iron Mine. Nelson P. Hurst.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. April.

Robert Edward Lee.
Calvé Intime. Julie F. Opp.
Feasts of Labor. Martha McC. Williams.
Touraine and Its Castles. Charles Edwards.
Chateau-Hunting in Balzac's Country. Evelyn F. Bodley.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. April.

The Bicycle in Military Operations. Maj.-Gen. N. A. Miles.
The Evolution of a Sport. F. A. Egan.
The Work of Wheelmen for Better Roads. Isaac B. Potter.

Is Bicycling Harmful? Arthur Bird.
A Talk with George Francis Train. Gilson Willets.
Music in America.—XII. Rupert Hughes.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. April.

Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.—XIII. L. de Conte.
A Phase of Modern College Life. Henry T. Fowler.
Mad Anthony Wayne's Victory. Theodore Roosevelt.
On Snow-Shoes to the Barren Ground.—V. Caspar W. Whitney.
The German Struggle for Liberty.—XXXIII. Poultney Bigelow.
Mr. Lowell in New England. George W. Smalley.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. April.

Louisa May Alcott's Letters to Five Girls.
Consider the Lilies. Nancy Mann Waddle.
The Personal Side of Washington.—II. Gen. A. W. Greely.
This Country of Ours.—IV. Benjamin Harrison.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. April.

Holy Week in Mexico.
Penal Administration in Pennsylvania. Isaac J. Wistar.
The Drama of One Hundred Acres. Calvin D. Wilson.
An Expensive Slave. R. G. Robinson.
Paris Swindles. Cleveland Moffett.
An Old Testament Drama. Ellen Duvall.
The Washingtons in Virginia Life. Anne H. Wharton.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. April.

The New Marvel in Photography. H. J. W. Dam.
The Röntgen Rays in America. Cleveland Moffett.
Abraham Lincoln. Ida M. Tarbell.
A Century of Painting. Will H. Low.
Chapters from a Life. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. April.

Modern Religious Painting. Philip R. Paulding.
Women on Horseback.
Literary Workers of the Pacific Coast. Helen G. Fleisher.

New England Magazine.—Boston. April.

Later American Masters. William Howe Downes.
Population Tendencies in Rhode Island. Henry R. Palmer.
The Western Reserve University. Emerson O. Stevens.
A Family Bookcase. Kate Gannett Wells.
The Choice of United States Senators. John H. Flag.
Augusta, the Capital of Maine. Ewing W. Hamlen.
Invisible Light. Philip H. Wynne.
Memories of Blumebow.—III. Charlotte Lyon.
Round About the Waverley Oaks.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. April.

Lord Leighton. Cosmo Monkhouse.
The Revival of the Olympic Games. Rufus B. Richardson.
History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States.—XIII. E. B. Andrews.
The New Photography by Cathode Rays. John Trowbridge.
The Ethics of Modern Journalism. Aline Gorren.
The Quarrel of the English Speaking Peoples. Henry Norman.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

Annals of the American Academy.—(Bi-monthly.) March.
The Multiple Money Standard. J. A. Smith.
An Early Essay on Proportional Representation. E. J. James.
Rudolf von Gneist. C. Bornhak.
Individual Determination and Social Science. G. Fiamingo.
New Academic Degrees at Paris. C. W. A. Veditz.

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. February.
Invisible Photography. F. C. Beach.
Roentgen, or X Ray Photography.
Pictorial Possibilities in Lantern Slides. A. G. Marshall.
A Combined Dark-Room and Camera.

American Historical Register.—Philadelphia. March.
Lafayette's Visit to the United States in 1824-25.
Price's Rebellion. L. R. Harley.

Reminiscences of Annadale, N. Y. J. N. Lewis.
Restoration of Congress Hall, Philadelphia. G. C. Mason.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) March.

Social Control. Edward A. Ross.
A Belated Industry. Jane Addams.
A Programme of Municipal Reform. Franklin MacVeagh.
Scholarship and Social Agitation. Albion W. Small.
Rise of the German Inner Mission. Charles R. Henderson.
Note on the Term "Social Evolution." George McDermot.
Christian Sociology.—IV. The State. Shailer Mathews.
Sociology and Psychology. Lester F. Ward.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. March.
The Labor Problem.—II. Benefits of Competition. N. Baldwin.

Canadian Tariff Reform. J. W. Russell.
Ethics of Trade and Capital.—II. David A. Gorton.
Citizenship and the Republic. W. B. Baldwin.
Banking and Currency. Lewis R. Harley.
Uniformity of State Laws. John L. Scott.
The Problems of Charity. Robert Treat Paine.

American Monthly.—Washington March.

The First Battle and Its Legacy. Laura P. Gregory.
How Tories were Hanged.
The Wayside Inn. Sarah E. Raymond.
New Britain in the Days of the Revolution. Mrs. C. J. Parker.
Historic Clean Drinking Manor. John S. Wilson.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. March.

Principles of Taxation.—II. David A. Wells.
The Failure of Scientific Materialism. Wilhelm Ostwald.
Steppes, Deserts and Alkali Lands. E. W. Hilgard.
The Study of Inheritance. W. K. Brooks.
Exercise a Remedy. Henry L. Taylor.
The Story of a Monkey. M. J. Dybowski.
Normal and Heightened Suggestibility. W. R. Newbold.
The Coming of the Rains in Guiana. James Rodway.
The Ancient Islanders of California. C. F. Holder.
Acclimatization.—I. William Z. Ripley.
Educational Values in the Elementary Schools. M. V. O'Shea.
The Velocity of Electricity. Gifford Le Clear.
Professional Institutions.—XI. Painter. Herbert Spencer.

The Arena.—Boston. March.

Mexico in Midwinter. Walter Clark.
Mayor Pingree's Agricultural Experiment.
The Bond and the Dollar.—III. John Clark Ridpath.
Maeterlinck and Emerson. Hamilton Osgood.
The Social Evil in Philadelphia. F. M. Goodchild.
The Telegraph Monopoly.—III. Frank Parsons.
Cremation for Infected Bodies. J. H. Smith.
The Educational Crisis in Chicago. Marion F. Washburne.
Why the South Wants Free Coinage of Silver. Marion Butler.
Social Value of Individual Failure.—I. George D. Herron.
Bishop Doane and Woman Suffrage. Margaret N. Lee.
Wealth—Production and Consumption. G. B. Waldron.

Art Amateur.—New York. March.

Drawing in the Public Schools.
Teaching Drawing to Children.—IV. Stansbury Norse.
Velasquez and Impressionism.
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Talks on Embroidery. L. B. Wilson.

Art Interchange.—New York. March.

Plain Talks on Art.—II. Arthur Hoeber.
Some Methods of Art Criticism. Estelle M. Hurl.
Industrial Art Education in the United States.—IV.
Talks on Home Decoration.—III. Mary E. Tillinghast.

Atlanta.—March.

Shelley and Surrey. A. H. Japp.
Famous Clocks and Watches.
French Social Life During the Revolution. J. Brierley.

Bachelor of Arts.—New York. March.

The Monroe Doctrine. Theodore Roosevelt.
Universities of France and Spain. Lyman H. Weeks.
College Life at Dublin University.—II. Sherwin Cody.
The Collegian in Literature. Winifred Jones.
Heidelberg Student Life. E. A. U. Valentine.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. March.

Bills of Exchange as Held by Bankers.
The Mineral Wealth of the Country; How Long Will it Last?
A New Light on Australian Banking.
Educational Papers in Banking and Finance.

Biblical World.—Chicago. March.

Four Types of Christian Thought. Alexander B. Bruce.
Evangelical Buddhism. Merwin-Marie Snell.
A Reminiscence of Nazareth. A. K. Parker.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. March.

The Growth of the British Empire.
On Some Books for Boys and Girls.
The Philosophy of Blunders.
Osama; a Contemporary of Saladin.
England, France and Siam.
The Opening Session.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. February.

The Importation of Foreign Prison-Made Goods.
The Mining Industry of the Dutch East Indies.

French Sugar Factories and their Methods of Production.
The Iron Industry of the United States.

Bond Record.—New York. March.

The Treasury as a Bank of Issue. W. G. Sumner.
The Currency Question. George R. Gibson.
Boundary Controversies in United States History. A. B. Hart.
Anthracite Coal. William Griffith.
The Erie Railroad System. Ernest S. Cronise.

The Bookman.—New York. March.

Gabriele D'Annunzio. Frederic T. Cooper.
Play Writers and Play Censors. Arthur Hornblow.
An Opinion on Tennyson. Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
Living Critics.—V.: Brander Matthews. H. C. Bunner.
An Ex Libris Exhibition at the Caxton Club, Chicago.
Neglected Books.—II. Mr. Gissing's "The Odd Women."

The Bostonian.—Boston. March.

Our Coast Defense. Lieut. James A. Frye.
Student Life in Massachusetts. Marion A. McBride.
Good English in Newspapers. Richard I. Attwill.
The Louisburg Cross. Daniel D. Slade.
The Röntgen Rays. A. A. Woodbridge.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. March.

The Nature of Robert Burns. J. Campbell.
Human Stripiculture. W. J. Lhamon.
The Men Who Made McGill. A. H. Calquhoun.
Photography Extraordinary. F. T. Thomason.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. March.

Pictures of Sailors and the Sea. A. Fish.
The Duke of Devonshire's Homes. F. Dolman.
Recent Railway Racing. A. Krausse.
Steeplejacks. F. M. Holmes.
Athletics for Ladies. B. F. Robinson.

Catholic World.—New York. March.

Organic Conception of the Church. James Golf.
Legislation as a Cure-all. Robert J. Mahon.
Boston Half a Century Ago. F. M. Edselas.
How the Celtic Revival Arose. M. A. O'Byrne.
An Impression of Holland. Bart. Kennedy.
A King Edward Sixth School. T. S. Jevons.
The Causes of the Present War in Cuba. Henry L. De Zayas.
The New Poet Laureate.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. March.

The National Debt.
Memorials and Relics of Sir Walter Scott.
The Tinometer.
Motives and Methods of Authorship.
United States Currency.
Transvaal Prisons from the Inside.

Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. March.

The Higher Education of Women. S. A. Martin.
Dr. Whitman, Missionary to Oregon. H. W. Parker.
Horseback Tour in the Back Country of Mexico. W. H. Grant.

Contemporary Review.—London. March.

Cardinal Manning and the Catholic Revival. Dr. A. M. Fairbairn.
Personal Reminiscences of Cardinal Manning. Aubrey de Vere.
South Africa and the Chartered Company. Charles Harrison.
Degrees for Women at Oxford. Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett.
George Eliot Revisited. G. W. E. Russell.
Cecil Rhodes—Colonist and Imperialist.
The Labor Party in Queensland. Anton Bertram.
Jesus the Demagogue. Walter Walsh.
Primary Education and the State. Dr. John Clifford.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. March.

National Biography. Sidney Lee.
Life in a Familistère at Laeken.
The Röntgen Photography; Photographing the Unseen.
The Way to the North Pole.

Cosmopolis.—London. March.

The Irish in American Life. H. C. Merwin.
The Foundation of Virginia; a Seminary of Sedition. J. Fiske.
A Holy Island Pilgrimage. Eugenia Skelding.
French Roads. Mary H. Catherwood.
Industrial Union and Employers and Unemployed.
Some Memories of Hawthorne. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop.
The United States Presidency and Secretary Morton.
The Case of the American Public Schools. G. Stanley Hall.

The Dial.—Chicago. February 16.

A University Symposium.
 The Problem of the "Young Person" in Literature. H. M. Stanley.
 Emerson's Ideas of Teaching Literature.
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 The Critic as Picker and Stealer.

Education.—Boston. March.

The Superannuation of Teachers. A. Riechenbach.
 Religious Instruction in State Universities. S. Piatt.
 The State University of Iowa. J. J. McConnell.
 In What Does Spiritual Evolution Consist? W. T. Harris.
 Popular Science in the Public Schools. Elizabeth V. Brown.

Educational Review.—New York. March.

The Old and the New Pedagogy. Wilhelm Rein.
 Political Principles Applied to Education. Lucy M. Salmon.
 Aids to Good Citizenship. Richard Jones.
 Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools. W. B. Jacobs.
 The Doctrine of Interest. W. E. Wilson.
 The Association of Colleges in Iowa. Isaac Loos.
 The Neglect of Physical Training. J. F. A. Adams.
 Logical vs. Educational Value. F. W. Osborn.
 The Spirit and the Letter. George M. Whicher.

Educational Review.—London. March.

Educational Value of Museums. K. Grindrod.
 A Middle Class Day School for Girls in Vienna. A. S. Levettus.
 Geographical Association. J. S. Masterman.
 Greek and Latin Pronunciation.
 Mr. Mathews on Modern Language Teaching.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. March.

The War of 1812. Harold Frederic.
 The Röntgen Photography: the New Light. H. Ward.
 Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate. W. Earl Hodgson.
 The Chevalier de Siengalt, the Real Barry Lyndon. W. E. Garrett Fisher.
 Furred and Feathered Youngsters. "A Son of the Marshes."
 A Voyage of the *Sunbeam*. R. C. Burt.
 W. Downey: Interview.
 The American Record Railway Run, August, 1895.

The Forum.—New York. March.

Family Life in America. Th. Bentzon.
 The Nicaragua Canal an Impracticable Scheme. J. Nimmo, Jr.
 The Army as a Career. Oliver O. Howard.
 The Best Thing College Does for a Man. Charles F. Thwing.
 Some Municipal Problems. E. W. Bemis.
 The Manitoba Schools Question. Goldwin Smith.
 Cost of an Anglo-American War. Edward Atkinson.
 An Alliance with England the Basis of a Rational Foreign Policy. Sidney Sherwood.
 The European Situation. F. H. Geffcken.
 Spirit of Racing in America. John Gilmer Speed.
 Manners and Customs of the Boers. T. Lorraine White.

Fortnightly Review.—London. March.

The Fiasco in Armenia. Dr. E. J. Dillon.
 An Educational Interlude. Mrs. Frederic Harrison.
 The Partition of Indo-China.
 Maurice Barrès and Walter Pater: Blessedness of Egoism.
 Venezuela Before Europe and America. G. H. D. Gossip.
 Our Naval Reserves. Capt. A. G. Bagot.
 The Increase of Insanity. W. J. Corbet.
 Plays of Hroswitha. G. de Dubor.
 Italy's Friendship with England.
 The Modern Jew and the New Judaism. Herman Cohen.
 In the Land of the Northernmost Eskimo. Elvind Astrup.
 Rhodes and Jameson. John Verschoyke.

Free Review.—London. March.

Literary Snobbery. E. Gillard.
 Literary Lunatics at Large. A. Werther.
 The Socialist Movement in Belgium: The Working Men's Party.
 Buckle, Historian, and his Critics. Ernest Newman.
 The Revival of Phrenology. Continued. J. M. Robertson.
 Origin of the Hebrew Scriptures: Reassuring the Laity.
 "Conversions" in China and What They Cost.
 The Return to Nature: a Rejoinder. H. S. Salt.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. March.

The Chevalier d'Eon as a Book Collector. W. Roberts.
 Tobacco; Stray Leaves from the Indian Weed. E. V. Heward.
 The Chilterns: a Prehistoric Workshop. Rev. J. E. Field.
 The Poets of the City Corporation. Andrew D. TERNAND.
 Cornelia and Claudia: Two Noble Dames. F. Tonge.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. March.

Lumbering in the Adirondacks. L. J. Vance.
 A Winter on the Riviera. Jean P. Rudd.
 The Life of Cecil Rhodes. George M. Simonson.
 Club Houses for Women. Kathryn Staley.
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 Music in America.—XI. Kupert Hughes.

The Green Bag.—Boston. March.

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 Some Notes on Quibbling. George H. Westley.
 The Supreme Court of Maine.—VI. Charles Hamlin.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. March.

The Silver Senators and Protection.
 Export Bounties Not a Remedy. D. H. Webster.
 Charles Booth and His Work. M. McG. Dana.
 Industrial Competition of Japan.

Harvard Graduates' Magazine.—Boston. (Quarterly.) March.

Autobiography of Samuel F. Smith.
 The Divinity School and the University. Charles F. Dole.
 President Holyoke. Charles C. Smith.

Homiletic Review.—New York. March.

The Clergy and Our Foreign Population. Josiah Strong.
 The Old Preaching and the New. H. W. Parker.
 Preparation of the Church for Revival. B. Fay Mills.
 Assyriology in its Relation to the Old Testament. J. F. McCurdy.

Irrigation Age.—Chicago. March.

Water Supplies for Irrigation.—III. F. C. Finkle.
 The Art of Irrigation.—X. T. S. Van Dyke.
 Irrigation Legislation. L. H. Taylor

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. January.

Released Ashlar. John Cotter Pelton.
 Observations of English Railway Practice. G. B. Leighton.
 Quadruple Expansion Engines for Lake Service. W. Miller.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) March.

A Decennium of Military Progress. Lieut. J. P. Wisser.
 The Balloon in the Civil War. Capt. W. A. Glassford.
 Limitations of the National Guard. Lieut. L. C. Scherer.
 Military Duties in Aid of the Civil Power. Capt. J. Regan.
 The Defense of Our Frontier. Col. J. M. Rice.
 Instruction of Sea Coast Artillery. Lieut. J. M. Califf.
 Alaskan Notes. Capt. S. P. Jocelyn.
 Pay for Services Rendered. Lieut. O. E. Wood.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) March.

Quantity Theory of the Value of Money. W. E. Mitchell.
 Wages in the United States. Emile Levasseur.
 Vienna Monetary Treaty of 1867. Henry P. Willis.
 Subjective and Exchange Value. Henry W. Stuart.
 Growth and Character of Commerce on the Great Lakes.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. March.

Manual Training in London Board Schools. J. Vaughan.
 Pioneer Experiences.—III. Anna B. Ogden.

Knowledge.—London. March.

The Transvaal; Its Mineral Resources. Prof. J. Logan Lobley.
 Waves of the Sea Shore. Continued. Vaughan Cornish.
 Sable, Mink, Ermine and Raccoons: Our Fur Producers.
 Opiumchi; Another Dark Star. With Diagram. Miss A. M. Clerke.
 Photography of Invisible Objects. J. J. Stewart.
 Protective Resemblance in Birds. H. F. Witherby.
 The Limbs of Trilobites. P. Lake.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. March.

The Personal Side of Washington. Gen. A. W. Greely.
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 The Best Thing in the World. Charles H. Parkhurst.

Leisure Hour.—London. March.

The Impingement of Europe on America. W. J. Gordon.
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 The British Museum. Continued. Sir E. Maunde Thompson.
 The Recent Development in Photography. R. A. Gregory.
 New South Africa.
 Homes and Clubs for Women in Paris.

Lend A Hand.—Boston. March.
 Unbalanced People. Frederick H. Wines.
 The High Court of Nations. E. E. Hale.
 Distribution of Relief in Armenia. Edward G. Porter.
 The Floating Hospital. Rufus B. Tobey.
 The Poor Colonies of Holland. J. H. Gore.
 Longman's Magazine.—London. March.
 D. G. Rossetti and His Family Letters. F. M. Hueffer.
 The Baltic Canal and How It Was Made. W. H. Wheeler.

Lucifer.—London. February 15.
 Orpheus. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
 Devachan. Continued. C. W. Leadbeater.
 The Sevenfold Universe. T. Williams.
 Letters to a Catholic Priest. Dr. A. A. Wells.
 Man and His Bodies. Continued. Mrs. Besant.
 On the Bhavagad Gita. J. C. Chatto-pādhyāya.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. March.
 Figure of the Virgin at St. Malo; the Star of the Sea.
 The Remarkables of Captain Hind.
 Rambles of a Naturalist in Woolmer Forest.
 The Scottish Guard of France.
 The Failure of Philanthropy.
 Alexander Macmillan; a Personal Reminiscence.

The Menorah Monthly.—New York. March.
 Degeneration or Regeneration
 The Jews and the American Anti-Slavery Movement. Max J. Kohler.
 George Washington. Joseph Silverman.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. March.
 Psychology as a Science. Alexander Wilder.
 The Eleatics and Chinese on "Being." C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
 Sympathetic Vibration in Nervous Attraction.—II. J. E. Purdon.
 Metaphysical and Social Elevation. W. J. Colville.
 Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi monthly.) March-April.

Benjamin Franklin Crary, D.D. F. D. Boverd.
 Conditions of Authoritative Biblical Criticism. H. A. Buttz.
 Our Benevolences. H. N. Herrick.
 The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. T. B. Neely.
 The Wisdom of the Egyptians. J. N. Fradenburgh.
 The "Divine Comedy." L. O. Kuhns.
 Constitution of the Methodist Episcopal Church. J. Pearson.
 Misrepresentations of Missions and Missionaries. H. K. Carroll.
 Law of the Methodist Church as to Amusements.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. March.
 The Present Outlook in Japan
 Some Results of Missionary Work in Turkey. W. A. Farnsworth.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. March.
 The Missionary Status in Turkey. Judson Smith.
 Convention of Student Volunteers at Liverpool. A. T. Pier-son.
 Mexico, Her Needs and Our Duty. Robert E. Speer.
 The Indians of Central America. C. I. Scofield.
 The Armenian Church. Philipp Vollmer.
 New Missionary Uprising. William T. Ellis.

Month.—London. March.
 The English Coronation Oath. T. E. Bridgett.
 The Holy Father's Mass. Montgomery Carmichael.
 Protestant Fiction. Continued. James Britten.
 Palms. Rev. Herbert Thurston.
 On the Snapper Flats. "A Son of the Marshes."
 The Life of Cardinal Manning. Continued. Sydney F. Smith.
 Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York. March.

From Cuxhaven to Constantinople.—Syria. C. W. Allers.
 Carl von Piloty and His Pupils. E. M. Ward.
 The Heroes of Texas. J. D. Harris.
 The New Electric Photograph. Park Benjamin.

Music.—Chicago. March.
 Thematic Significances in Gounod's "Faust." E. I. Stevenson.
 From Bard to Opera. L. E. Van Norman.
 Music in the Language of the People. K. Hackett.

National Review.—London. March.
 Should we Seek an Alliance with France or Russia?
 The Chartered Company; the Other Side. F. Reginald Stat-ham.

National Biography. Leslie Stephen.
 Missionaries in Africa; the Development of Dodos. Mary Kingsley.
 Volunteers. Lord Kingsburgh.
 Beautifying London. C. A. Whitmore.
 Workmen Directors. George Livesey.
 The Conversion of Cardinal Manning. B. Holland.
 Our Food Supply in War. W. E. Bear.

New Review.—London. March.
 Mental Aloofness of the Child; Saturnia Regna. Kenneth Grahame.
 Ships. Hardware and Machines; Made in Germany. Continued.
 The Real Cardinal Manning.
 The Revision of the Indian Tariff.
 On the Death of Dumas the Younger. Henry James.
 Concerning Priga. "Maxwell Gray."
 The Fate of South Africa. With Map. F. Rutherfordord Har-ris.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly). March.
 Octavius Brooks Frothingham. T. W. Higginson.
 Miracles and Christian Faith. John E. Russell.
 Thomas Henry Huxley. John W. Chadwick.
 The Religion of the Manchu Tartars. C. de Harlez.
 Tendencies in Penology. Samuel J. Barrows.
 Paul's Doctrine of the Atonement. C. C. Everett.
 Liebtz and Protestant Theology. John Watson.
 The Preprophetic Religion of Israel. C. H. Toy.

Nineteenth Century.—London. March.
 The Volunteers; An Army Without Leaders. Colonel Lons-dale Hale.
 Chartered Companies. Marquis of Lorne.
 In Praise of the Boers. H. A. Bryden.
 The Seamy Side of British Guiana. Francis Comyn.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.	EdRA.	Educational Review. (New York).	Mus.	Music.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NatR.	National Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EI.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AAFS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NewR.	New Review.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	F.	Forum.	NW.	New World.
A.	Area.	FreeR.	Free Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AA.	Art Amateur.	FR.L.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NAR.	North American Review.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
Ata.	Atlanta.	G.	Godey's.	O.	Outing.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	GMag.	Guntton's Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
BW.	Biblical World.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PA.	Photo-American.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PE.	Photo-Beacon.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BRec.	Bond Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PL.	Post-Lore.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Boet.	Bostonian.	K.	Knowledge.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LEHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CW.	Catholic World.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	R.	Rosary.
CM.	Century Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	SRev.	School Review.
CRev.	Charities Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Sten.	Stenographer.
C.	Cornhill.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mon.	Monist.	US.	United Service.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	M.	Month.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	MI.	Monthly Illustrator.	WR.	Westminster Review.
				WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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THE CZAR OF RUSSIA, TO BE CROWNED AT MOSCOW ON MAY 26.

From a photograph by Russell & Sons, London.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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NEW YORK, MAY, 1896.

NO. 5.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.



ACTING REAR-ADMIRAL BUNCE, U. S. N.,
Commanding Atlantic Squadron.

Naval Preparations.

About the middle of April there began to appear an unwonted activity in the Atlantic squadron of our new navy. The new monitor, the *Terror*, is at length completed; and she was put into commission on the 15th at the Brooklyn navy yard. The loading of her stores and the assembling of her crew attracted much local attention. It was rumored that her destination was Cuba, although there was no authority whatever for the report. The *Terror* is now added to the *Columbia*, *New York* and *Indiana*, each of which is a magnificent vessel of its type; and the four vessels taken together constitute one of the most formidable squadrons in the world. There is reason to believe that while the administration at Washington is firmly resolved to avoid a quarrel with Spain, it is none the less determined to be ready for action in

case the intensely bitter anti-American feeling in the Spanish peninsula should drive the harassed Spanish government into a war with the United States in order to placate public opinion and avert threatened revolution at home.

The Spanish Elections.

There occurred on Sunday, April 12, throughout Spain, an election for representatives in the Cortes, the national legislature. The conservative cabinet, under the lead of Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, was accused of perpetrating the most sweeping election frauds against the Liberal party. The result was a defeat for almost all of the Liberal candidates, and the governmental majority is much greater than it was before. The distinguished orator Castelar, it seems, was almost the only widely-known liberal or semi-republican candidate who was permitted to win a seat. The government's victory, however, was much too complete; and the danger of a revolution is only rendered the greater by reason of the intensified bitterness of the defrauded party of the opposition. The Cortes is elected every five years. There are now 431 members, or deputies. The franchise in Spain is accorded to all male Spaniards 25 years of age.

Cuban Repre- sentation in the Cortes.

The Island of Cuba is nominally allowed representation in the Cortes at Madrid, on the strength of a royal decree issued August 8, 1878, at the conclusion of the ten years' struggle for independence. It was then provided that Cuba should send deputies to the Spanish Cortes in the proportion of one member for every 40,000 free inhabitants paying at least 125 pesetas annually in taxes. In Spain, no tax-paying qualification is required. It seems not often to have happened in Cuba that really representative Cubans, in sympathy with the needs and aspirations of the island, should be sent to the Cortes. The so-called Cuban representatives are almost invariably Spaniards who have interests in Cuba, or are sojourning there for one purpose or another. The election of Cortes deputies in Cuba on Sunday the 12th was of course an utter farce, and the delegation from Cuba will be made up of men more opposed on the whole to Cuban autonomy or even to administrative reform in Cuba than the regular Spanish deputies themselves.

*The Spanish and
American Navies
Compared.*

Popular unrest in Spain is not abating; and the outlook is by no means bright, whether for the subjugation of Cuba or for political repose in Alfonso's home domains. The feeling in Spain that war with the United States would be preferable to accepting any kind of mediation in the Cuban strife, only illus-



SEÑOR CASTELAR, OF SPAIN.

trates the self-blinding and stupefying quality of that peculiar trait known as Spanish pride. There is little reason, it seems to us, to think that any European power would join Spain in a war declared against the United States on account of Cuba. And in case of a war, there is little likelihood that any battles would be fought upon the land, whether in Spain, in the United States, or in Cuba. The conflict would be a naval one; and although the average Spaniard supposes that his own country's navy is vastly more powerful than that of the United States, the facts are exactly opposite. Spain has a few tolerably good cruisers; but whereas the United States has five first-class battle-ships that have been launched, four more now building, and yet half a dozen more ordered, Spain has only a single battle-ship of any class or character, and no more that are building or in prospect. As against about twenty port-defense vessels of our navy, including the magnificent rebuilt monitors of the *Miantonomoh*, *Terror* and *Puritan* type, Spain has only one port-defense vessel of any character. Spain is building some first-class cruisers, and when they are all done there will be nine; but three of these are not yet launched, and of the six remaining, two are veritable antiques, and if we mistake not, only two of modern type are

completed and in commission. The United States is vastly superior to Spain in first-class cruisers, such as the *New York*, *Columbia*, *Minneapolis*, and *Olympia*. In the matter of second-class cruisers, such as the *Atlanta*, *Boston*, *Chicago*, *Baltimore*, *Charleston*, *Newark*, and so on, the United States has thirteen vessels, while Spain has only two that are really modern and effective, with three or four others of ancient type fitted for little else except purposes of convoy. Of third-class cruisers, Spain has nominally twenty-six that have a speed superior to twelve knots an hour; but these, while they can be used for patrolling Cuba in times of peace with the outside world, would be of no value at all in a naval war against the United States. Our own smaller cruisers would easily match them, while, for that matter, one or two of our large swift cruisers of twenty or more knots an hour could quickly send all of them to the bottom of the sea.

*What War
Must Mean
for Spain.*

Thus when, for really effective purposes of modern naval warfare, our present fleet is compared with that of Spain, it is not extravagant to estimate that ours is quite three or four times as powerful. Our Atlantic squadron alone, now under the command of Rear-Admiral Bunce, would—at least with the aid of two or three other of our swift cruisers,—quite easily suffice to annihilate the Spanish navy. The war, if it were declared, would probably be an extremely brief one, consisting of a naval engagement or two in the general vicinity of Cuba. The encouragement which the Cuban insurgents would derive from hostilities between Spain and the United States would enable them to make speedy work with General Weyler's troops. The outcome, then, of a declaration of war by Spain against the United States would seem unquestionable. Spain would lose her navy and would lose Cuba too, in a few disastrous days. Yet it has for months been the opinion of the most competent observers of matters diplomatic and international, that the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents by our government would be met with a prompt declaration of war on Spain's part. Even Castelar seems ready to fight us.

*Those
"Concurrent"
Resolutions.*

If this be true, the United States escaped a foreign war last month only by virtue of the slight and somewhat disputed parliamentary difference between "joint" resolutions and "concurrent" resolutions. Our readers will remember that early in the present year the Senate adopted one set of resolutions favoring the recognition of Cuban belligerency, while the House of Representatives adopted resolutions of similar tenor but somewhat differently worded. The conference committee of the two houses decided in favor of the resolutions which had been adopted in the popular chamber; but the Senate, after an almost endless debate, did not see fit to concur. The House, therefore, took up the resolutions which the Senate

had originally passed, and made them its own. Thus, on April 6, Congress stood committed to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the government of Spain and the government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba, and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Resolved, further, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

The vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the resolutions, 245 members being recorded in favor, and only 27 against. The same resolutions had passed the Senate on Feb. 28 by a vote of 64 to 6. Now it happens that these were adopted as "concurrent" resolutions. They express the sentiment of Congress, but are sent to the President only to advise him and influence him; but they require no recognition on his part and have no practical force. If they had been adopted as "joint" resolutions, they would have been sent to the President for his signature; and thus his position would have been forced. He would have been compelled to take some attitude with respect to the action of Congress. If he had vetoed the resolutions, Congress could readily have passed them over his head. Apparently, they would then have had the binding force of law; although there is some room for doubt, inasmuch as there is a constitutional question involved respecting the prerogatives of the executive and law-making departments.

The President's Policy.

It was well that Congress avoided the appearance of dissatisfaction with the President's course. The passage of a joint resolution would have seemed to imply a marked difference of view between the legislative department and the Executive. Not many months ago the President took a bold position respecting the Venezuelan boundary question, and Congress without a dissenting vote endorsed his action and authorized the appointment of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission. It was the promptness and unanimity of this support that made the President's assertion of the Monroe Doctrine so impressive, and that gave it so respectful a hearing throughout the world; and the effect of harmony at Washington should not be lost through different views of what is a wise policy in the Cuban matter. It is evident that Mr. Cleveland is exceedingly anxious to avoid a conflict with Spain. It is generally believed that, about the 10th of April, Secretary Olney, acting in the closest accord with President Cleveland, sent a letter to the Spanish government offering the services of the United States as a mediator, in the hope of securing a speedy cessation of hostilities in Cuba. Upon what basis Mr. Cleveland proposed to secure

a settlement of the trouble, is a closely guarded secret. Many of the newspaper correspondents at Washington expressed the belief that the President had advocated the immediate concession of full home-rule to Cuba, on the familiar plan of the British self-governing colonies, such as New Zealand, the Australian provinces, or Canada. But it was something of this kind that the Cubans looked for when they accepted the promises of Marshal Martinez Campos in 1878 and laid down their arms. Those promises have been observed only to a limited extent, and the broad spirit of them has been wholly ignored.

Cuba Will Have Nothing Short of Freedom.

There has unquestionably been a strong autonomist party in Cuba,—favorable to the retention of the Spanish allegiance provided Cuba can be delivered from the horde of Spanish office-holders and from the numerous regiments of Spanish soldiery that are always quartered in Cuba at the expense of Cuban revenues. A year ago, or even six months ago, it is possible that if Spain could have been induced to grant



From a drawing loaned by the Journal.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE,

Our new Consul-General at Havana.

autonomy, Cuba might have been persuaded to accept it. But now Spain is scarcely likely to consent upon American advice that would seem to savor of duress; and as for the Cubans themselves, they have gone too far to recede voluntarily. They have set their stake for independence, and nothing short of it will suit them. At least from our point of ob-

servation, and with such information as we have been able to secure, there would seem to be henceforth no stable equilibrium for Cuba except complete separation from Spain. If the President's intimation to Spain that America desires to mediate should meet with rebuff, it would remain open for President Cleveland to act in accordance with the earnest request of Congress and acknowledge the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. The quick support of Congress for the President's Venezuelan policy would seem naturally to have inclined the President, by way of returning the compliment, to concur if possible in the Congressional policy respecting Cuba.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's Appointment. The opinion that such a step at an early day may be taken by the President, would seem to find some support in his selection of General Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia for the post of Consul-General at Havana. It had for some time been the desire of Consul-General Ramon O. Williams to retire from the difficult and trying office which he had held for many years; and he had only remained because the authorities at Washington had reposed great confidence in his experience and ability. But on many accounts the change has come at an opportune moment. In various quarters it was suggested that the President should privately send some competent military man to Havana to obtain information as to the actual nature of the war and the real strength of the insurgents' claims for recognition. It was admitted, however, that such a mission would be highly objectionable to the Spanish authorities. But General Fitzhugh Lee, a Confederate veteran,—more recently a Governor of Virginia, and only the other day the holder of a federal office in that State,—could not reasonably be objected to by Spain if sent to Havana as Consul-General. At the same time, however, General Lee is said to be particularly well qualified to make confidential reports to the government at Washington upon military affairs in the island.

American Citizens and Interests in Cuba. Although Consul-General Williams had long enjoyed a favorable reputation for zeal in the protection of the rights of American citizens in Cuba, there had within the last months of his service at Havana been serious complaint against him for seeming neglect of several imperilled American citizens. These charges were strongly pressed by some of the correspondents who had gone to Havana as representatives of American newspapers. One of these correspondents, Mr. Elbert Rappleye, who represented the *Mail and Express* of New York with conspicuous ability, and whose dispatches were most praiseworthy for their fullness, fairness, and alert intelligence, was expelled from Cuba by order of General Weyler only a few days before the House of Representatives adopted the belligerency resolutions. Mr. Rappleye's criticisms of Consul-General Williams were of a very definite character. Undoubtedly

they served not a little toward the end of convincing the government and the country that, under the very exceptional conditions now existing at Havana, it would be wise to have our interests represented there by a new man. General Lee was expected to carry with him a fresh and full knowledge of American public opinion, and a determination,—not impaired through long-standing habits of intercourse



MR. ELBERT RAPPLEYE,
Who represented the *Mail and Express* in Cuba.

dealing with the Spanish authorities,—to protect American citizens and maintain American interests. It is certainly to be hoped that General Fitzhugh Lee may prove to be the man for the emergency, and that the time may be near at hand when, in one way or in another, the influence of the United States shall be effectively put forth to suppress the atrocious and criminal war that is now devastating Cuba to the great mischief of everybody concerned.

The True State of the War. As for the war news, it continues to be vague and contradictory. The Spanish authorities falsify everything that is sent out from the island through the post office or by telegraph, and the truth that escapes surreptitiously comes in a fragmentary fashion, with slender credentials, and thus one is never sure what to believe. In general, however, it seems to be certain that the insurgents have been making constant gains, and that General Weyler's plan of campaign is no more effective than was that of General Martinez Campos. The season of rains, of intolerable heat, and of febrile diseases is now beginning; and, while it has no

terrors for the native Cubans, it brings more alarms to the Spanish soldiery than all the rifles and machetes of the insurgent armies. The Spaniards must now remain cooped up in fortresses and populous towns, waiting for the long summer to end; but the rebel armies will continue their activity, with the prospect of steady gains. They have begun to capture some of the towns that were formerly held by Spanish garrisons; and two or three provincial governments are now completely in the hands of the civil authorities of the Cuban Republic. The attempt to confine Maceo's army to the Eastern province of Pinar del Rio was frustrated early in April, by virtue of some heavy fighting by which Maceo gained an important victory and broke the trocha line. General Garcia's expedition, which landed successfully, brought new hope to the insurgent headquarters; and at no time since the war began have the rebels had less thought of compromise, or felt more strongly assured of complete victory in the early future, than in these last days.

*Dull Times at Wash-
ington.* Since the passing of the concurrent resolutions in favor of recognizing the Cuban rebels as belligerents, Congress has accomplished very little that has attracted the country's attention. The appropriation bills have been advanced as rapidly as possible, upon the general understanding that there is to be an exceptionally early adjournment. The liberal disposition of the present Congress toward the further increase of the new navy, was remarked in these pages last month. More recently, there has been shown a similar readiness in both Houses to accept the estimates and the advice of the War Department as regards fortifications and coast defenses. The sums appropriated for those purposes in this session will be vastly larger than in any former year (the period of the civil war of course excepted) since the foundation of the government. Our country is too great and too wealthy to do without fortifications and ships on the mere ground of expense. A reasonable degree of preparation for emergencies is one of the best guarantees for peace; and in the long run, therefore, it is economical rather than costly to maintain a navy and to provide proper defenses along the seaboard. Work should be kept going, moreover, with sufficient regularity and in large enough amounts to maintain shipyards, gun factories, armor-plate works, and kindred industrial establishments in a state of high efficiency. It is interesting to note the fact that Russia and some other foreign governments have begun to buy armor for their iron clads of American firms. More rapidly than most of our countrymen are aware, we are moving toward the resumption of that relative position upon the high seas which once belonged to us and which it ought to be our avowed policy to regain. The government may well foster the seafaring industries for a few years to come.

*Silver and
Politics.*

Although Speaker Reed and the controlling majority in the House at Washington are planning for a very early adjournment, it is not so certain that the Senate will be persuaded to facilitate that policy. The Senate is in control of the federated free silver coinage men, of whom Democratic senators form the chief part, while the handful of Western silver Republicans led by Senator Teller (with the solitary Eastern addition of Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania), and the group of People's party men, are sufficiently numerous to round out a free silver majority in the chamber. It is now intimated that these free silver senators will endeavor to prolong the debates and keep Congress from adjourning until after the presidential conventions are held. Their policy will be to promote the free silver cause with comparatively slight regard for other public issues, and with a disregard for the time being, of mere party names. There is pending in the Democratic party from one end of the country to the other a momentous struggle for control of the Chicago convention in July. Democratic national conventions require a two-thirds majority for the nomination of a presidential candidate, while a simple majority suffices for the adoption of a platform. It is not likely that the free silver Democrats can obtain a majority great enough to nominate an avowed free silver candidate; but the prospect of their being able to dictate the money plank in the platform is decidedly good.

*The Factional
Democratic
Struggle.*

The administration Democrats, under the lead of Secretary Carlisle in particular, are doing everything in their power to avert what seems to them the threatened downfall of the Democratic party. But unless every present indication should prove false, there is going to be a Democratic split. Meaningless money planks are not going to be tolerated this year, and the Eastern administration Democrats stand for an unequivocal mono-metallic gold basis, while the Southern and Western Democrats are no less definitely committed to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one "without waiting for the action of any nation on earth," to quote Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska. As we go to press the Democrats of Iowa are striving for control of their state convention, the free silver wing being determined to send a delegation to the Chicago convention that will work for the nomination of Ex-Governor Boies on a free silver platform. The third term talk is still in the air, and Mr. Cleveland has not as yet said or done anything to remove the impression that he is willing under certain contingencies to try for another four years in the White House. We can now foresee nothing which would be likely to warrant Mr. Cleveland in making the attempt except the outbreak of war with Spain, or some other foreign complication which would make the country think it unwise to "swap horses amid stream." If the

silver question is to be the one subject before the country, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Olney, or one or two other prominent Democrats might well enough inherit Mr. Cleveland's mantle.



Courtesy of the New York Journal.

THE HON. MARK HANNA,
Manager of the McKinley campaign.

*The Republican
Candidates.*

Preliminary work on behalf of Mr. McKinley's nomination at St. Louis has been pushed in a masterly fashion under the guidance of Mr. Mark Hanna, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has carried into this particular task the qualifications of a successful business man, rather than the experiences and knowledge of a professional politician. The McKinley men are claiming that they will surely have a clear majority of the delegates pledged for their candidate, several weeks before the convention meets; and that he will be readily named on the first ballot. This may prove to be the case, but it is not certain as yet. It is becoming increasingly difficult for several of the other candidates to hold good the nucleus upon which they had relied several months ago. Mr. Reed and Mr. Allison, however, are both of them national candidates whose qualifications are admitted by the entire party, and whose candidacy is taken seriously.

*New York
In Current
Politics*

Unhappily for the aspirations of Governor Morton, of New York, he relied upon the promises of politicians who desired to use him for their momentary ends in State and city affairs. He has proved even more susceptible than they had any reason to suppose. The consequence is that he has spoiled what might have been a magnificent gubernatorial administration,

without advancing his presidential prospects one iota. On the contrary, it is not to be believed that many men except the Governor himself are taking his presidential candidacy seriously; while many others who might at least have felt kindly disposed towards Mr. Morton as the Republican nominee, would now oppose him with all their energy. A governor of the State of New York who allows political bosses to dictate the appointment of state civil service commissioners with the avowed purpose of nullifying the spirit of the civil service law, is not the man the country wishes to entrust with the appointment of the national civil service commissioners. The other day, it fell to the lot of Governor Morton to determine whether or not the officials who are to act as inspectors of saloons under the new Raines Liquor Tax law should be subjected to examination in accordance with the provisions of the civil service statutes or not. He could have taken this delicate business of enforcing the liquor law out of politics if he desired; but having ascertained that under a somewhat strained construction of the law he might give this service to the Republican bosses for party spoils, and exempt it from the operation of the civil service laws, he obeyed his masters. The new law has gone into effect under



Courtesy of the New York World.

THE HON. JOHN RAINES, OF NEW YORK.



SENATOR CAMERON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

the complete control of Mr. Platt and his machine. The New York Legislature, which was announced to adjourn on April 30th, has been one of the most disappointing law-making bodies that ever made fair promises only to break them. Its judgment was never exercised freely and responsibly upon any question. It was more completely governed by outside dictation than any previous legislature of the State, whether Democratic or Republican.

*Three Strong
National Tickets
a Certainty.*

But the very completeness and success of the party machine in New York, which avows itself satisfied with Governor Morton and pretends to support him as a presidential candidate, is what makes Governor Morton an impossibility. The willing and obedient servant of a state or local machine has never yet been accepted by a national Republican convention; and this year of all years is going to belong to public opinion rather than to political bosses. Party machinery is destined this year to be very seriously fractured. There will be at least three strong presidential tickets in the field. If Mr. McKinley should be nominated at St. Louis, there will certainly be a split at Chicago. The result of that split will be an extreme gold party and an extreme silver party. The Republican phalanx, on the other hand, will not split in the center. It will merely lose a part of its extreme right wing, and a part of its extreme

left wing. That is to say, some Eastern business men who call themselves Republicans would rather support a candidate like Carlisle on a gold platform than support McKinley on a compromise plank. On the other hand many of the far Western Republicans, under the lead of Senator Teller and his friends, would rather support a Democratic ticket headed by a man like Governor Boies, of Iowa, on a free silver platform, than support Mr. McKinley or Mr. Allison,—not to mention Mr. Reed,—on such a platform as the Republicans are likely to adopt at St. Louis. As for the Populists, they are going to wait and see what happens in the Republican and Democratic conventions. It has been for some time very strongly hinted that the free silver forces of all parties may unite upon Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, as their candidate, and persuade him to accept the nomination. It would seem easier, however, to hold the Southern vote with a Western Democrat like Governor Boies as the pro-silver candidate. It is not impossible that the break-up of party machinery may give us four formidable tickets, but it is now practically certain that there will be at least three.

*Brazil
and French
Guiana.*

The trouble between Brazil and France respecting the boundary of French Guiana does not seem to be approaching a settlement as fast as the circumstances ought to have allowed. The acute phases of the difficulty have been due to the extraordinary qualities of a Brazilian named Cabral, who has for a year or two,—in the



CABRAL, THE BRAZILIAN.



Courtesy of the New York Herald.

PRESIDENT SAM, OF HAYTI.

capacity of governor of the extreme northern province of Brazil, with his headquarters at the town of Mapa, exactly on the line of the boundary claimed by France,—exercised a high-handed jurisdiction, driving back the French troops and making himself terrible to all opponents. There is no connection by land between Mapa and Rio Janeiro, and, even if there were, the distance would be as great as from Washington to Arizona. Cabral has, therefore, not been subjected to close control, and has acted on his own initiative, quite regardless of diplomatic and international consequences. He was reported dead last year, but he has made his appearance again, and is a popular idol in northern Brazil.

Matters in Spanish America. The Venezuelan question has been rather in abeyance for some weeks, but we are assured that the commission at Washington is prosecuting its inquiries with thoroughness and admirable method. One of the important utterances of the last month was that of President Diaz, of Mexico, on the assembling of the Mexican Congress, in respect to the Monroe Doctrine. President Diaz recognizes the necessity and importance of that doctrine, and gives his adherence to it in passages which show broad statesmanship and a clear and moderate judgment. In the Republic of Hayti a new President, namely Gen. Tiresias Simon Sam, is exercising authority in the place of the late President Hyppolite, who died March 24. It is rather noteworthy that a President of Hayti should die a natural death in peaceable possession of his office. Several South American questions are attracting at-

tention, notably certain new and somewhat critical phases of the old boundary dispute between Chili and the Argentine Republic. It is to be hoped that the insatiate ambition of Chili, which has in the past destroyed Peru and crushed Bolivia, may not lead to an attempt to conquer the great republic of the La Plata Valley. A war would be ruinous to both countries.

Canadian Questions. Our Canadian neighbors are upon the eve of a general election for renewal of the Dominion Parliament. The strenuous attempt made to pass the law coercing Manitoba in the matter of denominational schools, did not result successfully. After many days of continuous session it was found that the bill was advancing so slowly that Parliament was sure to expire by limitation before final action could be reached. It was expected, as these pages were closed for the press, that the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell would at once retire from the prime ministership, and that his place would be taken by Sir Charles Tupper, recently returned from England, where for many years he had acted as commissioner for Canada. One of the principal measures pending before the Parliament at Ottawa last month, was the proposal that the Dominion should buy from the Canadian Pacific Railroad a vast area of far Northwestern lands.



SIR CHARLES TUPPER,

Leader of the Canadian Conservatives.

*A Visitor
From
Japan.*

A highly honored visitor to the United States last month was Field Marshal Yamagata, of Japan, whose military reputation is now equal to that of any living general, whether European or American. Yamagata was on his way to Russia to represent Japan at the forthcoming coronation of the Czar. His cordial sentiments toward the United States were reciprocated during



FIELD MARSHAL YAMAGATA, OF JAPAN.
From a new photograph taken in San Francisco.

his brief sojourn here in a manner which must have convinced him of the sincerity of America's friendship toward Japan. His visit occurred at a time when Congress was discussing the question of a subsidy for the proposed cable from San Francisco to Japan by way of Honolulu. It is to be hoped that the enterprise will be launched without much further delay. If the coronation of the Czar had been postponed a year or two, Yamagata could have made a very easy journey to Moscow by way of Port Arthur and the trans Siberian railway, now under rapid construction. As matters stand he has been obliged to go nearly all the way around the world to reach Moscow.

April Fools' Day has fallen somewhat into desuetude; but it deserved to be remembered this year because it was the anniversary of the day on which Lord Salisbury launched his famous Circular on the San Stefano Treaty—the Circular which for all time will rise up in judgment against England to condemn her. In that Circular, under the hypnotic influence of Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury set himself to destroy the securities which Russia had exacted for the decent government of the Armenian subjects of the

Sultan. He reestablished in consolidated perpetuity the hateful system of Turkish rule. To-day England sees and laments that fatal mistake. Written in letters of blood and fire that flame from the Armenian uplands, and emphasized by the despairing death-cries of a martyred race, England and the world must read the results of that ghastly and criminal blunder. And the worst of it is that Lord Salisbury, who is said to be honestly desirous of undoing the consequences of his own handiwork, can find no place where he can bring forth works meet for repentance. Russia has never forgiven and will never forget the part he played at that crisis in her destinies. The wretched remnants of the Armenian nation cower trembling on the ruins of their homes, anticipating that when the spring comes, the snows have melted, and the roads are open once more, there will be a renewal of the massacres.

The Parable of the Tares. In these days of haste and scurry,—when we are devouring the news at breakfast or in the train, and fall into the habit of feeling as if questions producing no daily dispatches must have been shelved or buried,—it is well to remember that in political affairs, as in the operations of the husbandman, there is the due progression of the seasons. Seed time and harvest fail not; and tares spring up and ripen even as the good grain. It was eighteen years ago that there was enacted in these Eastern fields the familiar scene described in the parable. The Russians, like the man who sowed good seed, were too much weakened to prevent the coming of the enemy who sowed tares in the field they had fertilized with their blood. But when the blade sprang up and brought forth fruit, there appeared the tares also. Every letter and telegram from Armenia telling of the butchery and outrage of the hapless Christians, is merely a latter-day version of the cry of the alarmed servants, "Sir, didst thou not sow good seed in thy field? Whence then hath it tares?" And the reply is the same: "An enemy hath done this. But let both grow together till the time of the harvest"—the good wheat in liberated Bulgaria, the evil tares in re-enslaved Macedonia and Europe protected Armenia. "Then I will say to the reapers, Gather up first the tares and burn them." The time of the burning, which is the time of harvest, draweth nigh. Nor can any one who remembers how much of the Jingo fever of 1878 was due to arrogance, insolence, pride, vainglory, and the superfluity of all naughtiness, marvel if the Lord of the Harvest should punish the enemy who sowed the tares.

*The Defense
of Zeitun.*

The only gleam of light—an evanescent flash already quenched in gloom—that has reached us within recent weeks from Armenia was the story of the heroic defense of Zeitun. The inhabitants, male and female, boys and men alike, appear to have fought with the ut-

most gallantry and determination. They first obtained possession of the fort by pouring sand and kerosene oil into the water supply. The Turks stood it for three days, then came out, and after fifty six hours' fight surrendered. There were 250 prisoners. When the Turkish reinforcements came, and the Armenian men were out fighting, the prisoners attempted to break out and fire the town. Thereupon the women, who were armed, slaughtered them to a man and threw their bodies down the cliff. The Turkish terms were immediate surrender, to be followed by the execution of 20 per cent. of the inhabitants. "Wait one day and we will have the life of every man, woman and child." They had to wait, not one day, but many months. It is truthfully reported that 2,870 shells were thrown into the town. Of these, 1,200 never burst, but were regarded by the women who unloaded them as if they were Elijah's ravens, bringing providential supply of powder for their magazines. The following account of a sortie during the siege reads well:

Once the Zeitunlis collected a great flock of mountain goats—a few men secreted themselves among them—and came down close upon the Turks. There was a mist, and the Zeitunlis fired a few shots. The Turks, thinking surely a great army was upon them, turned and fled. Even at a quarter of a mile distant it is hard to distinguish between goats and soldiers. The goats keep in almost perfect ranks, are black with white faces, and walk almost as fast as soldiers walk.

But although the Turks were kept at bay, disease played havoc in the crowded town. Small pox slew the little ones, and privation added to the deadliness of the pestilence. At last the Zeitunlis surrendered, on terms of an amnesty secured by the intervention of the European powers,—which, it is to be hoped, will be kept better than other promises of the Turk.

*American
Policy Towards
Turkey.*

It is the earnest desire of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS to find itself in sympathy and accord with the policies of our government at Washington regarding all foreign complications. It is not for us to forget that the administration must weigh consequences with the utmost care; and certainly it has not been easy to know what is exactly the best thing to do for the protection of American interests in the midst of Ottoman chaos. One thing, however, our authorities at Washington should be wise enough to understand, and that is that a position once taken must be maintained with unyielding vigor, especially in dealing with a power like Turkey. Treaty stipulations give our American educators, physicians, and missionaries in Asia Minor the fullest rights and guarantees. Americans have spent or invested for the general welfare of Turkey's subjects in Armenia and other parts of Asia Minor ten or fifteen millions of dollars. Our government does not seem to us to be protecting American interests in that quarter with anything like the firmness that England, France, Germany, or Russia would show under like

circumstances. We believe that there is the greatest reason for a policy at the present moment toward Turkey that shall go if necessary to the extent of an ultimatum, to be followed up by the sending of a powerful fleet into the Eastern Mediterranean.

*Points
to Insist
Upon.*

The essential points of a true American policy respecting Turkey at the present moment may be summed up under the following five heads:

First: Prompt and full payment of the indemnity demanded months ago, on account of the buildings and property of Americans destroyed in Harpoot, early last November, together with permission for immediate rebuilding. This Harpoot outrage was of a most flagrant and official character, having been done in the presence of Turkish officers and soldiers, and after their assurance had been given that no harm whatever would be permitted.

Second: The establishment of United States Consulates at Erzurum and Harpoot, as provided for by Congress in January, 1894. Without such consular protection it would be practically impossible for Americans to carry on their work, or even be safe in their persons.

Third: The prompt investigation of the malicious charges of sedition, which have been prepared against Mr. Knapp, and which have been prepared against others also. The effect of these charges, unless thus silenced, will naturally be the expulsion of the missionaries, or the imperilling of their lives through Turkish fanaticism. The charges would be at once withdrawn if there was a prospect of a serious and determined investigation, which would, of course, expose the real condition of the country.

Fourth: A reparation for the violation of American rights in the case of Mr. Knapp, who, contrary to promises made directly to our United States minister, has been torn from his family in Bitlis, and regardless of health or convenience is being hustled out of the country. The least reparation for this insult would be, that he should be returned to Bitlis and not required to leave the place until he receives orders to that effect from the American Legation in Constantinople, under such circumstances as would make it possible for him to leave with safety and comfort, with his family also.

Fifth: The increase of our naval force in Turkish waters, with the permanent location of a gunboat at Constantinople. The latter is a right enjoyed by every foreign ambassador, as a matter of course, and for years American gunboats have been in the habit of proceeding to Constantinople, no question connected with the treaty of Paris, or the treaty of Berlin as affecting European war vessels, having been previously raised in regard to them.

Undoubtedly the Hon. Alexander Terrell, our representative at Constantinople, has intended to take good care of American interests, and the administration at Washington has meant to do its duty.

But it is to be feared that these gentlemen in authority are taking their advice from the wrong quarters and that they are not sufficiently well informed concerning the nature and history of American missionary and educational work in the Turkish empire, and scarcely appreciate the permanent rights of protection that a half-century of diplomacy and treaty making have established in behalf of those interests.

Lord Salisbury's. It was Mr. Chamberlain's ; and at present the justification for the step is not so palpable as could have been desired by English public opinion.

*More Cons
Than Pros.*

There is, as Major Griffiths says in the *Fortnightly* (see our "Leading Articles of the Month"), no more reason for advancing into the Soudan to-day than there has been at any time during the last ten years—so far as the



MAJOR-GENERAL KNOWLES, C.B.,
In command of the British Army of Occupation, Egypt.



SIR H. H. KITCHENER,
Commanding Egyptian Troops.

*The New
Departure for
the Soudan.* England is gradually awakening to the fact that the Italian defeat in Abyssinia has had serious consequences for her. The moment it occurred it was evident that it would have results in Europe ; but the English expected that it would, first of all, affect the Triple Alliance. Instead of this, it has, first of all, affected them. To the amazement of everybody not behind the scenes, it was announced that the frontier policy adopted in Egypt ten years ago, and resolutely adhered to by successive British Cabinets, was to be reversed. After years of horrible carnage, it was decided in 1885 to fix definitely the southern frontier of Egypt at Wadi Halfa, abandoning the Soudan from that point southward to the Mahdi, merely retaining hold of Suakim, the Red Sea gate of Khartoum. The Mahdi's men have from time to time broken their teeth against the Halfa frontier ; but until the Italians were smashed at Adowa, no one dreamed of a renewed advance into the Soudan. No sooner, however, was the full significance of the Abyssinian victory understood, than the old frontier policy was reversed and an Egyptian force of ten thousand men was ordered southward into Dongola. This was not Lord Cromer's policy, nor

actual facts of the Soudanese position are concerned. There is the usual mystification on the part of the Ministry, but the central fact is clear. When the Italians were beaten, Germany pointed out that, unless England did something to help them, England would be left alone in the Mediterranean. For some time past the British Ministers have been uneasy lest the *entente* between Germany, France, and Russia, established in the Far East, should be used against the English in Egypt. The possibility of Germany supporting France on the Nile was increased by the recent crisis in South Africa ; and it was quite on the cards that Great Britain might find herself checkmated at Cairo. When the Italians were defeated, the English Government saw its chance ; and, by going to the help of the winged member of the Triple Alliance, thrust a barrier between Germany and France in Egypt. That is the best justification that can be made for the advance southward. But unless it carries with it Germany's good will in the Farther East and in South Africa, England has not very much *quid* for her *quo*. The vacillating diplomacy of England may be at an end at last, but the cost of a firm alliance promises to be heavy.

*The Risks
England Runs.*

The Liberal party believes that Salisbury's Government is playing with fire in the Soudan. It would be a more striking metaphor to say that it is thrusting a finger into the cogs of a machine which will inevitably drag it in farther than it cares to go. To send only 10,000 Egyptians to Dongola with the hot season coming on, to face 40,000 first-rate fighting men like the Dervishes of the Soudan, who once broke a British square, seems rash to the verge of lunacy. If England can put the business through for £5,000,000, and with the despatch of 20,000 British troops, she will be lucky. It is useless to say that she is not planning to re-conquer the Soudan. It is sometimes good policy to go a gunning for a tiger; but it is never safe to go a hunting merely for one of his ears. The tiger, like the Khalifa, never recognizes that principle of limited liability in dealing with his foes.

*The Powers
and the
Egyptian Caisse.*

The Egyptian treasury is to bear the brunt of this advance to Akasheh. But Egypt is in liquidation. Her treasury is in the hands of the mortgagees. Nearly two millions, more exactly £1,880,000, is in the First Reserve Fund of the Caisse, which can only be diverted to meet the costs of the war by the unanimous consent of all the powers. This consent

will never be given to meet the cost of any Soudanese adventure. The Third Reserve Fund, which amounts to £500,000, is available at the discretion of the Egyptian government. But for the appropriation of the odd £1,400,000 left in the General Reserve Fund, with which the Commissioners of the Caisse are free to deal after meeting the claims of railways and other public works to which it is pledged, only a majority vote is requisite. As Germany, Austria and Italy will vote with England on this occasion, no serious financial difficulty will arise at first. The trouble will come if, as usually happens, the war costs as many pounds as it was estimated it would cost shillings. Somebody will have a large bill to pay for conquering the Soudan.

*Mr.
Chamberlain's
Policy.*

Mr. Morley challenged the new policy in the House of Commons, and was answered by Mr. Chamberlain in a speech which caused the *Spectator* to hail him as England's new "Foreign Minister." It undoubtedly was characterized by all the cocksure assertiveness of its author. Lord Palmerston himself could hardly have defied the universe in more reckless fashion. Egypt, said he, for the present at least, is "a British dependency." Before England could even dream of evacuating it, an important work must be done; and then Mr. Chamberlain gave a



From the *Illustrated London News*.

EGYPTIAN CAMEL CORPS PATROLLING THE DESERT.



THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION MOVING.

sudden and unexpected extension to the work that has to be accomplished. Hitherto, it has been understood that England went to re-establish order in Egypt. Mr. Chamberlain does not hold that opinion. Before the English go, Egypt must have perfect control of the Nile, "her own river which is her life." That means, of course, that the Egyptian flag must be flying again at Khartoum before British troops quit Cairo. What the French will say is, that if that be so, England's former enforcing of the Egyptian evacuation of the Soudan was a most Machiavellian trick for rendering impossible the British evacuation of Egypt. Mr. Chamberlain, however, does not seem to care for what anybody says. He maintains that the primary object of the advance to Akasheh was to create a diversion which might save Kassala for the Italians. It was to be a reconnaissance in force at first; but if it was found not too difficult, it was intended to occupy Dongola. Nor were the forces going to advance in order to retire. "Where we go, there we shall remain. We have no intention of handing back to barbarism such territory—be it more or less—as we shall recover for civilization." So "Blastus" is on horseback, or, rather, on camelback—and he is riding post-haste to Dongola. What he will have to do to stay there, or to advance still further, will give us material for future narration.

*England's
Alliance
with Italy.*

The advance, we take it, is really the outward and visible sign of the sudden recoil of the British Government from France, and of its relapse into the arms of the Triple Alliance. It is not yet known how Salisbury has made it up with Germany about her action in the Transvaal; but there seems to be no doubt that Britannia has plumped herself down with a splash beside Italy. In the Italian Chamber, both the present and the late Foreign Minister declared that an alliance—an alliance without protocols—existed between England and Italy. Not merely was this alliance the natural result of the sentiments and interests of the two powers in the Mediterranean; it extended in a limited fashion to Africa. England did not guarantee Italy in Africa as well as in the Mediterranean; but if England conquers the Soudan, Italy will restore Kassala—supposing she keeps it till then. The Italian Premier was quite precise in his declarations, asserting that he had strengthened the alliance with Great Britain, and that "the relations of Italy with England were not susceptible of improvement, for they were as excellent as they could possibly be."

*Italy,—at
Home and
in Africa.*

In Italy,—the result of the Abyssinian disaster having been to overturn the Crispi Ministry,—the Marquis di Rudini is serving both as Premier and Minister of the Interior. The Duke of Sermoneta is Foreign Minister, and General Ricotti Minister of War. After a brief and furious outburst of excitement the Italians have calmed down, and instead of clamoring for vengeance, have shown quite an unexpected readiness to take their beating and make the best of it. The Italians are said to have lost 7,000 white soldiers and 2,000 native auxiliaries. General Baldissera has still 18,000 men at his disposal in addition to his garrisons. He has stopped the despatch of reinforcements, but he can do nothing till he replaces the cannon captured by the enemy. When the muster roll was called after the fatal field, only seventeen per cent. of the troops answered to their names. King Menelik is said to be willing to come to terms with the Italians on some such lines as these: (1) The Italian colony of Erythrea to be limited to the land between the sea coast and the watershed of the River Mareb; (2) Tigre to be a kind of buffer state governed by a Ras or ruler friendly to and accepted by Italy; (3) Italy and Abyssinia to make common cause against the Dervishes; and (4) the garrison of Adigrat to be allowed to march out with military honors. There seems to be every disposition on the part of the new Italian Ministry to accept some such terms, despite the German suggestion that they should vindicate their military prestige by wiping out the disgrace of the defeat. The fighting season has closed, meanwhile, and Menelik is gathering strength for fresh resistance or aggression, as the case requires, when the fall campaign opens.



GENERAL BALDISSERA,
Commander of Italian Troops in Africa.



GENERAL RICOTTI,
Italian Minister of War.

*Russian
Interest in
Abyssinia.*

Few things are more extraordinary than the sudden growth of Russian interest in Abyssinia. When the first Russian adventurers went to that country they were ridiculed as madmen. Even quite recently the Russian government disclaimed all interest in the movement for establishing a tie between the Russian and Abyssinian Churches. But now Abyssinia is regarded almost as if it were an African Montenegro; and collections are being made throughout Russia for the sick and wounded Abyssinians just as if they had been Slavs or Greek Orthodox. There are said to be any number of French and Russian officers in the Abyssinian camp, and the victory of King Menelik has been hailed in Moscow and St. Petersburg with almost as much enthusiasm as if he had been a feudatory of the Czar's. It is a very interesting and somewhat romantic piece of political adventure. But it will not come to much, for a power like Russia that does not possess a supreme navy can never gain much influence in a distant country like Abyssinia that has no seaport; although, no doubt, as the Transvaal shows, they can help to make trouble.

*The
Rising in
Matabeleland.*

In addition to having her hands full in Egypt, England may have serious business to attend to in Matabeleland. The severe shock given to the administration of Rhodesia by the deportation of its late Administrator and nearly all the officers of its tiny army to Bow Street, London, to be tried as accused criminals, appears to have created some excitement among the recently conquered natives. They have risen all around Buluwayo, and have massacred all the whites

they can lay their hands on, including Mr. Bentley, the native Commissioner. The success of this insurrection has actually occasioned alarm in the newly settled territory, which is larger than the whole German Empire. The settlers have fallen back upon Buluwayo, and volunteer forces have been hurried off to the disaffected district. Mr. Rhodes, who had arrived in that part of the country, was ill for a time: and there were rumors—happily contradicted soon afterwards—that he was dead. It seems something of a farce that England should be trying at Bow Street the very men whose presence is so greatly needed in Rhodesia. But it is a mistake to believe that Dr. Jameson denuded Matabeleland of its armed guardians when he marched from Mafeking. He only took 150 men from the Matabele Mounted Police, and raised 300 to replace them. There are in Matabeleland to-day four times as large a force as that with which Dr. Jameson faced and conquered the army of Lobengula. Mr. Chamberlain, however, may not regret the opportunity this rising affords of despatching troops to South Africa. If the rising is suppressed before they reach Charterland, they will be handy in view of any awkwardness on the part of the Boers. Indeed, this excuse for England to put a formidable force in South Africa is the most interesting feature of the new Matabele outbreak. It will be used to full advantage.

*Dr. Jameson
at
Bow Street.*

The complete control of all the armed forces of the Chartered Company is in the hands of Mr. Chamberlain. It will be interesting to see whether he will prove himself to be as lucky in this as he has been in wire-pulling. Meanwhile, the news from Charterland will cer-

tainly not tend to increase the popularity of the prosecution of Dr. Jameson. It is difficult to see why the proceedings should have been spun out as they have been. There is no dispute about the facts; there seems to be as little doubt about the law. Under these circumstances the protracted trial seems absurd. It was, late in March, adjourned for five weeks. If the Matabele insurrection spreads Sir John Bridge had better grant another remand long enough to let "Dr. Jim" and his men slip back to Buluwayo to put things straight, and then go to old England again after they have pacified the country, in order to receive their reward in the police court and serve their terms in the "Old Bailey."

An Asiatic Lull.

Outside of Africa there have been few old world alarms and excursions. A Moplah rising in India was summarily repressed. The only news from the East tells of Russian reinforcements, and an increasing conviction on the part of China that in Russia is her only hope. Germany is "nosing round" a small island called Lapa not far from Hong Kong, which she is believed to covet for a coaling station. The Portuguese continue to fail in suppressing the insurrection in Goa. The Indian exchequer is once more full, and almost the only excitement to be reported was created by Mr. Balfour's announcement that the Indian mints may be reopened as one result of the parliamentary debate on bimetalism,—which once more showed that whatever may be the opinions of influential individuals, the Unionist government is as steady for gold monometallism as its Liberal predecessor. And that is putting it strongly.

European Incidents.

Nor in Europe itself have there been as many items of importance as usual. The visit of Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to Berlin, was one of the most conspicuous. He was welcomed with special cordiality, but what his exact business was, has never been stated. President Faure, after making a tour in the South of France, came back to Paris convinced that Radical doctrines are in the ascendant with the masses, and disposed to support with energy the Radical Ministry of M. Bourgeois. Despite the vehement and almost ferocious hostility of the most articulate classes in France, the French Chamber carried the proposal to introduce a graduated income tax, by a vote of 286 to 270. Immense pressure was used to force the deputies to vote against their wishes; but the methods used appear to have been legitimate enough. If a constituency elects a man to vote for an income tax, and he does not like an income tax, he should either put his personal likes and dislikes in his pocket, or resign his seat. The "intimidation" talked of seems to have consisted of the vigorous presentation of this dilemma of disagreeable alternatives. M. Berthelot, the Foreign Minister, has resigned, and it is reported that M. de Courcelles will not return to the French Embassy in London.

England's Meat and London's Water.

In the House of Commons legislation has progressed slowly. The "Diseases of Animals" bill passed its second reading by 244 to 95. It will therefore probably become law, and render impossible, for a time, the importation of live cattle, either for breeding or for eating. Foreign beef and mutton henceforth are not to enter Britain on four legs. Considering the horrors of the cattle-ships, this may be gain from the humanitarian standpoint, but it is naturally resented by American exporters. The government has made up its mind at last about London and its water supply. As might be expected, it is against the County Council of London, whose bill it flung out by 287 to 125; but it professes to be acting in the interests of the Greater London still, which lies outside the Greater London that elects the County Councils. That is Mr. Chamberlain's cue, and it is perhaps the best available for that sophisticated personage. New York's municipal government has trouble enough; but at least New York controls its own water supply, and is "ridden" by no such iniquitous private interests as the London water companies.

A British Imperial Customs-Union.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Canadian Club, in London, Mr. Chamberlain boldly broached the question of an Imperial Zollverein. He said that the response which England's recent peril had evoked from all parts of the Empire, imposed upon statesmen the duty of utilizing so loyal and imperial a sentiment. How could it be done? Precedent pointed to a closer commercial union. How could that be obtained? A Canadian suggestion was that a special tax should be imposed for imperial purposes on all goods coming into British or Colonial ports from foreign countries. But Mr. Chamberlain declared that this was not enough. What was wanted was to secure, if possible, for all the Colonies and dependencies of Britain what the American constitution secures to every state in the Union, viz., Free Trade within the limits of the Union. How that can be most easily attained, Mr. Chamberlain does not at present perceive. He invites suggestions. Canada will not be likely to see the matter precisely from Mr. Chamberlain's point of view.

Exhibitions at Pesth and Paris.

Preparations have been pushed forward to have the Millennial Exhibition of Hungary at Budapest ready for the opening day, on May 1, while France has definitely resolved to set about the creation of an exhibition in 1900 which will worthily inaugurate the century. It may be noted, as one good sign, that in the construction of its buildings, the Chamber,—which refused to insist upon an eight hours' day,—has imposed the six days' week upon all contractors. The dread of Sabbatarianism made them shrink from making Sunday the rest day; but the affirmation of the principle of one rest day in seven is a good and hopeful sign.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE

WHILE the average excellence of the work of the American caricaturists has been showing marked improvement, and while the newspapers are using the political cartoon with ever increasing success, it has happened that the ranks of our caricature artists have of late been sadly depleted by the death of some of their most distinguished members. We have spoken in these pages of Mr. Keppler, whose genius created *Puck*, and whose death has made so marked a difference in the merits of that periodical. More recently we have paid tribute to the excellence of the work of Mr. Bernhard Gillam, Keppler's successful rival, the founder of *Judge*. On April 16, Constantin De Grimm, whose work for twelve years had been so familiar to the American public, died in New York.

Mr. De Grimm was the son of a German baron, who was chief instructor of the children of the Czar Nicholas; and thus his boyhood was spent in St. Petersburg, although his education was completed in Germany. He was trained for the law, but preferred a journalistic and artistic career, and he joined the staff of the well-known German paper, *Daheim*. He went into the German Army in 1867, and remained with the colors for some four or five years, serving through the Franco-Prussian war, where he won the iron cross for distinguished bravery at the battle of Gravelotte. He then resigned his commission as lieutenant and joined the staff of the



Courtesy of the New York Sun.

THE LATE BARON DE GRIMM.



"ALMOST IN THE SHADOW OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
I FOUND THE GREATEST WANT AND WRETCHEDNESS."

From "Samantha in Europe."



"I THOUGHT CONSIDERABLE ABOUT WILLIAM TELL
AND HIS EXPLOITS WITH GESSLER, APPLES, ETC."

From "Samantha in Europe."



LITTLE GREECE BESTOWS HONORS ON AMERICA FOR VICTORIES IN THE REVIVED OLYMPIAN GAMES.

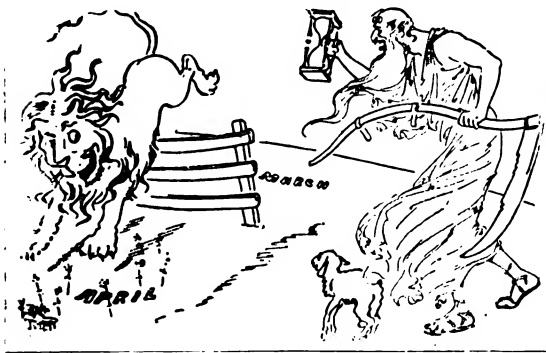
From the Chicago *Times-Herald*.

humorous Berlin paper, *Kladderadatsch*, cartoons from which our department, "Current History in Caricature," so frequently finds occasion to reproduce. Subsequently Mr. De Grimm went to Paris, where he became the manager of a French illustrated comic paper.

Thus it will be seen how wide an experience he had enjoyed before Mr. James Gordon Bennett, in pursuance of his policy of introducing illustration into the newspaper press of the United States, persuaded De Grimm to come to New York and do work for the *Herald*.

His drawings for newspapers, weekly and monthly periodicals and books have become known to hundreds of thousands of American readers. For the past year or two his health had been delicate and he had done comparatively little newspaper drawing, but had drawn a great number of cartoons for the so-called "Samantha" books, the latest of which, "Samantha in Europe," has just now made its appearance from the press of Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls (see book notes in this number). The two cartoons reproduced on the preceding page are from this new book, and represent De Grimm's last work.

As for the other cartoons which we have selected this month, it will readily be seen that John Bull's various exploits, particularly his recent policy in Egypt and the Soudan, have had the particular attention of the cartoonists of Europe; while in this country the presidential outlook has employed pencils as well as pens, and Major McKinley on the Republican side and President Cleveland on the Democratic have had the lion's share of attention.



WE'VE HAD AN EXCEPTIONALLY ROUGH SPRING.

The March lion defied Father Time and took possession of April.

From the Chicago *Times-Herald*.



For years "the gang" have kicked the Ballot Box— and now at last the Ballot Box kicks back.

THE REFORM VICTORY IN THE RECENT CHICAGO MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

From the Chicago *Times-Herald*.



HERCULES AND THE HYDRANT, OR THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL IN THE CLUTCHES OF THE PRIVATE WATER-SUPPLY MONOPOLY.



UNCLE SAM'S EASTER EGGS.

The Republican egg is hatching out a fine brood, but what does the Democratic egg contain?

From the *New York Herald*.



THERE IS NO TURNING BACK, AND HERE IS THE END OF MR. CLEVELAND'S FREE-TRADE PATH.

From *Judge* (New York).



IN BASE-BALL PHRASEOLOGY.

"Will Grover start for third base?"

From the *New York Herald*.



MAJOR M'KINLEY AS THE "MAGNETIC CANDIDATE."

The delegates are irresistibly drawn.

From *Judge* (New York).



IN THE DESERT!

SHADE OF GENERAL GORDON TO JOHN BULL: "REMEMBER!"

From *Punch* (London).



A GERMAN VIEW OF ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE WITH RESPECT TO THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE (GERMANY, ITALY AND AUSTRIA).

JOHN BULL: "Please will you take me in?"

From *Ulk* (Berlin).



THE SPHINX WARNS JOHN BULL ON THE EVE OF THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

THE SPHINX: "Ah! you say you are going to annihilate the Dervish. Take care he doesn't annihilate you!"

From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



WHAT THE LONDON "TIMES" AS BRITANNIA REMARKS TO JOHN BULL:

"We watch without envy Italy's intentions in Abyssinia."

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT, — ANOTHER WARNING VIA PARIS.
 "Unfortunate Egyptian, do not listen to him. He is going to stab you to protect his country the better."

From *Le Grelot*.



ENGLAND'S ANSWER TO THE DEMAND OF FRANCE, RUSSIA AND TURKEY FOR EVACUATION OF EGYPT.

JOHN BULL: "But, Allied Forces, I assure you the little crocodile is very well off in my arms."

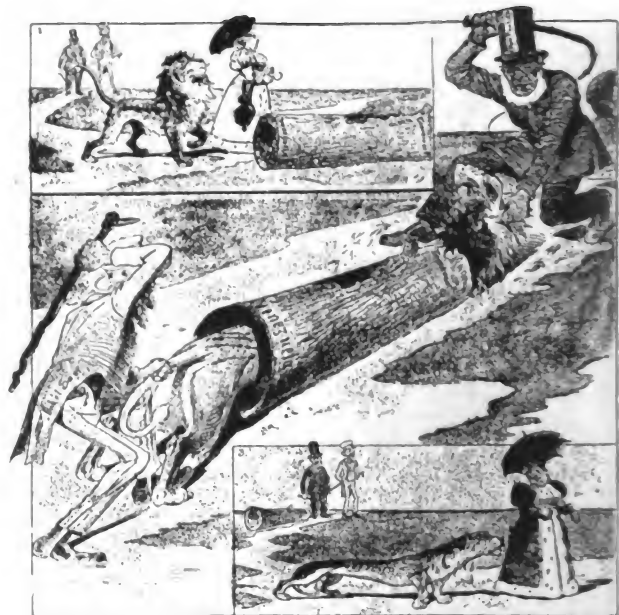
From *La Silhouette* (Paris).



JOHN BULL'S EMOTIONS IN VIEW OF RUSSIA'S NEW INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

"Extraordinary! as soon as the Russian takes a pinch of Oriental snuff, the Englishman sneezes."

From *Jugend* (Germany).



HOW "UNCLE SAM" AND "OOM PAUL" KRÜGER USE THE BRITISH LION TO GIVE AN OBJECT LESSON IN MAKING "THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIME."

This is what happens to him who meddles with other people's affairs.

From *Der Wahre Jacob* (Germany).



MR. CECIL RHODES STILL HAS POPULARITY ENOUGH TO BE IN DEMAND, BUT HE CHOOSES TO IDENTIFY HIMSELF WITH "RHODESIA" AND BUILD UP THE CITY OF BULUWAYO.

From the Sketch (Buluwayo, South Africa).



MR. GOSCHEN AS THE MODERN PARIS,—AFTER LORD ROSEBERY'S DESIGN.

The European powers are competing for the golden apples of England's friendship.
From Picture-Politics (London).



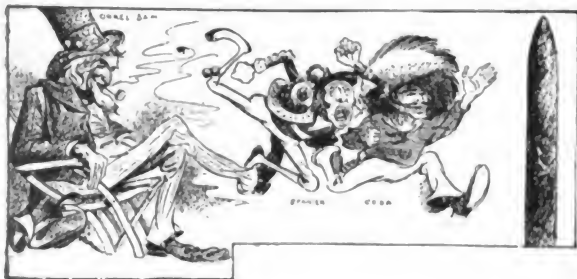
BEFORE AND AFTER THE ITALIANS MET THE ABYSSINIAN LION AT ADOWA.

Here is all that remains of the last of the Romans.
From *Le Grelot* (Paris).



WHAT MR. NAST THINKS OF ENGLAND'S URGENT INVITATION TO PRESIDENT KRÜGER.

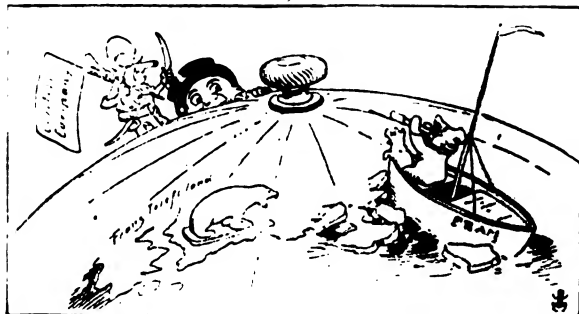
"The British lion hopes to lionize the Great South African Lion Tamer in London."
From *Harper's Weekly* (New York).



NOW FOR A FAIR RACE.

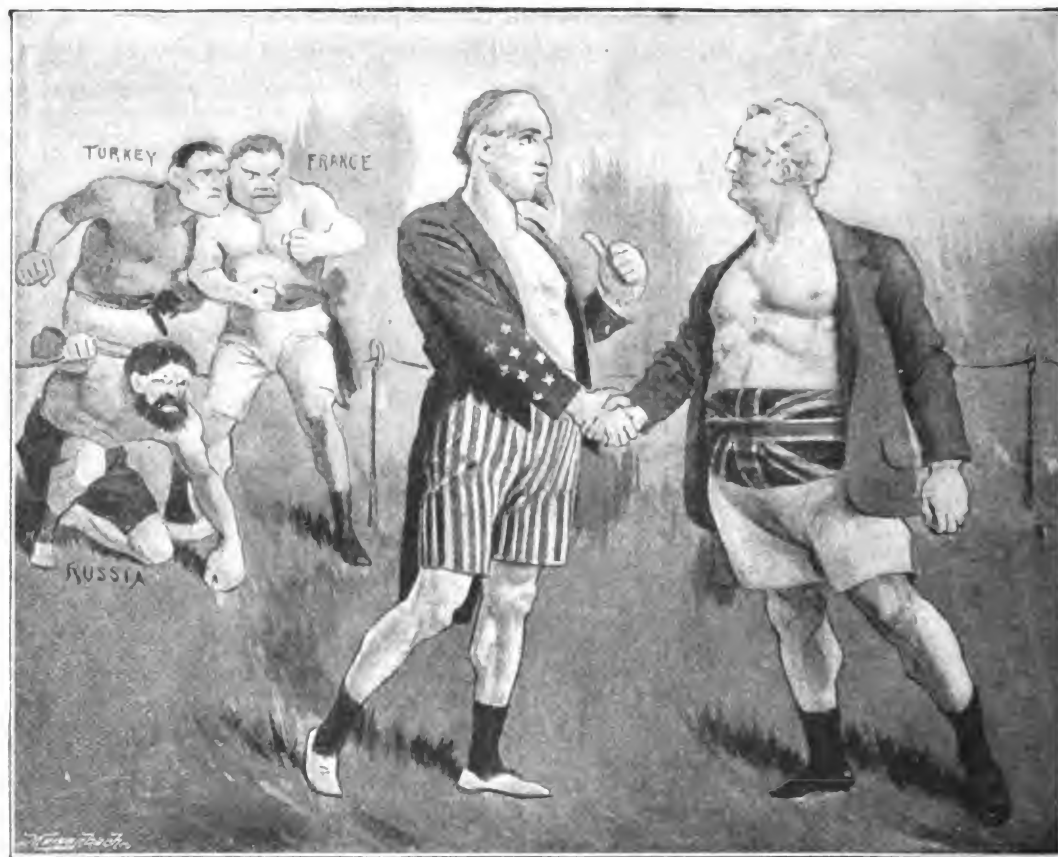
The American Senate has resolved by 64 to 6 to recognize the Cuban insurgents as a warlike power.

From *Jugend* (Germany).



NANSSEN FINDS THE NORTH POLE, AND JOHN BULL—PREPARES TO TAKE IT.

From *Jugend* (Germany).



AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SITUATION.

JONATHAN: "Guess we'd best drop this little scrap of ours. John, and deal with these plug-uglies. Shake, old man."

From the *Melbourne Punch*.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From March 19 to April 15, 1896.)



STATUE OF SHAKSPERE, BY M'MONNIES,
for the National Library at Washington.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

March 19.—Debate in the Senate on the Cuban belligerency resolutions is continued....The House discusses the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard.

March 20.—The Senate continues to debate the Cuban belligerency resolutions....The House passes the resolutions censuring Ambassador Bayard by a vote of 180 to 71 (5 Democrats for and 3 Republicans against). The seat of Mr. Boatner (Dem., La.) is declared vacant on the ground that no valid election was held.

March 23.—The Senate sends the Cuban belligerency resolutions back to the conference committee by a unanimous vote....Routine business only is transacted in the House.

March 24.—The Senate considers the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill....The Senate bill removing all bar to service in the army or navy from

persons who left that service to serve the Confederacy is passed by the House, Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) dissenting.

March 25.—In the Senate, Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) introduces a resolution providing for adjournment on May 2....The House takes up the naval appropriation bill.

March 26.—The Arizona statehood bill is favorably reported to the Senate....The conference committee on the Cuban resolutions decides to adopt those passed by the Senate originally....The House passes the naval appropriation bill (\$31,779,133); the proposition to increase the number of battleships authorized by the bill from four to six is defeated by a vote of 32 to 134.

March 27.—The Senate passes the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill (\$25,500,000)....The House considers bills on the private calendar.

March 30.—The Senate transacts routine business....The House begins consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

March 31.—The Senate debates the post office appropriation bill....The House continues discussion of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

April 1.—The Senate considers the Delaware Senatorial election contest and the post office appropriation bill....The House resumes debate on the sundry civil appropriation bill in committee of the whole.

April 2.—In the Senate, Mr. George (Dem., Miss.), finishes his argument against the claim of Mr. Dupont (Rep., Del.) to a seat in the Senate....The House passes the sundry civil appropriation bill (about \$30,000,000) after five hours' debate of the amendment appropriating \$32,500 for Howard University, Washington, D. C.

April 3.—The House of Representatives only in session; debate is begun on the conference report relative to the Cuban resolutions. Speaker Reed reverses a ruling made in the Fifty-first Congress, and declares that a majority of the actual membership of the House (not of all members elected) constitutes a quorum.

April 6.—The Senate considers the post office appropriation bill....The House adopts the conference report in favor of the Senate Cuban resolutions by a vote of 245 to 27. The river and harbor bill (between \$10,000,000 and \$11,000,000) is passed, without a division, the vote to suspend the rules being 216 to 40.

April 7.—The Senate passes the post office appropriation bill, after adopting amendments restricting the consolidation system to the limits of corporate towns and cities, requiring the expenditure of \$50,000 in experiments on rural free delivery, and granting \$80,000 additional compensation to the Oceanic Steamship Co. for mail service....The House considers bills for the establishment of a free library in Washington and for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by the government.

April 8.—The Senate considers the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.) speaks in favor of intervention in Cuba....The House sends back to committee the bill for the establishment of the metric

system, and agrees to the conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill.

April 9.—In the Senate, Mr. Mantle (Rep., Mont.) criticises the Dingley tariff bill....The House defeats the bill to abolish compulsory pilotage, so far as it affects sailing vessels engaged in the coasting trade, by a vote of 117 to 52, and passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill by a vote of 134 to 21.

April 10.—The Senate debates the sectarian education question in connection with the Indian appropriation bill....The House finishes debate of the "filled cheese" bill.

April 11.—The House of Representatives only in session; the bill imposing a tax on filled cheese is passed by a vote of 160 to 58.

April 13.—The Senate continues to debate on the Dupont election case....The House considers District of Columbia business.

April 14.—In the Senate, Mr. Squire (Rep., Wash.) speaks in support of his coast defense bill....The House, without a division, passes the bill making appropriations for fortifications and sea coast defenses (\$11,384,613).

April 15.—The Senate ratifies the treaty between the United States and Great Britain providing for a commission to assess the damages sustained by Canadian sealers....The House considers the management of the National Soldiers' Homes.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

March 19.—Republican conventions in various States choose delegates to St. Louis; in Indiana, McKinley has a large majority of the delegates; in Nebraska, it is decided that the vote of the delegation shall be for McKinley, but that the name of ex-Senator Manderson shall be formally presented as a candidate.

March 20.—The Manitoba school remedial bill passes second reading in the Canadian House of Representatives.

March 21.—President Cleveland issues an order including in the classified service, subject to competitive examination, all clerical and educational posts at Indian agencies and schools....Lord Aberdeen appoints A. R. Dickey, Minister of Justice; A. Desjardines, Minister of Militia, and Sir Donald Smith commissioners to negotiate with the Manitoba government for the settlement of the school question.

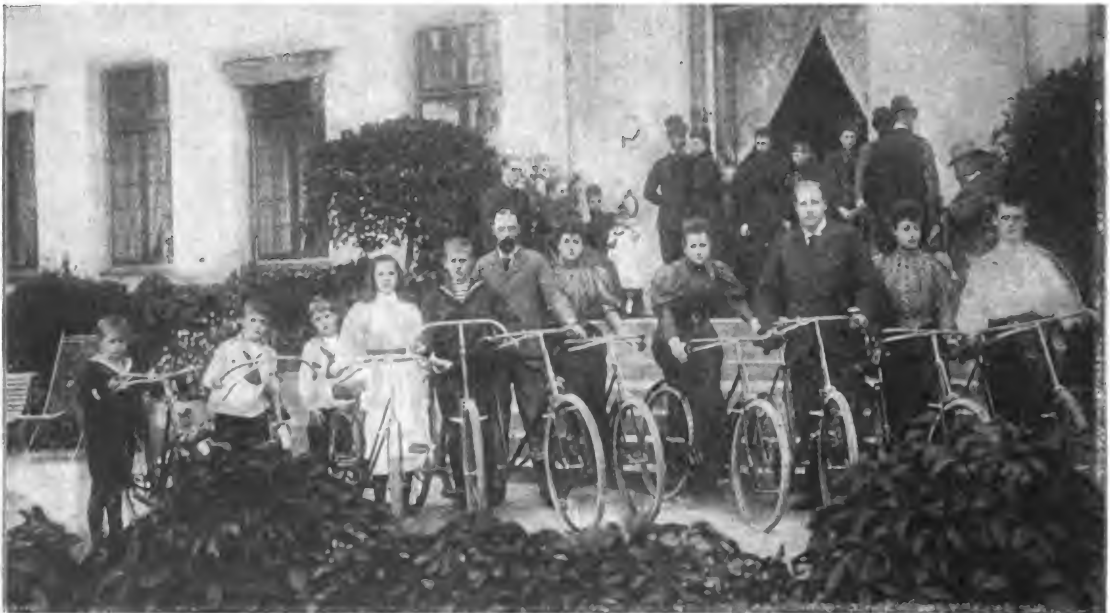
March 23.—Governor Morton, of New York, signs the Raines liquor tax bill.

March 24.—New York Republicans choose delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention and presidential electors-at-large, and adopt resolutions favoring protection and sound money and urging the nomination of Governor Morton for the Presidency.

March 25.—South Dakota Republicans select delegates to St. Louis instructed for McKinley and declare against free coinage of silver by about three to one.

March 26.—The New York Assembly passes the Greater New York bill by a vote of 91 (63 Republicans and 28 Democrats) to 56 (38 Republicans and 18 Democrats); 21 Democrats who vote for the bill are Tammany men, and 12 of the Republicans voting against it are from Brooklyn....The New Jersey legislature adjourns....Alonzo P. Carpenter is appointed Chief Justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court, to succeed the late Charles Doe....The Champaign County (Ill.) Grand Jury indicts Gov. John P. Altgeld and the entire Board of Regents of the University of Illinois for not complying with the law requiring the American flag to be displayed over the university buildings.

March 30.—The Maryland legislature adjourns....Governor Morton, of New York, appoints Henry H. Lyman, of Oswego, to be Excise Commissioner under the Raines liquor tax law....Governor Hughes, of Arizona Territory, is removed and Benjamin J. Franklin appointed in his place by President Cleveland.



A GROUP OF ROYAL CYCLISTS AT COPENHAGEN.

(Including the King of Greece, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Waldemar, Prince Charles, and numerous other scions of the Danish, English, German, Russian and other royal families.)



THE PARTRIDGE STATUE OF GEN. GRANT,
Unveiled in Brooklyn April 25.

April 1.—The Omaha City Council passes a curfew ordinance over the Mayor's veto....Governor Lippitt (Rep.), of Rhode Island, is re-elected by an increased plurality.

April 2.—The Ohio legislature passes a bill to prohibit the wearing of high hats in theatres.

April 3.—The Republican League of College Clubs holds its annual meeting in Chicago.

April 4.—The Washington Artillery is sent from New Orleans to St. Landry parish, La., to put down disorder arising from the attempts of white "regulators" to prevent the registration of negroes.

April 5.—The Raines law is rigorously enforced in New York City and Brooklyn.

April 6.—Dr. William L. Steele is re-elected Mayor of Helena, Mont., by an increased plurality. The proposition to raise the public library tax from one-half mill to one mill is carried by a large majority....Registration books are opened throughout South Carolina under the provisions of the new constitution requiring a property or educational qualification for voting.

April 7.—The New York Assembly passes the Senate bill for amending the school system of New York City.In the Chicago municipal elections the reformers make large gains; of twelve members of the alleged "boodle gang" in the City Council, only six are returned, and these by reduced majorities; the gang loses its two-thirds majority, and cannot henceforth pass ordinances over the Mayor's veto....Utah Republicans declare for protection, reciprocity, and free silver; delegates to St. Louis are uninstructed, but are supposed to be for Allison.

April 8.—Rudolph Leberg (Dem.) is elected to succeed the late W. H. Crain (Dem.) as Representative in Congress from the eleventh Texas district... The Ohio legislature passes a bill to make any county whose officials permit a lynching liable to the victim's family for damages....The United States dry dock at Port Orchard, on Puget Sound, the deepest dock yet built for the government, is completed, at a cost of \$600,000.

April 9.—Oregon Democrats, by a vote of 152 to 91, instruct for free coinage at 16 to 1... The Ohio legislature passes a bill to prohibit treating to intoxicating liquors.The hearing of charges against Sheriff Tamsen, of New York, is begun before the Governor's Commissioner.

April 10.—Secretary Hoke Smith and ex-Speaker Crisp meet at Albany, Ga., in joint debate on the silver question....The Utah legislature adjourns... McKinley men secure control of the Kentucky Republican convention....Oregon Republicans instruct for McKinley.

April 13.—The Iowa legislature adjourns, after passing the bill to tax bicycles the same as other vehicles.Thomas Jefferson's 153d birthday is celebrated at Monticello by the National Association of Democratic Clubs.

April 14.—Charter elections in New Jersey cities show Democratic gains; James M. Seymour (Dem.) is elected Mayor of Newark by about 3,500 plurality.

April 15.—The New York Senate passes the Greater New York bill over the vetoes of Mayors Strong and Wurster, by a vote of 34 to 14.... Free-silver Democratic conventions are held in Missouri and Colorado.... North Dakota and Nebraska Republicans instruct delegates to St. Louis to vote for McKinley....Sir Charles Tupper in the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa announces the withdrawal of the Manitoba remedial school bill for the present.



FOLDING BICYCLE,

Used by the French Army.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

March 20.—After a debate of the proposed expenditure for the Dongola expedition, Mr. Morley's motion to reduce the appropriation is defeated in the British House of Commons by a vote of 288 to 145.... The Prince of Monaco grants an additional concession to the Casino for 50 years on condition that his annuity be increased



M. DE NELIDOFF,
Russia's representative in Constantinople.

from \$250,000 to \$400,000 a year.... An order is issued disbanding the Turkish reserves recently summoned.

March 21.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies approves the African credits by a large majority.... The President of Ecuador decides to suspend payment of the foreign debt.

March 23.—The socialists are bitterly denounced in the German Reichstag by the Minister of War.

March 26.—The French Chamber of Deputies accepts the principle of the income tax, voting confidence in the government by 297 to 249.

March 27.—The British Liberal Federation Conference votes confidence in Lord Rosebery as party leader.

March 28.—M. Berthelot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns his portfolio.

March 30.—M. Ferdinand Sarrien, a Radical Republican Deputy, becomes French Minister of the Interior.

March 31.—The British Parliament adjourns till April 9 for the Easter recess.

April 1.—Gen. Tiresias Simon Sam, formerly Minister of War, succeeds President Hyppolite, of Hayti.... The Congress of Mexico opens; President Diaz advocates the Monroe Doctrine.

April 2.—Lieut.-Gen. George Digby Barker, C. B., is appointed British Governor of the Bermudas, in succession to Gen. Thomas Casey Lyons.... The French Chamber of Deputies votes confidence in the Ministry by a majority of 96 in a total vote of 522.

April 3.—The Senate of France refuses to grant the government a vote of confidence on foreign affairs, by a

vote of 157 to 77; the Ministry decides to remain in office because of the vote by the Chamber of Deputies on the day before. The Senate adjourns till April 23.

April 6.—The new torpedo-boat destroyer *Desperate*, designed and built for the British Navy, on a preliminary trial attains a speed of 35½ statute miles an hour.

April 12.—Elections to the Spanish Cortes result favorably to the Conservatives; in Cuba the candidates of only one party are in the field.

April 13.—The Irish land bill is introduced in the British House of Commons by Gerald Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland.

April 15.—In Madrid the Marquis of Cabranan is ordered to furnish bail for having accused the municipal council of corrupt practices.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

March 19.—Both the British House of Commons and the French Chamber of Deputies discuss the projected Nile expedition.

March 21.—Lord Salisbury states that the question of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States is receiving the consideration of her Majesty's Government, and that proposals are now before the Government of the United States.

March 23.—The bill providing for the exclusion of foreign bred cattle from the United Kingdom passes second reading in the House of Commons, receiving 244 votes.

March 25.—In the Italian Senate, Baron Blanc, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, declares that the alliance between Italy and Great Britain is an accomplished fact,



THE DUKE OF SERMONETA,
Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

and that the eventual evacuation of Kassala is intended.... The Council of Ministers decides that the agents of the American Red Cross Society sent to Asia Minor shall work only in the cities.

March 26.—The Egyptian Public Debt Commission decides to advance from the reserve fund \$2,500,000 fo. the British Nile expedition.

March 31.—Premier Bourgeois, in the French Senate, in reply to interpellations, denies the loss of French

influence in China, states that Madagascar has not been annexed to France, but that the Queen's sovereignty and the foreign relations of Madagascar are controlled by France, and that in Egyptian affairs France is in firm accord with Russia.

April 1.—The steamer *Bermuda*, with her contrabands of war, is seized at Puerto Cortez by Honduras authorities.... The Transvaal Republic offers to send men to help England protect women and children in Matabeleland.

April 2.—Premier Bourgeois declares in the French Chamber of Deputies that Great Britain has installed herself in Egypt without having been invested with a mandate to do so by the powers or by the Turkish Sultan, and that France and Russia are agreed in protesting against the illegal appropriation of Egyptian funds for the Soudan expedition.

April 3.—The steamer *Bermuda* is released at Puerto Cortez; the ammunition seized is held by Honduras authorities.

April 5.—Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, makes public an appeal for a permanent international tribunal of arbitration, signed by himself and Cardinals Vaughan, of Westminster, and Logue, of Ireland.

April 7.—Russia decides to send Red Cross workers among the Abyssinian troops.

April 9.—The Porte gives positive assurances to John W. Riddle, American Chargé d'Affaires, and Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador, that missionaries in Turkish dominions will not be molested while they conform to the laws of the country.

April 10.—The jury in the United States Court at New York City acquits the men charged with violation of the neutrality laws in connection with the *Bermuda* expedition.

April 12.—A banquet is given in Vienna in honor of the German Emperor and Empress.

April 13.—President Cleveland nominates ex-Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia, to succeed Consul-General Williams at Havana.

April 14.—The German Emperor is welcomed in Vienna by the Emperor of Austria.



THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, D.D.,
New Primate of all Ireland.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

March 20.—The New Orleans Sugar Exchange adopts resolutions asking Congress, in view of the increase in the German sugar bounty, to increase the duty on sugar coming from countries which give bounties.

March 21.—Miners in the Clearfield, Beech Creek, Cambria and Gallitzin coal regions of Pennsylvania receive an advance of 12½ per cent. over the wages that have been paid during the last two years.

March 23.—The Mississippi legislature passes a bill exempting factories from taxation for ten years.



COLONEL HUNTER,
In command of Egyptian Frontier.

March 24.—The Ohio House of Representatives passes a bill placing an excise tax of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of all fast freight lines and equipment companies operating in the State.... The wholesale dry goods house of L. & H. Blum, in Galveston, Texas, assigns, with liabilities of \$2,000,000 and assets of \$2,500,000.... The Bank of Italy decides to issue a government loan of 140,000,000 lire at 97 per cent.

March 26.—The Baltimore & Ohio receivers issue a statement of their policy in the management of the road.

March 28.—A private corporation proposes to lease the railway over the New York and Brooklyn Bridge and to run the elevated trains across without change for a single fare.

March 30.—The Baltimore garment workers declare their strike off.... The Illinois Supreme Court affirms the decision annulling the charter of the Whiskey Trust.

March 31.—Mayor Wilson Smith, of Montreal, succeeds in placing a loan of \$3,500,000 for the Quebec government.

April 1. The Venezuelan Congress authorizes the President to negotiate a foreign loan of 50,000,000 francs to purchase land for new railways and extend those now in operation.... Four thousand people are reported destitute

and suffering at Phoenix City, Ala., caused by a strike at the Eagle and Phoenix Mills in Columbus, Ga.

April 2.—Various Pittsburgh traction lines consolidated in a single system backed by Philadelphia capital.

April 3.—At a conference of Bessemer steel manufacturers in New York City a schedule of prices is fixed for one month; it is agreed to limit the production for April to 250,000 tons.

April 14.—The annual convention of the United Mine Workers of America, with about one hundred delegates having 183 votes, is opened at Columbus, Ohio.

April 16.—The wire nail manufacturers conclude their session at Cleveland.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

March 21.—The University of Pennsylvania establishes on the George Leib Harrison foundation for the encouragement of liberal studies and advancement of knowledge, twenty-seven new scholarships and fellowships of the total yearly value of \$13,200.

March 25.—W. C. McDonald, of Montreal, gives \$500,000 to McGill University to provide a building for the study of chemistry, mining and architecture; this brings Mr. McDonald's gifts to the university up to \$2,000,000. The trustees of the New York Public Library ask for the reservoir site at Forty-second street and Fifth avenue for the proposed library building.

March 31.—The New York Senate passes the compromise school bill abolishing the ward trustees of New York City by a party vote of 31 to 13. In the British House of Commons Sir John E. Gorst introduces a bill to establish an educational department in every county and borough to administer Parliamentary grants, and making other provisions for an educational system.

April 1.—The Harvard University faculty decides to add a course in Russian to the college curriculum.

April 2.—Heidelberg University confers the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, with honor, upon Miss G. T. Morrill, of New York, a graduate of Vassar College.

April 11.—A friend of Princeton University, whose name is withheld, offers a library building to cost from \$300,000 to \$500,000 as a gift to the university.

April 14.—The University of Michigan offers a medical course of six years to correspond to the recent advance in the requirements at the Harvard Medical School.

CASUALTIES.

March 21.—Fire in the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's works at Natrona, Penna., causes a loss estimated at \$1,000,000.

March 22.—Fire in a Washington, D. C., building destroys some of the records of the U. S. Census Office.

March 23.—A large portion of the city of Colon, Colombia, is destroyed by fire. Thirteen men are killed by a gas explosion in a coal mine at Dubois, Penna.

March 28.—The burning of two distillery warehouses at Louisville, Ky., causes a loss estimated at \$1,000,000.

March 29.—Fire in a New York tenement house causes the death of four persons and injuries to others.

April 1.—Ten persons are killed in a tenement house fire in Brooklyn.

April 4.—Four thousand houses are burned and 3,000 people made homeless by a fire in Santa Cruz, on the island of Luzon, 110 miles northwest of Manila.

April 5.—Twenty valuable horses are burned to death in a fire at the Buffalo Driving Park training stables.

April 6.—At the opening of the railway to the top of



THE LATE COL. JOHN A. COCKERILL.

Mount Snowdon, Wales, the engine of the first train on the return trip jumps the track and goes over a precipice, but no lives are lost.

April 12.—Much damage is done at Cripple Creek, Col., by a storm of snow and wind; twenty buildings are blown down, and the loss is estimated at \$100,000.

April 13.—An explosion of dynamite in a British South Africa mine kills 200 native Matabeles.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

March 20.—A heavy snowstorm in Canada blocks railway traffic.

March 21.—The United States battle ship *Massachusetts* on the trial trip makes 15.6 knots per hour.

March 24.—The Rev. Dr. Alexander is enthroned Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland.

March 25.—Dr. Jameson's trial is adjourned for five weeks in London.

March 26.—George Henry Boughton is elected a member of the Royal Academy. A large meeting in the interests of arbitration is held at the call of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

March 29.—General Kitchener, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, arrives at Wady Halfa.

March 30.—The *Ailsa* defeats the *Satanita* and the *Britannia* in a yacht race at Nice.

March 31.—Prince Bismarck's 81st birthday is celebrated in Germany.

April 6.—At the opening games of the 776th Olympiad at Athens, Greece, American athletes win several of the contests.

April 9.—The King's Daughters celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the order in New York City.

April 12.—Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the "Volunteers," issue a statement of their reasons for leaving the Salvation Army.

April 13.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company celebrates the 50th anniversary of its incorporation.

April 15.—King George of Greece delivers the wreaths of victory to the successful competitors in the Olympic games, eleven of whom were Americans.

OBITUARY.

March 19.—Rev. Dr. Montgomery Schuyler, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis, Mo., 83.... Timothy Follett Strong, Jr., a veteran Wisconsin editor, 56.

March 20.—Robert Edward Earll, of the Smithsonian Institution staff, 43.... George Richmond, the English artist, 87.... Rear-Admiral Dawkins, of the British navy, 67.... Alexander McLachlan, the Canadian poet, 78.

March 21.—George Anthony Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton, 91.... William Quan Judge, President of the Theosophical Society in America, 45.... Dr. Theodore C. Heyl, Surgeon, U. S. N. (retired), 58.

March 22.—Judge Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's School Days," 73.... Lady Isabel Burton, widow of Sir Richard Burton, 65.... Major John Cox Winder, of Raleigh, N. C., a prominent railroad promoter in the South, 61.

March 23.—William H. Webster, chief examiner of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, 57.... Richard Orozio, the famous Mexican sanitary engineer.

March 24.—President Florvil Hyppolite, of Hayti, 60.



Courtesy of the New York World.

THE LATE PRESIDENT HYPPOLITE

.... Col. David L. Sublett, geologist and civil engineer, 59.... Col. Charles H. Bushler, of Gettysburg, Pa., 72.

March 25.—Brig.-Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey (retired), late Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., 65.

March 26.—Rev. Robert C. Jenkins, Hon. Canon of Canterbury, 80.

March 27.—Prof. Francis R. Fava, of Washington, D. C., 35.... Edward King, newspaper editor and author, 48.... Count Mortera, leader of the Cuban reform party in Spain.

March 28.—Mrs. Elizabeth Rundle Charles, author of the "Schönberg-Cotta Family," etc., 74.

March 29.—Charles Lowe Damrell, of the "Old Corner Bookstore," Boston, 69.... Col. Robert M. Mayo, of Westmoreland County, Va.... Leo Frankel, member of the Paris Commune, 52.

March 30.—Ex-Gov. Thomas Seay, of Alabama, 50.... John Glenn, prominent in Baltimore charity work, 67.... Ex-Mayor Orestes Cleveland, of Jersey City, N. J.

April 1.—Ex-Congressman Burt Van Horn, of Lockport, N. Y., 73.... Sir William Stuart, lately British Envoy to the King of the Netherlands, 72.

April 2.—Augustus Hoppin, American illustrator, caricaturist, and author, 68.... Prof. Benjamin Franklin Tweed, of Cambridge, Mass., 85.... Theodore Robinson, American artist, 44.

April 3.—Rev. Dr. Thomas G. Addison, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 64.

April 4.—Ex-Attorney-General Clark Churchill, of Arizona.... Seaton Munroe, of Washington, D. C., 55.

April 5.—Capt. John B. Johnson, Third Cavalry, U. S. A.... Ernest Ange Duez, the well-known French painter, 51.

April 6.—Mother Harriet (Harriet Starr Cannon), founder of the Anglican Order of St. Mary, 74.

April 7.—Rev. Dr. W. Wellington Carson, of Detroit, 51.

April 8.—Ephraim Howe, of New York City, philanthropist, 86.

April 9.—Gustav Koerner, of Illinois, formerly United States Minister to Spain, 86.

April 10.—Col. John A. Cockerill, newspaper editor and correspondent, 51.... Dr. William Sharp, F.R.S., 91.... Gov. John E. Jones, of Nevada, 56.... Rt. Rev. Stephen Vincent Ryan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Buffalo, 71.... Lady Charlotte Mount-Stephen, wife of Baron Mount-Stephen, formerly President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

April 11.—M. Tricoupis, ex-Premier of Greece.... Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Holt, of North Carolina, 65.... Judge William H. Dewitt, of Tennessee, 69.... State Auditor Oscar Leach, of Connecticut, 65.

April 13.—Sir John Schultz, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.... Charles Humann, a well-known German engineer and archaeologist, 57.

April 14.—Gen. John D. Kennedy, ex-United States Consul-General to Shanghai.... Philip Sidney, second Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, 68.... Judge David Shelton, of Jackson, Miss.

April 15.—Prof. Justus M. Silliman, of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., 54.... Lieut.-Col. Fred C. Denison, of Toronto, 50.... Ex-Congressman Charles H. Voorhis, of New Jersey, 65.

April 16.—Baron Constantin De Grimm, the well-known cartoonist, 50.... Victor Oscar Tilgner, the Austrian sculptor, 52.... Arthur Cecil Blunt, the English actor.

GREAT OCCASIONS OF 1896

A PROSPECTUS OF CONVENTIONS, GATHERINGS AND NOTEWORTHY EVENTS,— AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,—OF THE APPROACHING SEASON.

IT has, for a number of years, been the custom of the **REVIEW OF REVIEWS** to gather and present information at this season concerning the principal gatherings and public events which are destined during the six months from May to November to form the objective points or crystallization centres of travel and vacation plans. Millions of Americans, in this milder half of the year, set forth upon journeys to places near or far, for purposes of recreation, of instruction, of conference with their fellows of like callings and persuasions, or for a combining of definite and serious ends with the purpose of general recreation. We as a nation are given over, far more than any other people, to the holding of conventions

and to the habit of long-distance travel to enjoy or participate in great public assemblies. Most of our readers will, we think, be surprised to find out how many important events of a more than local significance have been carefully planned in different parts of our own country for the edification of the larger public during the course of the coming months. Some European occasions of special interest, also, we have included in our summary, in order that those of our readers who are planning trips abroad may jot these things down in their memorandum books, and may perchance be able to arrange their itineraries in such a fashion as to include one or more of the special attractions of the season.

I. POLITICAL AND PATRIOTIC MEETINGS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

THE REPUBLICANS AT ST. LOUIS.

Last December, after an exciting contest between rival cities, it was decided to award to St. Louis the honor of entertaining the National Republican Convention of 1896. The approaching gathering, on the 16th of June, will be the first national assemblage of Republicans in a Southern city since Lincoln's second nomination, at Baltimore, in 1864. The convention will hold its sessions in the Exposition Building, and every precaution will be taken to insure the comfort and convenience of the delegates. The hotel accommodations are described as ample—and they need to be.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

Chicago has become so pre-eminent as a convention city that the announcement of a political gathering there has a decidedly commonplace sound. The thing to be noted this year, in connection with the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, July 7, is the promised completion of the great Coliseum Building in time to be used as a convention hall. Delegates and others who have bitter recollections of the wigwam of '92 and its leaky roof will be pleased to learn of the improvements that are foretold as regards the housing and environment of the forthcoming Jacksonian love feast.

POPULISTS AND SILVER MEN AT ST. LOUIS.

A month after the adjournment of the Republican Convention there will gather at St. Louis the representatives of two parties whose attitude will be watched with interest in the ensuing presidential campaign. The People's party and those who style themselves "Silver" men will come together on July 22. These conventions have been set for a later date than any other of the nominating conventions



THE NEW CHICAGO COLISEUM.

of the year, and the action of the two great parties on the silver question will undoubtedly have much to do in determining the course of the Populists and other advocates of free coinage.

PROHIBITIONISTS AT PITTSBURGH.

Earliest of all the party conventions will be that of the Prohibitionists, at Pittsburgh, May 27. It will be remembered that Pittsburgh was one of the most hopeful aspirants for the Republican convention of '96, but was unsuccessful. She claims, however, to be fully equal to the task of caring for a national convention. The Prohibitionists, mustering more than 1,200 delegates, will assemble in the Exposition Building. Many of the Western delegates, it is believed, will favor a broad platform, including various reforms, political and social, while the Eastern wing of the party is more inclined to centre fire on the liquor traffic.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

The Republican League of the United States, under the presidency of Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin, of New York, will hold its ninth annual convention at Milwaukee, August 25-27. It is expected that the St. Louis nominees will be present, and that the attendance will be 25,000. This is an organization in which the younger voters are especially interested, and in which many of them take an active part. The corresponding league of Democratic clubs has recently celebrated the birthday of Jefferson at Monticello.

FOR GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

Another important gathering of young voters will take place at Baltimore on the occasion of the fourth national conference for good city government, on May 6, 7 and 8, in conjunction with and under the auspices of the second annual meeting of the National Municipal League. This body will continue the discussion of American municipal conditions begun and carried forward at former meetings of the League; especial attention will be given to Southern cities. Such practical questions as whether city councilmen should receive salaries, whether the municipal legislature should have one or two chambers, and whether cities should own and control street railways and other public franchises, will be brought before the conference.

"THE FOURTH" AT SARATOGA.

Of the many celebrations of Independence Day this year, East, West, North and South, perhaps none will be more interesting than that held under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Saratoga. This will take something of the character of a national occasion, since the members of the society throughout the United States have been invited to be present.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Preparations are already begun at St. Paul for the entertainment of the veterans at the thirtieth annual encampment of the G. A. R., September 3. The Women's Relief Corps and other auxiliaries of the order will assemble at the same time and place. Gen. I. N. Walker, of Indianapolis, is Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army this year, and Gen. E. C. Mason, U. S. A., is chairman of the local committee of arrangements at St. Paul. The customary reduction of rates is promised by the railroad companies.

SONS OF VETERANS.

In September, also, the Sons of Veterans, numbering 100,000 members, and organized in 2,000 camps under a semi-military system not unlike that of the G. A. R., are announced to meet at Louisville, Ky. Mr. W. H. Russell, of La Crosse, Kan., is Commander-in-Chief of the order.

CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Earlier in the summer, long before the marshaling of the hosts in blue at St. Paul and at Louisville, the men who wore the Southern gray will have held a great reunion at the capital of the Old Dominion. The United Confederate Veterans have been summoned to meet at Richmond on June 30. An important incident of the gathering will be the laying of the corner-stone of the Davis monument, on the 2d of July.

But we should not omit to mention an important society which is devoted to highly patriotic aims, and whose members have won distinction in Northern and Southern armies alike.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY.

No element in our composite nationality is more highly prized than the Scotch-Irish, whether in Georgia or in Pennsylvania. The large and influential society of the Scotch-Irish in America, through its great yearly reunions and its admirable series of publications, is doing much to stimulate a healthy and rational pride of ancestry. Its meeting for the current year is to be held at Harrisburg, Pa., May 6-8.

THE TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

Tennessee has the distinction of being the first State to celebrate its admission into the federal union. It was originally intended to open an exposition at Nashville in September of the present year in commemoration of this event, but it was found impossible to complete the arrangements for such an exposition on the scale planned in the time allotted, and the opening has been postponed to May 1, 1897. The centennial will be celebrated, however, on June 1, 1896, with exercises befitting the occasion. Several of the exposition buildings are already nearing completion, and visitors to Nashville this summer will be able to form some opinion as to the scope of the industrial demonstration projected for 1897. Nashville is now a city of 100,000 people, all of whom are enthusiastic for the success of their State's first great exposition.

On account of the postponement of the Tennessee exposition, the meeting of the National Road Parliament will not be held in the coming autumn as had been planned. It will probably be held at Nashville in the spring or summer of 1897. Next year will find the exposition all the better and more complete for the delay.



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING (NASHVILLE).



MAYOR ROBERT E. M'KISSON,
of Cleveland, Ohio.

CENTENNIAL OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND.

Hardly second in interest to the Tennessee anniversary will be the centennial celebration of the founding of Cleveland, Ohio, and the settlement of the "Western Reserve." It has often been remarked that the "Reserve" bears the New England imprint to this day, having been settled very largely by people from Connecticut and Massachusetts. Hence New England has more than an ordinary interest in this birthday celebration of one of her elder children.

The exercises will begin on Sunday, July 19, with religious services, and the following Wednesday Founders' Day will be observed, with an historical oration by Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, and an ode by Col. J. J. Piatt, the well-known Ohio poet. The governors and other principal officers of Ohio and Connecticut will be present. "In the evening there will be a historical pageant, with twenty-two floats illustrating the growth of the city. The editors of Ohio will have July 23, and the 29th will be Women's Day. August 4 and 5 will be Early Settlers' Days, and will be interesting historically. International yacht regattas will be held August 10 to 13 inclusive. A whole week beginning August 24 is set aside for a series of historical conferences. A day will be given to commerce, and Labor Day will be elaborately celebrated."

Perry's victory on Lake Erie will be celebrated on September 10, and at the same time a great musical festival will take place. An art loan exhibit will be

open continuously during the centennial celebrations. Athletic events and spectacular entertainments have also been planned.

An occasion which will serve to revive memories of the olden time will be the "pioneer dinner" to be held in one of the public parks, under the auspices of the New England Society of Cleveland and the Western Reserve.

It chances that Cleveland, during the next three or four months, will be the meeting-place of several very important national conventions. Beginning on the 1st of May and continuing probably during most of the month, the Quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which allusion is made elsewhere in this article, will be in session in the city. The annual meeting of Y. M. C. A. secretaries will also take place there, as will the annual session of the American Library Association, the gathering of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the National Commercial Credit Men's Convention, the Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias, and other occasions of the kind.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE LINCOLN-DOUGLAS DEBATES.

On October 7 of this year there will be a unique celebration of the anniversary of one of the most famous of the celebrated debates between Lincoln and Douglas, at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew will deliver the oration of the day. Plans are being made for a very large attendance of people from all parts of Illinois and adjacent states, and many men of national reputation will take part in the celebration. It is believed that hundreds of persons will be present who attended the original debate in 1858. Excursion trains will be run by the railroads, and everything will be done to make the occasion a memorable one.



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, CLEVELAND, O.

II. EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC GATHERINGS.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the National Educational Association has been announced to be held this year in Buffalo, July 7 to 10. At this writing the programme has not been announced, but there is every reason for believing that the attendance at this great gathering of teachers will be quite as large as ever before in its history.



Courtesy of School Journal.

PRESIDENT DOUGHERTY,
of the National Educational Association.

The president of the association this year is Superintendent N. C. Dougherty, of Peoria, Ill., a trained executive who may be counted on to do everything possible to secure the utmost success of the Buffalo meeting. As we have noted in this review more than once, the recent tendency of the N. E. A. is in the direction of solid and profitable discussion of vital educational questions, and teachers of all grades testify to the profit as well as pleasure of attendance at these great annual conventions. The meeting of the Association proper will be preceded, as usual, by a four days' session of the National Council, a select body of teachers chosen from the general membership.

The American Institute of Instruction, another useful and time-honored educational body, will meet again at Bethlehem, N. H., July 9 to 13. The programme of the association is not yet completed, but the arrangements thus far made warrant the statement that it will be of unusual interest to all teachers.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

Secretary Dewey, of New York University Regents, announces the annual Convocation of that

body in the interest of secondary and higher education, for an unusually early date. The sessions will begin this year on the 24th of June, and continue three days. All trustees, instructors, and other officers in colleges, normal schools, academies, high schools, and other institutions of higher education in New York State, are members of this convocation, while those who are holding like positions in other states, and all others interested in education, are always cordially invited to be present. The tentative programme that has been issued includes several papers and discussions on the public library as an educational agency. Considerable attention will also be devoted to methods of state school inspection. The Convocation always attracts some of the most brilliant and profound writers and speakers among American educators.

THE COLUMBIA DEDICATION.

An occasion of much interest in New York educational circles will be the public dedication of the new site of Columbia University in New York City, on May 2. Accommodations will be made for 3,000 people, besides the alumni and under-graduates. Ex-Mayor Hewitt, of the class of '42, has been requested to deliver the oration. Many of our readers have doubtless noted the recent change in Columbia's title from "College" to "University," but while this formal change in the name has been tardy in making, the real evolution of Columbia from a college to a university has been marked and rapid,



THE PROPOSED COLUMBIA LIBRARY.

so that there are few institutions in the country to-day more deserving of the title "university" than Columbia. The change of site undoubtedly marks a new era in the growth and influence of the university. The erection of such a building as the library, made possible by the munificence of President Low, is a fact of great significance to the whole city of New York.

IN MEMORY OF HORACE MANN.

On the 4th of May will be celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Horace Mann, whose memory will be honored in New York City by a large gathering on that day of persons inter-



HORACE MANN.

ested in education. Speeches will be made by some of the leading educators in the country, as well as by men prominent in other professions.

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-eighth annual session of the American Philological Association will be held at Brown University, Providence, R. I., beginning July 7. Papers on philological subjects will be presented by scholars from different states, and the association will discuss the report of the Committee on Latin in the High Schools, appointed last year. The President of the association is Prof. Francis A. March, of Lafayette College; the Secretary, Prof. Herbert Weir Smyth, of Bryn Mawr. The membership is, of course, chiefly composed of instructors in colleges and universities. A great number of such associations, corresponding with the various departments of instruction, have been formed in recent years, but their sessions are more generally held in the winter holidays.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ELOCUTIONISTS.

The fifth annual meeting of the Association of Elocutionists will be held in Detroit, Mich., during the week beginning Monday, June 29. This Association is now under the presidency of Prof. William B. Chamberlain, of Chicago Theological Seminary, and numbers in its membership many of the most eminent American elocutionists.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The eighteenth General Conference of American Librarians is to be held in Cleveland, September 1-4, 1896. The conference will be rendered the more interesting this year by the celebrations going on in Cleveland (described elsewhere in this article), as well as by the exceptional opportunities to visit important libraries, colleges, and other places of interest. A programme has been arranged which includes an annual address by the President of the association, John Cotton Dana, of the Denver Public Library; a review of the history of the association by Justin Windsor, Librarian of Harvard College; addresses by Herbert Putnam, of the Boston Public Library; Fred. H. Hild, of the Chicago Public Library, and others.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The forty-fifth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science will be held in Buffalo beginning on Monday, August 24, and continuing throughout the week until Saturday, which will be given up to excursions. This will be of course the most important general gathering of scientists during the year. The work is thoroughly organized by sections, much after the plan of the British Association and other great bodies of the same character. The President for 1896 is Edward D. Cope, of Philadelphia. The officers of the nine sections are reappointed each year, most of them being college or university officers, although several are practical scientific workers under state or government auspices.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

One of the conventions attracted to Nashville, Tenn., this year by the centennial celebration and projected exposition there, is the thirtieth annual meeting of the American Institute of Architects, which will be held October 20-22, 1896. The buildings for the Centennial Exposition will then have



FINE ARTS BUILDING, TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

been completed, and visits to them will form a prominent feature of the doings of the convention. One important subject to be discussed by the architects will be "The Influence of Iron and Steel Construction and of Plate Glass on the Development of Modern Styles."

SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

The annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers will be held in San Francisco, and the date will probably be June 30, although the details have not yet been fully arranged.

The next irrigation congress will be held so late as hardly to warrant mention under the head of summer conventions. The date fixed upon is November 18, and the place Phoenix, Ariz. The meeting will be attended principally by Western delegates.

SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

The May meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers will take place in St. Louis, from the 19th to the 22d. Besides reading and discussing technical papers, the members of the Society will take many short excursions to points of interest about the city, and will be tendered a reception by the citizens of St. Louis.

CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The National Conference of Charities and Correction will be held at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 4 to 10. It is thought that the attendance will be very large this year, and there seems to be good ground for such expectation in the remarkable increase of membership in the last two years. In 1895 the membership increased from 350 to 1,000, and it is said that there will be considerable further increase in 1896. Several new features have been added to the conference programme. Committees will report this year on social settlements, and on the merit system in public institutions. New sections will be organized in connection with several of the committees, in order to give an opportunity for formal discussion. This conference, including, as it does, nearly all the practical workers in the field of charity organization and reform, has become a body of great national importance. The business depression of the past three years in the country at large seems to have stimulated interest in many of the questions with which the conference has to deal, and this doubtless accounts partially for the rapid increase in the membership of the organization.

The President of the conference of 1896 is Mr. A. O. Wright, of Wisconsin, who has been known as a prominent worker in this field for many years.

The American Social Science Association will hold its usual meeting at Saratoga in September, but no details can now be announced.

ASSOCIATION OF LABOR COMMISSIONERS.

At Albany, N. Y., on the 23d of June, will be held the annual convention of the National Association of Commissioners of Labor Bureaus. One of the principal topics of discussion this year will be the municipal ownership of water, gas, and electric light plants. Arrangements are being made for a thorough and impartial investigation of this question, each state bureau confining its work to its own state, and the National Department of Labor, under

the efficient management of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, taking for its field those states which have no labor bureaus of their own. It is hoped that some useful results will be reached by this system of inquiry.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

At Atlanta, Ga., beginning May 2, and continuing into the following week, the American Academy of Medicine, the Association of American Medical Colleges, and the National Convention of State Boards of Medical Examination will be in session. These bodies are all auxiliaries of the American Medical Association, and together they represent the so-called regular school of medicine. The Medical Association proper meets in Atlanta, May 5. Dr. R. Beverley Cole, of California, will preside.

THE HOMŒOPATHISTS.

The American Institute of Homœopathy has arranged for a session at Detroit, June 16-23. This is the representative organization of the homœopaths of the country.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

The American Bar Association will meet at Saratoga Springs August 19-21. It is believed that this will be an unusually interesting session of the association, and considerable time will probably be devoted to international law and arbitration, as suggested by events that have taken place since the Association last met. The president of the association this year is Mansfield Storey.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Of the great gatherings of a miscellaneous character, one of the most important will be the biennial congress of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at Louisville, Ky., in May. The nature of this organization was fully described by Mrs. Henriotin in the March REVIEW OF REVIEWS. We are not informed as to the details of the programme at the coming "biennial," but the executive talent of those in charge is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the meeting.

THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF PRESS CLUBS.

The annual convention of the International League of Press Clubs will be held in Buffalo, beginning June 23, and continuing through the remainder of the week. This organization is officered by such well-known newspaper men as Louis N. Megargee, of the *Philadelphia Times*; Joseph Howard, Jr., of the *New York Recorder*; Gen. Felix Agnus, of the *Baltimore American*; William V. Alexander, of the *Boston Transcript*; Clark Howell, of the *Atlanta Constitution*; J. S. McCartney, of the *Philadelphia Record*, and Harry D. Vought, of the *Buffalo Courier*.

Women's press clubs are represented on the governing boards and committees by Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, of Georgia; Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, of Boston.

III. MEETINGS OF RELIGIOUS BODIES.

THE METHODIST QUADRENNIAL CONFERENCE.

Once every four years, on the first day of May, the great General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembles in all its dignity under the presidency of the bishops in the order of seniority. In 1896 this important body meets at Cleveland in one of the armory buildings, which has been fitted to the needs of the gathering. Nearly six hundred delegates will be in attendance, a majority of whom will be ministers. As the only legislative body of the denomination the General Conference governs by its decisions the whole vast membership of the



CLEVELAND CENTRAL ARMORY,

Where the General Conference is to hold its sessions.

church (more than two million and a half communicants), and exercises final authority in all matters. At the coming session many pressing questions will come up for discussion and settlement. For example, the recurring demand for the admission of women as delegates will be brought before the conference very early in its deliberations. Since four women have been elected to seats in this body, an immediate action on their credentials will be demanded. Miss Frances Willard is one of the lay delegates thus elected (for the second time, we believe). Dr. Buckley, of the *Christian Advocate*, is recognized on every side as the leader of the opposition to this movement. Dr. Buckley is also a representative conservative in the agitation for the change in the time limit of the itineracy. It will be remembered that eight years ago this limit was raised from three to five years after much discussion. Many city pastors and churches are now opposed to maintaining even this period as an imperative rule, asserting that the denomination suffers from the operation of this time limit, in the great cities especially. It is thought, however, that Dr. Buckley and the other conservative leaders in the conference will succeed in preventing any radical change this year. There is also much interest in the matter of discipline as to popular amusements, many of the laity contending that the rigid prohibition of

theatre-going, dancing, and all kindred pastimes is often prejudicial to the best interests of the church, and a vigorous effort will be made to modify this prohibition. Other questions of particular concern to the clergy are, whether missionary bishops shall be elected, or episcopal residences established in foreign lands, whether presiding elders shall be elected by the conference or appointed by bishops, whether bishops shall have districts, and whether they shall be elected for a term of office or for life, as at present. There are one hundred and fifteen conferences represented in this General Conference, and fraternal delegates will bring greetings from England, Ireland, Canada, and the Methodist Church South in our own country. Possibly five or six bishops may be elected by the conference. Bishop Thomas Bowman will preside at the opening session by reason of seniority. For one reason Cleveland is an especially interesting city to Methodists. It was here that the Epworth League movement had its origin, and the fact will be commemorated during the sessions of the conference. The Epworth League itself has no convention this year, but will meet in Toronto during the summer of 1897.

THE BAPTIST ANNIVERSARIES.

The May anniversaries of the Baptists will take place this year at Asbury Park, N. J., extending from May 19 to May 26. The first of the societies to hold its anniversary will be the Women's Home Mission Society, on Tuesday the 19th. This will be followed by the American Baptist Publication Society, meeting this year for the seventy-second time. The meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union on the 22d and 23d promises to be of great interest. It will be addressed by Dr. H. C. Mabie, Dr. R. S. MacArthur, and by returned missionaries. President Harper, of Chicago University; Dr. Lorimer, of Boston; Dr. H. L. Morehouse, and other prominent speakers will take part in the sixty-fourth anniversary of the Baptist Home Mission Society, on the 28th. Asbury Park has in recent years been the scene of many large and important gatherings, and the capacity of the place as a convention town has been well tested.

The Southern Baptist Convention meets at Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 8th of May. The Hon. Jonathan Haralson, of Alabama, will preside. This convention represents the largest body of Baptists in the world. Its constituency is found in the fifteen Southern States, and comprises 17,803 white churches, with a membership of 1,431,041. The Women's Missionary Union, an auxiliary to the convention, meets on the same dates in the same city. The Baptist Young People's Union, another auxiliary, will hold its first annual meeting at Chattanooga on the 7th.

THE BAPTIST CONGRESS.

The Baptist Congress is an organization which meets every autumn to discuss various general and social questions. The meeting for 1896 has been appointed for November 10-12 at Nashville, Tenn. Among the topics for discussion on that occasion will be "Christianity and War," "The Problems of the Country Church," "The Relation of Baptists to Other Denominations," "The Pastor as a Soul-Winner." These congresses in years past have resulted in much fruitful discussion and in the publication of several interesting and important papers.

THE BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION.

The society among Baptist young people which takes the place of the Epworth League among Methodists is known as the Young People's Union of America, and will hold its sixth international convention at Milwaukee, July 16-19. The convention will hold its sessions in the Exposition building, which has a seating capacity of 12,000. The order of exercises and the method of conducting this meeting are very similar to the system employed for many years by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor before the conventions of that society became so large that the mass-meeting idea had to be to a great extent abandoned.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will convene on the 21st of May at Saratoga. This gathering seems likely to attract the usual large number of Presbyterians from every part of the country. Of late there has been much discussion about the real function of the Assembly. It is agreed that it is ill-fitted to be a legislative body, and an executive body it does not claim to be. On this point the leading organ of Presbyterianism in the middle West—the *Interior*, of Chicago—recently said:

"Thus the Assembly need only have before it the work of general supervision, hearing and approving, or giving suggestions or directions to its great agencies, equalizing the resources properly and proportionately to each, considering the manner of meeting the new exigencies which time is continually presenting, upholding the hands of its missionaries, its educators, its ministers, encouraging and unifying its people in the bonds of peace."

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

At New Haven, June 2-4, will assemble the annual convention of the Congregational Home Missionary Society. Gen. Oliver O. Howard will preside at the sessions, and the Rev. Daniel Merriman, of Worcester, Mass., will preach the annual sermon. The annual meeting of the American Missionary Association, which conducts work among the negroes of the South and the Indians of the West, on behalf of the Congregational churches of the country, will be held in Tremont Temple, Boston,

on October 22. Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, will address the meeting, and addresses may also be expected from the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston, and other prominent citizens. The annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions will be held with the First Congregational Church, of Toledo, Ohio, October 6-9. The annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. Edward M. Packard, of Syracuse, and the annual address will be given by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, President of the Board.

THE UNITARIANS.

The Unitarian anniversary week in Boston begins May 25. The annual meeting of the American Association, the Women's National Alliance, the Unitarian Sunday School Society, and the Ministerial Union will be held that week. The Ministers' Institute holds its biennial meeting in October of this year, probably at Princeton, Mass.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew is an organization of about 12,000 men in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, with branches in Canada, Scotland, Australia, and other English colonies. In many ways it represents the largest movement in active Christian effort among the laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In membership it is democratic, including men in business, political and social life, mechanics, laborers, salesmen, and clerks. The eleventh annual convention of the Brotherhood will be held in Pittsburgh October 10-14. It will probably be attended by about one thousand laymen from different parts of the country, and there will also be delegates from the Church of England in Canada, and possibly a few from old England. The business and conference sessions will be held in the new Carnegie Music Hall and Library. It is expected that the anniversary sermon will be preached this year by the Rt.-Rev. Boyd Carpenter, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Ripon, England. At least one mass meeting will be held to consider some such subject as "Social Wrongs—the Mission and Power of the Church to Right Them." The President of the Brotherhood is Mr. James L. Houghteling, of Chicago. The Secretary is Mr. John W. Wood, of New York City.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

There will be no general convention of the Y. M. C. A. this year, but the usual conference of general secretaries will be held at Cleveland June 5-9. A large attendance of secretaries is expected at this meeting, as Cleveland is admirably situated for such a gathering. The secretaries have adopted the system of self-entertainment practiced by the Christian Endeavor and other large societies. The next international convention of the Y. M. C. A. will be held in Mobile, Ala., in May, 1897.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

That great undenominational rally which every year astonishes the country by its numbers and its enthusiasm, and which has made the phrase "Christian Endeavor" familiar to thousands of non-church-goers, will have its centre next July in Washington. It is expected that fifty thousand young Endeavorers will invade that city between the 8th and the 13th of the month. The welcome that the strangers will receive will surely be inspiring. A chorus of four thousand voices is in training now in Washington, to participate in the great meetings, while reception and entertainment committees are working like beavers to perfect the arrangements necessary for the comfort and pleasure of such a host of visitors.

The use of the White Lot, the land which lies between the White House and the Washington Monument, has been granted by Congress as a site for the three great convention tents, each of which will accommodate eight thousand persons; but all of the larger church buildings and halls in the city will be required for additional meetings.

Presidents Harper, of Chicago, and Gates, of Amherst, Postmaster-General Wilson, ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Mr. Booker T. Washington, Mr. Francis Murphy, and a great number of eminent clergymen of all denominations will address the Washington meetings.

NORTHFIELD CONVENTIONS FOR 1896.

The summer gatherings at Northfield, Mass., which have come to be a prominent feature of the great assemblies of the United States, promise to be of even more than usual interest during the coming summer.

The first of the regular gatherings will be the World's Student Conference, from June 26 to July 5; second the Young Women's Conference, under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A., from July 10 to 20; then from July 30 to August 12 will be held the General Conference for Bible Study, which is practically what its name implies. Ministers, prominent lay workers, and Bible students from all parts of the country make up the attendance at this conference, and the lasting and effective work that is being accomplished through these gatherings is constantly being attested to by reports from all lands.



THE NORTHFIELD AUDITORIUM.

The latest and perhaps least familiar feature of the Northfield season is the Northfield Camp. This was instituted for the benefit of members of city Y. M. C. A.'s and all young men to whom the question of expense is an important matter, with the belief that what has proved so helpful to college young men could well be shared more widely; and the success that attended the first year's experience promises well for the future. The Camp will be kept open from July 1 to September 1, grounds are furnished free of charge, while tents and other accommodations can be obtained at low rates.

Two new features of the Northfield meetings for '96 will be the informal reception, from June 20 to 22, to the delegates of the International Sunday School Convention, which convenes in Boston the latter part of June, and the organization of a School for Systematic Bible Study, with a regularly prescribed course, covering the seven weeks from July 6 to August 24.

Among the speakers and teachers expected at the various gatherings during the coming season the following familiar names appear: Rev. Alex. McKenzie, Dr. C. I. Scofield, Rev. F. B. Meyer, Rev. R. A. Torrey, President Patton, Mr. Chas. T. Studd, Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson, Mr. S. M. Sayford, Mr. Robert E. Speer, Major D. W. Whittle, and D. L. Moody. Invitations have also been extended to others from whom no definite reply has as yet been received, including Prebendary Webb-Peploe and Rev. James Stephens, of London, and Rev. Sydney A. Selwyn, of Bournemouth, England.

The usual conferences for Bible study similar to those at Northfield will be held this year at Lake Geneva, Wis., under the auspices of the Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Associations.

The International Sunday School Convention, which is a triennial gathering, meets in Tremont Temple, Boston, June 23-26, 1896. The most important business of the session will be the formation of a new committee of fifteen members to select the International Lessons, which are used by 8,000,000 Sunday school scholars throughout the world. A large attendance of delegates is expected at this meeting.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Convention will be held in St. Louis, November 13 to 18, inclusive. It is too early as yet to give any other details or any part of the programme, except to state that Lady Henry Somerset will be present and the principal speaker.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY UNION.

This organization, composed exclusively of foreign missionaries of the evangelical denominations, whether now in service or retired, holds its annual meeting at Clifton Springs, N. Y., June 10-17. There are many leading missionaries in this country at present, and it is believed that the attendance at the Clifton Springs meeting will be considerable.

IV. AMERICAN SUMMER SCHOOLS.

The usual large number of regularly organized summer schools will offer instruction, both general and special, throughout the United States and Canada during the coming season. The range of subjects covered by the curricula of such schools has been extended, year by year, until now there is hardly a branch of learning taught in any American university course that the summer schools do not undertake to teach. The REVIEW OF REVIEWS lacks space even to mention one-half of the important educational enterprises which will be conducted under various auspices in nearly every portion of the country during the next four months.

CHAUTAUQUA IN 1896.

In accordance with the general plan pursued by Chautauqua—i. e., to lay special emphasis upon some one subject each season, pedagogy will receive large attention in 1896. In addition to courses of instruction in psychology, general and special methods under the direction of President W. L. Hervey, of Teachers' College, New York, there will be lectures on a variety of educational themes by Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia; Prof. John Dewey, of the University of Chicago; Prof. E. Benj. Andrews, of Brown; State Superintendent Charles R. Skinner, of New York; Prof. W. L. Bryan, of Indiana University.

The foreign visitors to Chautauqua will include Prof. Geo. Adam Smith, the distinguished Biblical student, of Glasgow; Prof. Joseph Agar Beet, of Wesleyan College, Richmond, England, and Rev. Charles Aked, the eloquent preacher of Liverpool.

Lecture courses will be given by Prof. John Williams White and Prof. Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard; Prof. Homer B. Sprague, of New York; President William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago; Dr. Amos P. Wilder, of Madison, Wis., and many others. There will be single addresses, lectures, and sermons by President Chas. Eliot, of Harvard; Rev. George A. Gordon, of Boston; Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago; Rev. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Ala.; Rev. Russell H. Conwell, of Philadelphia; Lieut. Robert E. Peary; Mayor H. G. Pingree, of Detroit; Dr. J. M. Buckley, of New York; Hon. Wallace Bruce, and a score of others.

The music will be under the charge of Dr. H. R. Palmer, of New York, and among the soloists for the season will be Miss Marie Decca, prima donna; Mr. William H. Sherwood, pianist; Bernard Listeman, violinist; Mr. Whitney Tew, tenor, of London; Mr. Homer Moore, baritone, of New York. A large orchestra and a chorus of 500 voices will take part in frequent concerts.

The collegiate department, under the charge of President W. R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, will offer instruction for six weeks in a wide

range of courses (106). The teaching staff will number over seventy instructors from the best institutions of the United States. The work will be organized in twelve schools, as follows: English Language and Literature, Modern Languages, Classical Languages, Mathematics and Science, Social Sciences, Psychology and Pedagogy, Music, Fine Arts, Expression, Sacred Literature, Physical Education, and Practical Arts.

THE PHILADELPHIA SUMMER MEETING.

The American Society for the Extension of University Teaching announces a four weeks' session of what has come to be called its "summer meeting" at the University of Pennsylvania. The programme of instruction is a very elaborate one, including a course of sixty lectures on the various aspects of the life and thought of ancient Rome, a course of twenty lectures and three laboratory courses on Psychology, four courses in Music, and lectures and laboratory courses on Botany and Chemistry, besides such instruction in Mathematics as is demanded by the students in attendance. These lectures are to be given by representatives of the faculties of Pennsylvania, Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Cornell, Wesleyan, Catholic University, and other institutions. Five lectures on the French revolution will be given by Hilaire Belloc, of Oxford, England. In the department of Chemistry, Professor Atwater, of Wesleyan University, will give five lectures on "The Chemistry and Economy of Food and Nutrition."

THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL OF AMERICA.

The Catholic Summer School on Lake Champlain will open this year on July 12 and close on August 16, but special courses will be in progress from July 5 to September 1. Practically the same lines will be followed as in 1895, with such advantages as may seem to improve the work of the school. Four lectures on Christian Archæology will be given by the Rev. J. Driscoll, D.D., of Montreal, on "The Philosophy of Literature." Dr. Conde B. Pallen, of St. Louis, will deliver five lectures. "The Evolution of the Essay" will be treated in four lectures by Richard Malcolm Johnston, of Baltimore.

The coming session will be the first on the assembly grounds of the school. Buildings are now being erected to supply immediate wants. An electric railway from Plattsburgh to the school grounds will be in operation. Fifty thousand dollars will be expended in preparing the assembly grounds for the session of 1896.

The Columbian Catholic Summer School, established last year in Madison, Wis., announces its second session July 19 to August 4, 1896. In the list of lecturers are many eminent Catholic names. Bishop Spalding, of Peoria; the Right Rev. J. J. Keane, Rector of the Catholic University at Washington; Cardinal Satolli, Archbishop Ireland, and

other prominent prelates of the church have been invited to address the school. Madison is an especially attractive spot for the location of such a school, as has been proved by the success of Monona Lake Assembly, which has had a continuous existence there for many years.

BAY VIEW ASSEMBLY.

Bay View, Mich., has come into prominence as one of the Junior Chautauquas of the country. Although the assembly was founded as an institution of high scholarly aims, whose attendance on this account was expected to be limited, yet there has never been a year when it did not show a marked advance. Last year the attendance reached eight hundred, from all parts of the Union. This is American year at Bay View, and American studies in a wide range will be specialized by prominent English and American scholars. Among the lecturers engaged thus far are Rev. Chas. H. Aked, of England; Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell; Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, of New York; George R. Wendling, of Washington; Dr. Graham Taylor, of Chicago; Jacob A. Riis and Hamilton W. Gibson, from New York, and Bishop John H. Vincent. The regular summer school work at Bay View is thoroughly organized on the model of Chautauqua, with instructors of ability and reputation.

This year a joint debate will be held between Michigan and Chicago Universities, and Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, of Philadelphia, will conduct a series of Bible school studies after the Northfield pattern.

THE COLORADO SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Colorado Summer School of Philosophy, Science and Languages will begin its fifth annual session July 13, and continue for four weeks. The work will be divided into twenty or more departments, of which mention might be made of Philosophy, under President Hyde, of Bowdoin; Literature, under Prof. L. A. Sherman, of the University of Nebraska; History, under Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard; Botany, under Prof. Charles E. Bessey, of the University of Nebraska, and Geology, under Professor Cragin, of Colorado College. The work in geology and botany is made especially interesting at this school because of the extensive and varied flora, including those found on plain and stream, and those flourishing at great altitudes, while the geological formations are laid bare by great cañons and mountain peaks. There are frequent excursions conducted by some member of the faculty, which make it possible to study the material thus afforded by the hand of nature.

SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGE.

The oldest summer school devoted exclusively to the study of languages is the Sauveur College of Languages, at Amherst, Mass., of which the twenty-first session will be held from July 6 to August 14.

As is well known, this institution has always been maintained with the object of setting forth the natural method of language study, and of extending it in the schools. The Amherst Summer School offers instruction in library economy, mathematics, and art. The course in library economy is conducted by the Librarian of Amherst College, Mr. W. I. Fletcher, the author of "Public Libraries in America." This is an excellent opportunity for library assistants and cataloguers to obtain practical training in the most approved methods of their calling.

At Point o' Woods, on Long Island, the seat of the Long Island Chautauqua Assembly, a summer school will be conducted from July 6 to August 14, in which modern languages will be taught under the direction of Prof. Charles F. Kroeh and other prominent instructors. Courses are offered in German, French, Spanish and Italian.

SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.

The usual summer institutes and schools of methods will be conducted this year at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., and at Glens Falls, N. Y. These institutions offer peculiar advantages to teachers, some of which were enumerated in our remarks on summer schools in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for May, 1895.

The Superintendent of Indian Schools, Dr. W. M. Hailman, has arranged a series of summer institute meetings for the benefit of teachers in the Government Indian Schools. The programme at each of these institutes embraces discussions on school sanitation, on the proper connection between the literary and industrial instruction conducted at the various schools, on measures tending to promote the disposition on the part of educated Indians to assume the duties of permanent American citizenship, and on the details of Indian school work in its various departments. Institutes will be held at Lawrence, Kan., July 13 to 18; at St. Paul, Minn., July 20 to 25, and at San Francisco, August 3 to 8.

The Teachers' College of New York City has arranged for a summer school of manual training for elementary schools and mechanical drawing and free-hand drawing and painting, in wood carving, forging, wood-joinery and pattern-making. The Teachers' College is situated on a high point of land in the upper portion of New York City, near the new site of Columbia University. Its situation is an admirable one for purposes of summer instruction.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

Another of the important educational institutions of New York City is the New York University, which only last year took possession of its new grounds in one of the most beautiful suburban portions of the city. Attractive courses are offered in comparative study of the systems of education and experimental psychology, which are accepted as part of the regular work in the school of pedagogy.

These courses begin July 13, a week later than the others, in order to give an opportunity for those who wish to attend the meetings of the National Educational Association at Buffalo.

A CANADIAN SUMMER SCHOOL.

In connection with Queen's University, at Kingston, Ontario, a summer school in science will be conducted, beginning July 7 and continuing four weeks. This school is conducted by members of the staff of the University and of the School of Mining and Agriculture. Its object is to assist teachers and others who cannot attend the University at the winter session in completing the University course in arts. For the session of 1896 the subjects will be botany and animal biology. Attention will be given to the preparation of microscopic specimens suitable for class work in schools.

UNIVERSITY EXPEDITIONS.

Several American colleges and universities will this summer send out scientific expeditions to different parts of the world. The University of Pennsylvania will send such an expedition into the interior

of Labrador for the purpose of studying the Esquimaux and collecting specimens of flora and fauna. At St. Johns, N. F., the party will be joined by ten scientists sent out to explore the coast of Ellesmere Land.

One of the most perfectly equipped expeditions that has ever left this country is the Amherst expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun on August 9 next. It is under the command of Prof. David P. Todd, of Amherst, and the expense has been assumed by Mr. D. Willis James, a trustee of Amherst. The observation is to be made on one of the islands of northern Japan.

The Lick Observatory of California also sends an expedition to observe the solar eclipse. The members of the party will be absent about four months, from June 1 to October 1. Prof. J. M. Schaeberle will be chief of the expedition and will be accompanied by three assistant observers. Large scale photographs of the eclipse will be made. It is estimated that the expenses of the trip will amount to about \$3,000.

Arrangements are being made by Europeans to observe the eclipse from Lapland, and special excursions have been planned for this purpose.

V. SOME NOTABLE FOREIGN EVENTS.

CROWNING A CZAR AT MOSCOW.

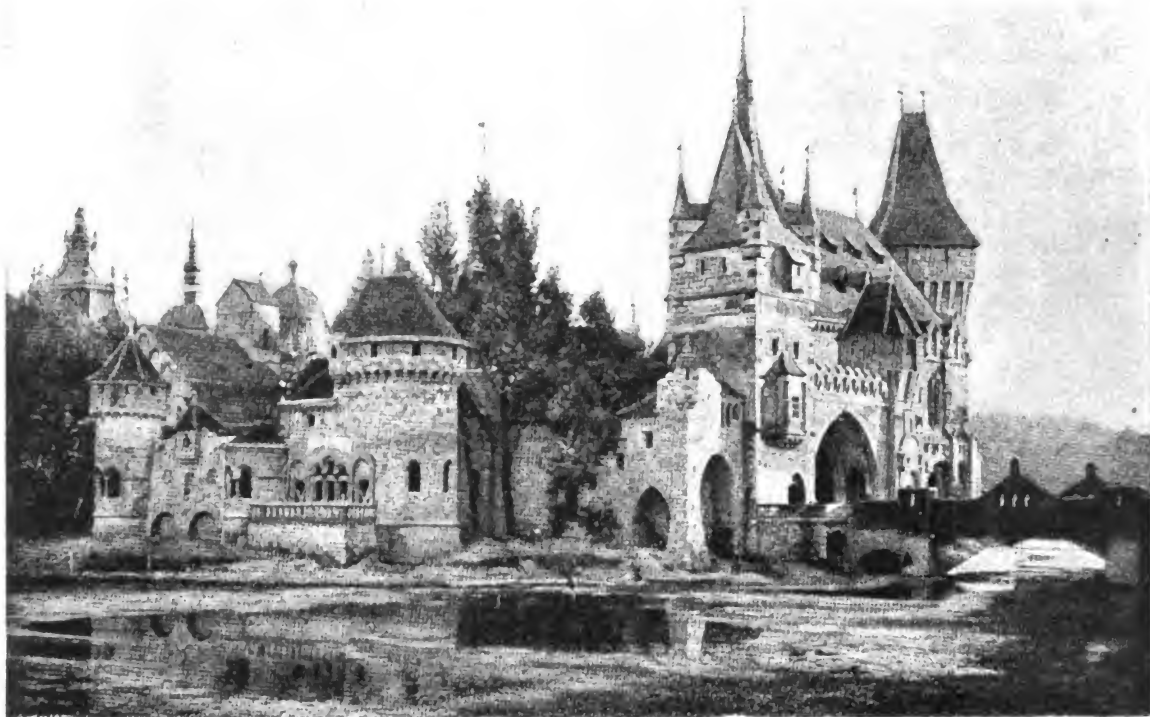
From the present time until some day toward the middle of June, the eyes of the world will be upon Russia and travelers will count themselves fortunate if they can see Moscow in gala attire. The young Czar and his bride the Czarina will make their triumphal entry into the old and sacred capital of Russia on the 21st day of May, and will depart from Moscow on June 7 after a protracted round of ceremonies, religious services, receptions, balls, fêtes, parades, military reviews, and various other gorgeous performances. The coronation ceremony is fixed for May 26. How very elaborate and lavish an affair the coronation of a Czar is may be learned from an interesting article in the *Century Magazine* for the current month of May, quotations from which are printed on another page of this magazine, in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month."

THE HUNGARIAN MILLENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The centre of all the festivities which celebrate Hungary's anniversary will be the Millennial Exhibition at Budapest, which for variety and extent has probably never been approached by any previous national exhibition. The opening ceremony will take place on May 2, when the Emperor-King Francis Joseph will sound the keynote for the long list of millennial festivities and rejoicings. The exhibition will be divided primarily into two gigantic groups, representing the past and the present, and these two groups will be represented by one

hundred and seventy buildings or pavilions, these again being subdivided. The group representing the past owes a great number of its valuable exhibits to the generosity of foreign crowned heads who have lent peerless relics once belonging to Hungary. These include the German Emperor, the Czar, and the Sultan, the last of whom in particular sends valuable relics. The Parliament celebrates its care for culture and education by the throwing open of 500 new and well endowed schools and other useful erections and foundations. The anniversary of Coronation Day, June 8, will be celebrated by a magnificent function in which the whole nation will take part. On that day the people's representatives must meet for the first time in the new colossal Parliament House, erected at a cost of 16,000,000 florins; and thence they proceed to the Royal Fortress to renew the oath of allegiance which a thousand years ago was tendered to the House of Arpad.

Numberless monuments will witness the strong sense of gratitude which lives in the nation's heart for those who have made its past. The last act of official Hungary will be one which will bring undying fame to those who conceived and carried it out, and will prove of untold benefit to the commerce of Europe. The Carpathians present a gigantic obstacle to the approach of foes from the north, and are the boundary of Hungary on the south. Through an Iron Door, as it has been called, in this mountain chain, dashes the Danube by a narrow and hitherto dangerous outlet into the Black Sea.



BUILDINGS IN ROMAN STYLE, HISTORICAL SECTION BUDAPEST EXHIBITION.

Navigation has been very dangerous, and, though limited, has cost many lives. This gigantic door has been forced and cleared, and where before ships only passed in direst peril, a broad estuary now appears, and Europe is richer by a new passage. These are only a few of the details of the varied festivities which will take place. Numberless are the congresses which are to be held in the interests of art, education, culture, and so on.

THE BERLIN EXHIBITION.

The city of Berlin is about to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its designation as capital of the German Empire. The growth in population and in industrial development which Berlin can show for this quarter of a century is almost without parallel in the history of the world. In the Treptow Park there is to be opened, on May 1, the "Berlin Industrial Exhibition," which will continue until October 15. The chief serious purpose of the exhibition will be to set forth in the most attractive way all of the important lines of manufacture and trade that have contributed to the prosperity of Berlin itself. But all Germany will participate in the show, and besides the mechanical and industrial exhibits there will be many interesting special features. The municipality of Berlin will have a building which will set forth all the interesting administrative feature of the life of the city, and the special sanitary and educational exhibits will be of

the greatest value. The horticultural department will be particularly attractive, and there will be a German colonial exhibition which will doubtless attract much attention. There will be an "Old Berlin" and other amusing features.

NAVIGATION AND FISHERIES EXHIBITION AT KIEL.

All those who are interested in the varied apparatus that pertains to the navigation of the sea and to that great source of world-wealth known as the "fisheries industry," should try, this summer, to visit the interesting German town and seaport of Kiel. For, on the 18th of May, under the auspices of the German Government, there will be opened an "International Exhibition for Navigation and Fisheries." It will remain open until the 30th of September. Our own government, it is reported, will be well represented by an exhibit made by the Fish Commission, the Lighthouse Board, the Life-Saving Service, and the River and Harbor Bureau.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION AT VIENNA.

For a few days in the month of May, beginning on the 9th and extending to the 14th, there is to be an "International Exhibition of Agricultural Machinery" at Vienna, Austria. It is to be hoped that our American manufacturers have been duly notified, and that they will have seen the advantages of a good representation. Southeastern Europe is just now fairly beginning to learn the necessity of modern machinery for the tilling of the soil.

WAGNERIAN OPERA SEASON AT BAYREUTH.

Lovers of music who are going abroad this year should not fail to bear in mind the fact that the Wagner festival will take place at Bayreuth in July and August. The "Nibelungen Ring" will be given in five cycles of four days each:

First Day.....Das Rheingold.
Second Day.....Die Walküre.
Third Day.....Siegfried.
Fourth Day.....Die Götterdämmerung.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
First Cycle.....	July 19th,	20th,	21st,	22nd.
Second Cycle.....	" 26th,	27th,	28th,	29th.
Third Cycle.....	Aug. 2d,	3d,	4th,	5th.
Fourth Cycle.....	" 9th,	10th,	11th,	12th.
Fifth Cycle.....	" 16th,	17th,	18th,	19th.

Experience has taught former Bayreuth visitors that it is well to secure tickets well in advance. This year will be the twentieth anniversary of the inauguration of the Bayreuth festivals, and the first time since the opening of the Bayreuth Theatre, in 1876, that the Nibelungen cycle will have been given. Very special preparations are making for new scenery and costumes, and the public is assured that eminent artists will be secured.

THE SWISS NATIONAL EXPOSITION.

Like the Hungarian Millennium, the "Swiss Exposition" at Geneva, which will open on the first of May, and continue for six months, is to be a strictly national affair. But for that very reason it will be all the more attractive for visitors. An inferior imitation of the Paris or Chicago World's Fair would not be worth Switzerland's while; but an exposition devoted to the setting forth of Swiss life, art, education, and industry must of necessity have great charms for the outside world. The whole affair is to be altogether unique, and everything is to be distinctively Swiss. The Swiss village, which is to contain more than a hundred houses,—fifty or sixty of which will have been actually transported

from different Swiss towns,—will be one of the most attractive features of the exhibition.

DR. LUNN'S GRINDELWALD CONFERENCES AND EDUCATIONAL TOURS.

While in Switzerland many English and American visitors will find it profitable to attend, at Grindelwald, some of Dr. Lunn's delightful and instructive conferences. Many eminent Englishmen, and some distinguished Americans, will participate in discussions of such high themes as international arbitration, the reunion of Christendom, and the like. Many attractive lectures, also, will be given upon a plan somewhat akin to that of Chautauqua, but less elementary and popular. Dr. Lunn's plans for "co-operative educational travel," about which the fullest particulars may be learned from the business office of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, include this year a great number of interesting tours through all parts of Europe, including the northern capitals, Russia, Southeastern Europe, a cruise among the Norwegian fiords, and even a trip as far as Iceland.

GATHERINGS IN ENGLAND.

In the mother country there are always numerous gatherings among which the American visitor may choose according to his taste. In Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh there are always summer schools offering attractions of considerable merit. University extension courses will be given at the University of Cambridge from the latter part of July to the end of August, and natural science, history, economics, literature, art, and education will be treated in lectures and class-room work.

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Evangelical Alliance will be celebrated with appropriate exercises at Mildmay, England, the programme beginning on June 30 and ending on the Fourth of July. Doubtless many Americans will be present as delegates and visitors, and the Fourth of July ought to be devoted to the United States.



A STREET IN THE SWISS VILLAGE, GENEVA EXPOSITION.



M. DE BLOWITZ, PARIS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE "LONDON TIMES."

SOME AMBASSADORS OF THE PEOPLE.

I. M. DE BLOWITZ, OF PARIS AND EUROPE.

A CHARACTER SKETCH BY W. T. STEAD.

AN ambassador was defined of old time as one who was sent to lie abroad, for the benefit of the people who remained at home. The new ambassador, who has been evolved by the natural process of the growth of democracy, is sent abroad, not so much for the purpose of either lying or speaking the truth about the country which he represents as for keeping his countrymen at home informed as to what is going on abroad. The ambassador proper, no doubt, has it as part of his diplomatic duties to keep his chiefs informed as to what is happening at the court to which he is accredited, but he is also the channel through which the views of his chiefs are communicated to the government of the country in which he resides. The ambassador of the people has not fully inherited all the functions of the diplomatist. His editor, for the most part, retains in his own hands the duty of expounding our views. M. de Blowitz, for instance, probably sends more news to England in a week than Lord Dufferin in a year. But M. de Blowitz, while simply invaluable as the collector and sifter, and, to a certain extent, the creator of the opinion of Frenchmen, is not, and never has been, the accredited representative of English public opinion at Paris. Hence he never aspires to the dual capacity of the ambassadorial office. He is to England the accredited exponent of French public opinion. But he is not equally authorized to retransmit the views of Englishmen to the statesmen of France.

On the other hand, sometimes when the journalist ambassador is a special and extraordinary envoy dispatched in some times of grave crisis to visit the headquarters of the opposite camp, he acts in both capacities. He is fresher from the heart of things at home than the regular diplomatist, who may have lost all touch with the trend of public opinion in his own country. Such a mission was that intrusted to Mr. Henry Norman, the special commissioner of the *London Daily Chronicle*, who was dispatched at the height of the Venezuelan crisis to visit Washington and interpret the public opinion of both countries to each other. But for the most part the ambassadors of the people confine themselves to one-half of an ambassador's functions, leaving the other to be effected by the printed page. This evolution is a curious feature of these times, natural and inevitable, nor, although it has its dangers, can it be regarded as on the whole a change for the worse.

The new diplomacy of the peoples is in all apparent outside things the antithesis of the old diplomacy of the courts. Diplomacy of the old school was the carefully studied science of a very select circle of European Brahmins. The Indian census revealed the existence of some hundreds of fellow mortals

who described themselves as hereditary clerks who pray to their ink-horns. And no doubt in the course of many generations they carried the craft of ink-horn invocation to a high pitch of perfection. Our diplomatic circle was almost as hereditary as that of the ink-horn worshippers, and in the course of centuries its members had developed diplomacy almost to the height of an occult mystery. It had its initiates, its shibboleths, its traditions. Its one great study was to act as grease on the cogwheels of international politics. It was a useful function that contributed to the amenity of existence in exalted circles. But it led to a practice of avoiding the use of words corresponding to the plain brutality of things, which made diplomacy as it was conducted caviare to the general.

"That means war," once said Madame Novikoff, who may be said to combine in her own person the traditions of the old school and the habits of the new, but who on that occasion spoke the dialect of the latter. "Pardon me, madame," said the ambassador to whom she was talking, "but in diplomacy war is a word we never use." "How, then," she asked, "are we to describe what in the case we are discussing would certainly happen?" "An interruption of amicable relations," said the diplomatist; "nothing more is needed to those who understand." Even less than that would suffice. A failure to return a call, a chilliness in responding to a greeting, a cold in the head preventing an appearance at a public function, were all among the familiar hieroglyphs of the craft. To declare war in a whisper, to announce the most momentous revolution of policy with an address which rendered it impossible to reply with asperity—in short, to act as the velvet glove which eased off the pressure of the iron hand, so as to avoid any abrasion of the cuticle even when the hand was crushed in a vise-like grip—all these things are among the duties of the diplomatist. He worked in secret. One great quality was an invincible reticence, and in the ethics of the profession downright lying came to be regarded as a venial offense compared with the supreme crime of revealing a secret.

How different from all this is the duty of the journalists who act as the popular ambassadors of the nations! Their first duty is to collect news and views, for publication to all the world. They have never to be out of touch with the man in the street. With them diplomacy, that mikado of the past, has become as the mikado of to-day. No longer a mystic and unknown sovereign shrouded in concealment and jealously screened from the popular gaze, diplomacy has in their hands become as public as the town crier. Instead of the whispered suggestion, the delicate shadow of a threat, the punctilious

and elaborate dialect of a courtly cast, we have the scare-headed special telegram of "our own correspondent," the emphatic and, it may be, exaggerated exponent of the opinions of courts and cabinets in language that can be understood of the common people. And yet at bottom there is but little change. It is merely as if our envoys, instead of speaking French, talked their mother tongue, or as if in place of court uniform they wore the simple apparel of every-day life. The externals and the dialect are transformed no doubt. But the internal essence is the same. The new ambassadors succeed where they do succeed by the same virtues which are the passports to success in the old diplomatic caste. The first of these virtues is to be able to inspire confidence in the people with whom you have to do, and the second is to be articulate, to know what it is that ought to be said, and to say it in the clearest and best way that is suited to those whom you address. The supreme qualities of ambassadors, journalistic and diplomatic alike, are knowledge, tact, energy, and industry.

The profession is an open one. To be capable is enough. But the capable are few. In this article

I propose briefly, very briefly, to describe the salient characteristics of the most notable ambassadors of the people of the day. The list shows how wide is the range from which journalistic diplomacy draws its chiefs. M. de Blowitz was born in Austria, Mr. Norman in England, Mr. Dillon in Ireland, Mr. Smalley in America, and Mr. Stillman in Russia. It is a tribute to the cosmopolitan character of the English press. The same result would appear if I enlarged the list. But these half dozen are among the most conspicuous, the most notable, and the most useful of the craft. They represent Paris, New York, Rome, Moscow, Vienna, and the world in general. It is through their eyes that the British people see what is going on abroad. They are the human opera-glasses of John Bull. They are his animated phonographs who command the approaches to his ears. Subtract from the knowledge of the ordinary intelligent Briton everything that these ambassadors have told us and what a void there would be! But now, without more preface, let us to our subject. This month I confine myself to M. de Blowitz. Others we will deal with in future numbers.

I. M. DE BLOWITZ, PARIS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE "LONDON TIMES."

Some day I hope to be able to publish a series like Mr. Morley's "Men of Letters," which will be devoted to the lives and adventures of famous newspaper men, and the first place in that list should be given to M. de Blowitz. His story is not as exciting as that of Mr. Archibald Forbes, which would come second. But it has more permanent interest. The war correspondent only sees the more sensational incidents in the outcome of the work which the ambassador of the press watches from day to day while it is still in the making. But what a series it might be! What a world of adventure, of mystery, lies open to those who live on the inside track of the evolution of things! M. de Blowitz would lead off; Archibald Forbes would follow; then H. M. Stanley; and after him Mr. MacGahan, and then a full dozen notables from Dr. Russell to Mr. Greenwood. And when that series was complete we should have the whole of the most remarkable events in the history of the generation told by the men whose very profession it is to be present at the birth of great events. If the journalist cannot exactly be described as the midwife of history, he may undoubtedly be regarded as the democratic chamberlain whose presence is always regarded as indispensable when heirs to thrones are born. But in the court of King Demos the only accouchements worth recording are those of the events which denote the birth of new eras, new dynasties, new inventions, or any other of the innumerable progeny of Time.

AFTER BISMARCK—BLOWITZ!

Among the new births of these later days the journalist himself is not the least notable, and

among the journalists the editor has now been largely eclipsed by his ambassadors. No one, for instance, can doubt that M. de Blowitz, who in position is only the *Times* correspondent at Paris, is a far more conspicuous personality in Europe than the amiable and industrious, but comparatively unknown, Mr. Buckle, who is editor-in-chief of the paper. M. de Blowitz, according to the well-known story, is said to have declared, when Prince Bismarck received his *congé*, "Yesterday there were two men in Europe—Bismarck and myself. To-day there is only one." We need neither accept the authenticity of the anecdote nor the comparative estimate of the importance of its alleged authors; but no one can question that, regarded from many points of view, and especially from the point of view of the journalist, M. de Blowitz is a great and unique personality, one of the most characteristic and picturesque figures in contemporary Europe.

THE BLOWITZIOCENTRIC COSMOGONY.

He began his memoirs some time since and then abandoned the task, or, let us hope, only postponed it until a period of greater leisure and of less responsibility. The first installment was of fascinating interest, if only because of the sudden glimpse it afforded of an unsuspected world. M. de Blowitz once complained somewhat bitterly that he never saw the real man; all the people whom he met wore masks. But when the ordinary reader comes upon M. de Blowitz's memoirs he feels as if all the world had been wearing a mask, and that for the first time he was being allowed to see the real universe. For whereas he in his ignorance and innocence had

formerly imagined that the affairs of this planet were regulated more or less efficiently by emperors and kings and popes and presidents, he then begins to understand that behind these potentates there stands a greater than they—a Being whose bidding they do, who moves them like puppets by an invisible wire. Our remote ancestors, who ignorantly imagined that the sun and the moon and the stars had been created for and were perpetually revolving round this world of ours, must have experienced the same bewildering earthquaky mental shock when they learned for the first time the comparative insignificance of this planet in the universe of space. But M. de Blowitz was never under any such delusion. He knew the central figure of the Continent, the supreme sovereign and wire puller of the world, whom he crowned with due reverence every time he put on his hat.

A PEDAGOGUE OF SOVEREIGNS AND STATESMEN.

Those who wish to see M. de Blowitz as the centre of our sidereal system, and appreciate the attitude in which he perpetually stands in relation to such minor personages as ministers, chancellors and monarchs, will find him self-photographed in the articles which he contributed a few years back to *Harper's Magazine*. He is discussing the prospect of a general war, and it is thus that he expresses himself:

I have frequently for two years endeavored to ascertain whether European diplomacy thinks of this event, whether it is weighing the imperative consequences, whether it is preparing for it. I have been stupefied at seeing that among those who ought to scan the future not one has fixed a steady eye on the mysterious horizon that conceals the thunder-clap which must one day awake and startle Europe; and when, seeing them absorbed in their present task, I have pointed out to some of them the eventualities which will then arise, I have seen them shudder and draw back as if terrified from the problem which forced itself on their meditation, and which seems to me to have no other issue than war—war from one end of Europe to the other.

It is no wonder that the mind of the seer has been haunted by the vision of the catastrophe toward which we are speeding apace, and which even he is powerless to avert.

There is M. de Blowitz as he sees himself. Mark the studious and prescient eye of the supreme man! Observe him approach, one after another, the so-called rulers of the world with stern interrogatory as of the universal pedagogue questioning the urchins in his school. Then mark the stupefaction of the pained schoolmaster at the ignorance of his pupils, and hear his sigh of regret as he notes how they shudder and draw back from a problem with which he has dined and supped ever since he can remember.

THE BOOK OF THE PROPHECIES OF M. DE BLOWITZ.

M. de Blowitz is one of those rare mortals who have the gift of prophecy. Some day perhaps there

will be edited by a reverent and adoring disciple, a precious volume wholly written by the inspired pen of the *Times* Paris correspondent. It will be entitled "The Prophecies of M. de Blowitz," and it will be almost as remarkable as, and even more confident than, the writings of his countrymen and *confrères* whose prophetic writings are included in the canonical scriptures of Christendom. Whether it is that M. de Blowitz is one in whom old experience doth attain something of the prophetic strain, or whether there has been vouchsafed to him something of the vision of the seer, certain it is that he has never hesitated to declare to an incredulous and scoffing generation the things that were to come. His most notable prophecy is still awaiting realization. There is no question of more absorbing and enthralling interest to Europe, and indeed to the world, than that of the outbreak of the next great war. About this knoweth no man save M. de Blowitz only. He knows exactly how the war will come about, and knows also that it is war unavoidable.

This unavoidable eventuality has not been long in existence. It sprung suddenly into being, with all its tragical consequences, from the Meyerling drama. It was originated by the revolver which put an end to the life of the Crown Prince Rudolf, and left the Emperor Francis Joseph without direct heir. The catastrophe I speak of, which will cause an inevitable, fatal, and general war, is the death of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary.

HOW BLOWITZ KEPT THE PEACE—WITH ASSISTANCE.

There are limits even to omnipotence. But sometimes M. de Blowitz knows he has been able to prevent wide-wasting war. Had he not been on the alert, prompt, vigilant, fearless and prescient, the general war would have broken out in 1875. Twelve years ago the German military party took the bit between its teeth and decided on Von Moltke's phrase that "from every point of view, military, political, philosophical, and even Christian, an immediate war with France was a necessity." The republic was becoming too strong. Therefore there must be a new invasion; Paris was to be re-occupied, for twenty years Germany was to be paid a tribute of \$100,000,000 per annum, the security for which was to be taken in the permanent occupation of French cities by German garrisons, and the compulsory limitation of the French army. Prince Bismarck, who had himself opposed the scheme, but opposed it in vain, suddenly remembered that in M. de Blowitz there was a *deus ex machina* whose puissant help he could evoke in the interests of the general peace. The way he went about it was artful and characteristic. M. de Radowitz, on the authorization of Bismarck, revealed secretly to M. de Gontaut Biron the plan of the military party in all its details. M. de Gontaut Biron sent it at once in cipher to the Duc Decazes, and the Duc of course sent for M. de Blowitz. Unless they could get him, in vulgar parlance, to "blow the gaff," all their

information was of no use. But they could count upon M. de Blowitz. He at once undertook to deliver France by publishing the whole infernal plot in the *Times*. For a brief season the powers of darkness enthroned in Printing House Square refused to believe the story told by their Ithuriel at Paris. But Ithuriel was not to be baffled by a mere editor. Faced with proofs of the correctness of his information the opposition of Printing House Square collapsed, the fateful news was published, and poor miserable Von Moltke and all his men of war saw their portentous scheme collapse like a pricked windbag. "And it was I," said the sparrow, "with my bow and arrow" who did it all. For when M. de Blowitz told the story, the Russian Czar put his heavy foot down upon the design, and peace has reigned in Europe ever since.

A GLIMPSE BEHIND THE SCENES.

That was not the only occasion on which M. de Blowitz stood between Europe and a bloody war. He acted as an angel of peace when the peril which threatened menaced, not France, but England, with war. He averted war early in 1875 by what he wrote; he saved peace later in the same year by refusing to write. What a vivid, pretty picture it was that he drew of the scene when the French minister received the news of the purchase of the Suez Canal shares! What an interesting inside glimpse of the intimate relations between the nominal and the real rulers of the destinies of France!

One evening in November, 1875, I happened to be at the Quai d'Orsay house of the Duc Decazes, who was then French Minister of Foreign Affairs. We were in the billiard-room. The duke was full of spirit. He was playing at billiards with a friend of the duchess, who was playing so well that she seemed likely to win. Suddenly the door opened. A cabinet *attaché* entered and handed to the duke a small bundle of telegrams. Opening the packet, the duke began to read one of the telegrams. Suddenly he became red, then pale, and wiped his temples, moist with sweat. Then, as if maddened, with an irresistible movement he took the billiard-cue which he had put down, struck it on the rim of the table, broke it across his knee, and threw the bits into the fire. The persons present, it may be imagined, were in a great state of mind. Suddenly approaching me, his teeth set with anger, he said: "Do you know what I have just heard? Derby has just bought 200,000 Suez shares from Ismail, while every possible effort has been made to conceal from us, not only the negotiations, but even Ismail's intention of selling them. It's an infamy. It's England putting her hand on the Isthmus of Suez, and my personal failure has in no way retarded the act. I authorize you to say what you have just seen. I even beg you to say it, and to add that Lord Derby will have to pay for that." And he added, half talking to himself: "Yes, I swear that he shall pay for it." He then quickly left the room, and I too went out.

MYNHEER VAN DE BLOWITZ OWN TROMP.

Here was copy indeed. But the arbiter of the destinies of nations has a soul above copy. He saw that the peace of the world would be menaced if he uttered a syllable. So he was mum. And the next

day when he met the duke and explained, the duke said:

"You have acted as a friend of the minister, as a friend of peace, and never shall I forget what you have done for us, for you have sacrificed a journalistic success to your sense of duty."

So humbly do the great ones of the earth accept correction at the hands of one who is greater than they. Nor was this the only occasion in which the correspondent found it necessary to keep the foreign minister in order. On one occasion, when he went into the foreign office, the duke had lost his temper at an interview with the Italian ambassador, which had just terminated. M. de Blowitz began:

"Well, duke, what is the news?" The duke, who was only looking for an excuse to burst out, roughly replied: "Really, *mon cher*, it isn't my business to do your correspondence." I got angry in my turn; I stopped suddenly, and replied: "True, sir; but it's a very good thing for my readers that it is not your business." The duke remained a moment uncertain, but as I started toward the door he burst into a laugh, and getting up, came to me and said: "*Allons*, give me your hand and make peace. You know well enough that I promised never to get annoyed with you."

These delightful little peeps behind the scenes reveal the great man as he really is. They show the true relations of men in the proper perspective, and enable the world to understand somewhat of the greatness of him whom the profane have called Van de Blowitz own Tromp.

THE IDEALS OF THE MAN.

All badinage apart, M. de Blowitz is unquestionably a great journalist, and in some respects a great man. He is perhaps a great little man, as indeed are most great men, from the first Napoleon to Blastus the king's chamberlain of our own time. But he has ideas, he has originality, he is in his own way an apostle as well as a man about town. Every now and then when he has his chance he descends from the empyrean and endeavors to do good to the general multitude as philosopher and Christian—and M. de Blowitz is both—for has not malicious rumor declared that even when he takes his bath he wears his rosary and his scapular? M. de Blowitz has noticed with regret the absence of any efficient method of training journalists; he has therefore projected a school for the education of these hierophants of the press which should rear up men not unworthy to wear his mantle when he has retired to Olympus.

THE REQUISITES OF A JOURNALIST.

Here is his definition of the qualities which a man should have who would be a journalist:

The man who would enter a school of journalism should feel a positive "call" to this vocation, should have in him the unwearying vigilance which is an absolute condition of it; the love of danger, of civil danger that is, and a real peril; a boundless curiosity and love for truth, and a special and marked facility of rapid assimilation and comprehension.

Having caught this embryo journalist when eighteen, he would drill him hard till he was twenty-three, teaching him everything about every nation, and besides how to ride and box and shoot with a revolver. For M. de Blowitz has seen too much of the consequences of allowing the ignoramuses of the press to prate at will on foreign affairs. He says:

The lack of knowledge and authority in French journalism is most strikingly seen in the matter of its treatment of foreign affairs. And this lack has already had the most unfortunate consequences. Men of a scarcely conceivable lightness of character and irresponsibility, altogether lacking in knowledge, caring only for their own ephemeral and personal success, have succeeded, by the merest accident and with a stupefying self-assurance, in becoming the mentors of the French public on international questions; and they find no contradictors, simply because their own inadequacy, if not surpassed, is equaled by all who have adopted the same specialty as they—that is, the instruction of the French public on international questions. They propagate thus with impunity the most dangerous errors, and establish doctrines which are a real danger from the point of view of the public.

A JOURNAL TO JUDGE JOURNALISTS.

As a journalist, M. de Blowitz longs above all things for absolute truthfulness. "A rapid and certain judgment, a concise and graphic style, and a true feeling for the important and interesting things of the moment," are important in the ideal journalist; but even this prodigy needs to be kept up to the mark by the establishment of a daily journal for the press to be called *The Judge*, whose functions would be to anticipate the verdict of the Last Day, and pillory all offenders against absolute truth:

It would be the judge, the merciless judge, of all that was false, lying, calumnious, or of evil report, presented to the impressible and credulous public. It would dissipate vagueness. It would in the end succeed in forming, with the help of *The Judge* in other countries, a universal justice, to redress all errors, to chastise bad faith, to make public opinion more wholesome and sane, and, by the high and impartial severity of its judgments, it would force those who enjoy the terrible and responsible honor of holding the pen to remember their duty as well as their interest, and to bow before an enlightened public opinion, at last protected against the poison which was formerly poured out for it.

AN APOSTLE OF PEACE.

There we have the idealist indeed, an idealist even in his own profession. But M. de Blowitz's parish is all the world, and it is only the other day that he was devoting himself with characteristic energy to the task of persuading the European powers to shorten the term of military service. He preached against excessive militarism with the fervor of Peter the Hermit and the pacific enthusiasm of a Quaker:

What we should seek to bring about, what must be striven after at any and every cost, is to secure to the people of Europe a control over their own destinies; to make it possible for them to hold in their own hands the

leashes of the dogs of war; in a word, to render them free to maintain peace so long as peace seems good to them, and not allow them to be exposed to be driven into battle except when they wish it. This, no doubt, is the minimum that we should strive after.

But it would be, as he remarked, a very substantial minimum, and one which at present, alas! seems to be as far as ever from attainment.

How many other good things M. de Blowitz may have done or have attempted to do no one, not even himself, can remember; but a man who can seriously put forward schemes of his own to make all journalists truthful and all nations peaceful must be admitted to have in him elements far superior to those with which he is usually credited by his enemies.

"CRITIC UNATTACHED OF THE EUROPEAN MOVEMENT."

M. de Blowitz, according to his disciple and assistant, Mr. W. M. Fullerton, the American journalist, who is said to be in training for Elijah's mantle, conceived the dominating idea of his life soon after his appointment to the Parisian staff of the *Times*. That idea was the brilliant and grandiose conception of

"becoming a sort of self-accredited representative to every European court, and of inducing the *Times* to afford him an organ of communication with the diplomatic rivals everywhere." Eventually the moment came when he had his way. He became more than the equal of his diplomatic *confrères*. "Statesman he was not, nor ambassador; for these words imply limitations, a condition of responsibility to this or that state. But diplomatist he was, and in this entire class of men he was the most powerful of all; for he found himself in the position of a critic unattached of the European movement, owing allegiance to no country, although sought out by the representatives of all."

There we have the authentic definition of this greater than diplomatist without the limitations of the statesman, and a responsibility too vast for him to be called to account by any power but that of his Maker. He is a critic unattached to the whole European movement, a movement of which indeed he is more than a critic, being, sooth to say, one of the great movers, for as Blowitz of the *Times* he wields the Archimedean lever that moves the world.

"PERSONAGES I HAVE MET."

In the discharge of these self-selected functions M. de Blowitz has gone everywhere where he can travel comfortably, and has seen every one who was worth seeing. He gained his appointment by the adroitness and good luck by which he succeeded in securing an interview with Alfonso of Spain immediately after his proclamation as king, and he has spent his time ever since in interviewing celebrities. "Personages I Have Met" would be a capital title for a volume of encyclopædian proportions from his facile pen, whereas a very small companion volume might be devoted to "Personages Whom I Have Not Met." One of the most recent and most characteristic of his interviews was that which he had with Prince

Lohanoff when the Russian Foreign Minister was in France; but probably the most famous was that which he had with Prince Bismarck at the Berlin Congress. The German Chancellor somewhat cynically remarked afterward that he had selected the man who would be most useful for his purpose, but there was nothing derogatory to M. de Blowitz in this, it was only the homage of the one other great man in Europe.

HIS INTERVIEW WITH THE SULTAN.

There is a good deal of *elan* about M. de Blowitz. He has never been a war correspondent; that is not in his line. But he played a somewhat prominent part in the suppression of the Commune at Marseilles, and he accepted a post on the *Times* before he had ever set eyes upon that paper. Afterward in despair he was on the verge of accepting a consul-generalship at Riga from M. Thiers. Think what the world would have lost if our one, our only Blowitz, had been stowed away in the Baltic provinces! But one of the most characteristic of all his feats was his pilgrimage to Constantinople for the purpose of interviewing the Sultan. Some day some famous artist will worthily commemorate on the living canvas the historic scene when the Shadow of God met the Lay Pontiff of the West and listened admiringly to his words of wisdom and of reproof. M. de Blowitz wrote a book about this visit and some articles about his inspection of Bosnia; but judging from recent incidents, the Sultan stands badly in need of another visit.

A SERIOUS QUERY.

Why is it, then, that with all his unequalled opportunities, and his brilliant achievements, and his noble ideals, the profane world refuses altogether to take M. de Blowitz seriously? It is not that he does not set it an example. His disciple, Mr. Fullerton, some time ago painted him as little short of an archangel. Mr. Fullerton says that M. de Blowitz is the creator of a special environment, and is in himself in his own way a final cause. He is one of the men who have contributed most to the shrinkage of this planet, and he is besides one of the most individualistic of contemporary institutions; he is more powerful than any of the diplomatists; the *Times* at its best is only the accidental projection, a kind of chronic double of himself. He is a large man; he likes large air, large rooms, large landscapes, and large general ideas; in fact, if he shrinks the world much more he will have to go to a larger planet in which to find room for his capacious personality.

Such at least is a summary of Mr. Fullerton's sketch of his hero in *McClure's Magazine*. But is it not odd that if he is all this, he has never quite succeeded in securing that general and grateful recognition which far less brilliant journalists have succeeded in commanding? Jealousy, no doubt, may have something to do with it, his personal appearance a little; but probably the most potent cause is

a sense of the incongruity between the older notions of a newspaper correspondent and the cosmopolitan pontificate aimed at by M. de Blowitz. So great and so enduring are the prejudices of mankind! If he had even been an editor, it would have been less grotesque. But for one who is only newspaper correspondent, even although that newspaper be the *Times*, and Paris the city where he is stationed—no, the foolish public cannot accept such a man as the legitimate vicegerent of Omniscience.

A SUGGESTED PILGRIMAGE OF PEACE.

M. de Blowitz is now getting on in years, and it would perhaps be presumptuous for a rank outsider to make a suggestion that would entail upon him no small exertion and positive exhaustion. But why cannot M. de Blowitz make a pilgrimage of peace round the capitals of Europe, and ascertain at first hand from all the sovereigns and statesmen and journalists of the Continent whether or not something can be done to shorten military service and to reduce the burdens with which militarism is crushing the industry of the world? A series of letters by M. de Blowitz from each of the great capitals would be invaluable. They could not fail to be first-class copy, and they might yield solid results. It is to be feared, however, that M. de Blowitz is too comfortable in his charming suite of rooms in the Champs Elysées and in his seaside court in Normandy to undertake a journey from Madrid to Moscow.

JOURNALIST RATHER THAN AUTHOR.

He has been at journalism a long time. He began in 1866, when he prepared for his task by setting apart four hours every day for reading up modern political history. Of books he has written none but an account of his visit to Constantinople. He has contributed to the *Contemporary Review*, *Harper's Magazine* and *Paris Vivant*. But he is, as he says, first and foremost a journalist. He told an interviewer once:

I have been living only as a journalist, and I have published everything that I have experienced. I have not led any private life at all, I may say, since the last twenty years. I consider that everything I hear is told to me as to a journalist. I do not hear confidences, and do never want to hear them; for nothing is of interest to me except from the point of view of my profession. Everything that I must keep secret is a trouble to me—gets in the way in my mind.

That, however, does not prevent his keeping an altogether inconceivable number of interviews in his wallet, which he will produce hereafter so opportunely as to make his envious *confrères* swear he invented them all out of his own head.

THE MAN AS HE LOOKS AND LIVES.

Henry Georges Stephan Adolphe Oppen de Blowitz was born at the Château de Blowitz, in the district of Pilsen, in 1825. He is therefore Austro Slav by birth, but he decided to naturalize himself as a French citizen in the midst of the horrors of the

Franco-German war. It was a bold stroke, and elicited from the Minister of Justice a purr of surprise and satisfaction: "A country which in the midst of such catastrophes recruits citizens like yourself is not to be despaired of." It is usually said that he was Jewish by birth, but he is now Christian by profession. A recent visitor to his sanctum in Paris says:

Of his personal appearance—his diminutive stature, but wide girth, his high forehead and bushy whiskers, his loose jacket and big French necktie—we know all that is to be known. Several revolving bookcases, well filled and within convenient reach of the arm-chair, with its back to the fire, which M. de Blowitz evidently uses, tell more especially of an intimate acquaintance with modern French literature. In one may be noticed a complete Shakespeare in German, also Père Didon's "Life of Christ" and "l'Aïmanach Catholique;" on the mantelpiece beneath the portrait of M. de Blowitz are a statue of Faith and a crucifix. Of pictures there are several, and in the corner near the caricature is one of those charming half draped figures that only French artists can create.

THE MAN AS HE BELIEVES.

The composition of this interior, with the crucifix over the mantelpiece and the half draped figure in the corner, with a statue of Faith below the portrait of the great man, is very happy. M. de Blowitz has never hesitated to proclaim himself a Catholic of the purest water. At the very beginning of his career on the *Times* he promptly repressed the zeal of Laurence Oliphant, who was trying to convert him to a belief in the Prophet Harris, by the following explicit confession of faith:

"Excuse me," I said, "I think we might settle for good this question of proselytism, which might cause differences between us. I cannot accept the views of your prophet, which are based on pride. He has proved to you that you are greater than other men, because you have submitted to drive a dust-cart. I prefer the word of Christ, who taught us not to consider ourselves greater or better than other men, because we are dust ourselves. Humanity oscillates between atheism, which rejects reason, and reason, which bows to faith. Those who would substitute gravitation for the law of God, those who would explain the everlasting harmony of the world by successive aggregations arising out of chaos in fulfillment of an unconscious and sublime *ordonnance*, claim a greater effort from me than those who ask me to believe in one God and in the doctrine of the Trinity. When I have admitted that God created the world, I have expressed a belief certainly which makes revealed religions appear infinitely less miraculous, and a thousandfold more acceptable, than the theory of spontaneous creation and automatic development. That from the midst of the people of God trodden under the hoof of the pagan conqueror in the corrupt Græco-Roman world there should have arisen a prophet who, instead of hatred and revolution, preached charity, forgiveness, brotherly love, and good-will toward all men, was itself a greater miracle than any of those attributed to Christ during His sojourn on earth. Unless you can teach me a religion which inculcates precepts more sublime than those of the Divine Philosopher of Nazareth,

which your prophet does not do, leave me my faith without seeking to trouble it. You may make an unhappy man, but you will not make a disciple?"

A SEMITE?

That touch of disinclination to be made unhappy corresponds only too well with the new mission of Israel, as proclaimed this month by Herman Cohen, to leave much doubt as to the Semitic origin of its author. M. de Blowitz has also the Eastern love for bright color. An artist correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who called upon him seven or eight years ago at his residence, thus describes his appearance:

I was received by a short, stout, middle-aged gentleman, who spoke with a very marked foreign accent, and who was attired in one of the most fantastic and eccentric of costumes it has ever been my luck to come across. I hardly know how to describe it; it was a sort of mixture of gold-digger and corsair, with just a flavor of the bold buccaneer of the good old Adelphi dramas thrown in to help the blend. A red flannel shirt with a low loose collar, and a crest embroidered on the front, a long double-breasted coat of the same color and material, very baggy trousers, made of some Eastern-looking stuff with bright scarlet and blue stripes, tucked into embroidered Arab top-boots of the same vivid color; and last, but not least, on his head a large Astrakhan cap. M. de Blowitz only wanted a few yataghans (or whatever they call the daggers to match his costume) and some pistols stuck in his belt to make the whole get-up complete, from an artistic or theatrical point of view.

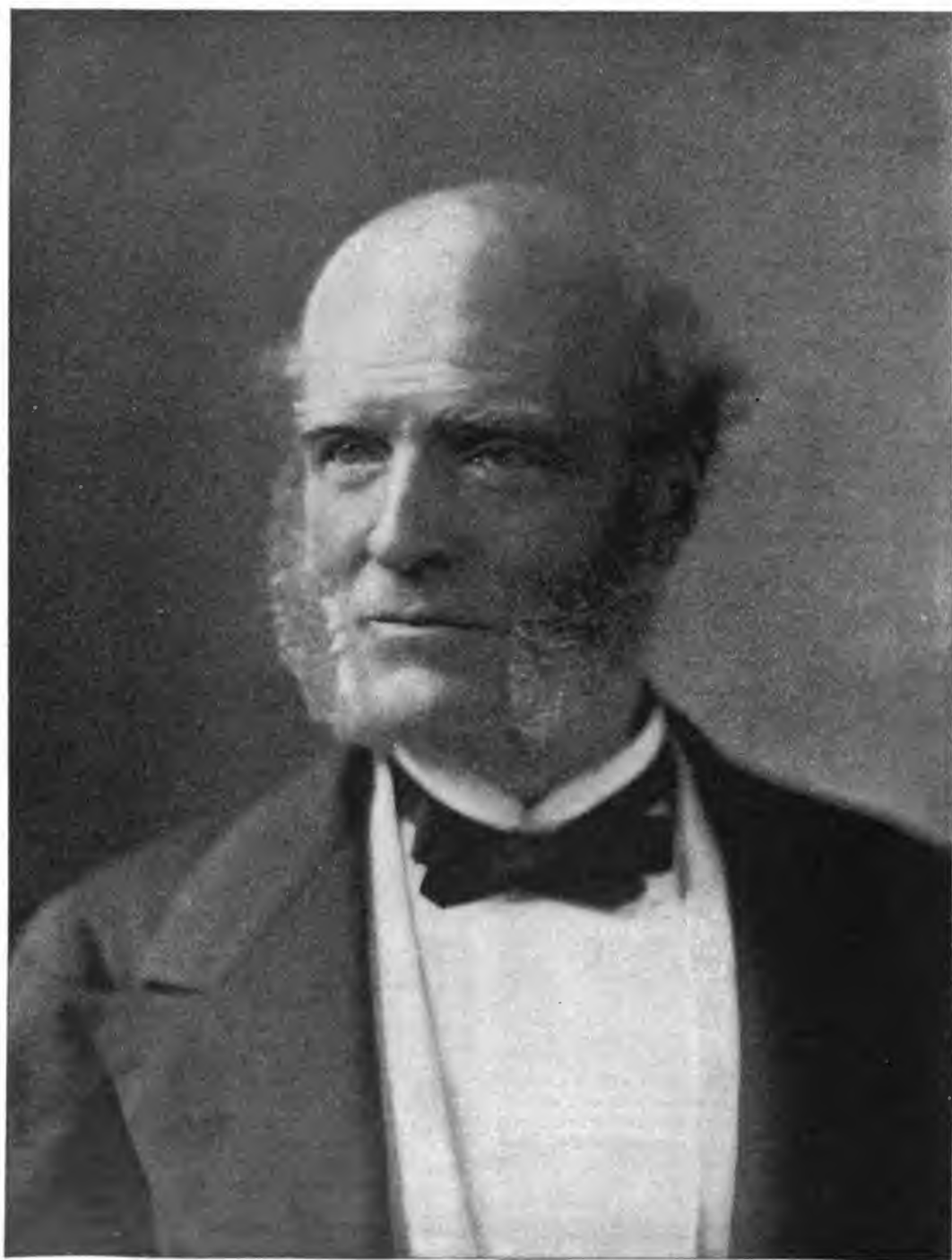
When I saw M. de Blowitz he was habited in more ordinary fashion. But Mr. Fullerton notes that when he is at the seaside he always holds a kind of court on the beach, where he, "picturesque in his colored flannels," is the cynosure of every eye.

A PARTING WORD OF ADVICE.

M. de Blowitz may be Jew or Gentile, but in or out of his flannels he is a very picturesque individuality and a first-class ambassador of the press. So for the present I will take my leave of the Interviewer in Ordinary for his Majesty King Demos by quoting the following very sensible hint:

I am going, for the benefit of younger journalists, to give a hint which a good many of them whom I know would do well to keep in remembrance. When a man gives a correspondent an important piece of news, the latter should remain with him for a time, but change the conversation, and leave him while it has turned on something quite insignificant. If the correspondent take his departure abruptly, a flash of caution will burst upon his informant. He will reflect rapidly, and will beg the journalist not to repeat what he has said till he sees him again. The information would be lost, and the correspondent would suffer an annoyance that might have been saved if he had heard nothing. A newspaper has no use for confidential communications it cannot transmit to its readers.

M. de Blowitz must be hailed as unquestionably the dean of the stationary ambassadors of the people.



JUDGE HUGHES AT THE TIME OF HIS AMERICAN TOUR.

THOMAS HUGHES AND "TOM BROWN."

BY CHARLES D. LANIER.

ALL peoples who can read English, and some who cannot, have fallen under the spell of "Tom Brown's School Days,"—generally in those plastic years of the early teens when the deepest and most lasting impressions may result from such winning sermons as Judge Hughes cunningly worked into that classic. Robinson Crusoe and "Tom Brown" are our boy epics. Critics who can be suspected of no envy have found that Mr. Hughes' masterpiece was "thin," that its humor was false, that its style was naught, that the standards of boy-excellence were beefy and unfeeling; but after forty years, the story of Rugby life still furnishes the one pre-eminent example of the schoolboy in fiction. It has even been translated into French—how the pupils of a *lycée* can understand it, much less like it, is a mystery; and if any final evidence is needed of its triumphant and irresistible veracity, one need only add that the English boys of the rival public schools admit its sovereignty.

TOM WAS THE TYPICAL ENGLISH BOY.

It is right to begin a sketch of the bright, earnest life just ended with a retrospect of this tale,—in the face of the fact that the extraordinary popularity of the one book has veiled from the general public the other manifold activities of Thomas Hughes. For the story of Tom Brown was not only his *magnum opus*; it embodied the very essence of his creed of life, a creed to which all his work as educator, social reformer, colonizer, pamphleteer, theologian, conformed with an exceedingly rare degree of consistency. Perhaps there was never a more consistent life, in the best sense, than Hughes', and the key to it is in the simply told adventures of Tom Brown at Rugby which have delighted and inspired the English-speaking boys of four decades. The Tom in the book,—who, despite the author's assurances to the contrary, is clearly the same Thomas who wrote Hughes, Q.C., after his name,—was one of "the great family of Browns," an average healthy English boy, "born and raised" amid the quaint village surroundings of that Berkshire whose rustic games and ceremonies Mr. Hughes never tired of describing. Tom's earliest education corresponded closely with that short curriculum prescribed for the Persian youth, and after an unsatisfactory experience with a private school, the youngster boards the tally-ho for famous Rugby. Doctor Arnold is master; he is Mr. Hughes' ideal teacher of men and boys, and his character is confessedly drawn from "real life." His ways of trying to make the savage boy a manly Christian are Mr. Hughes' ways; the very strong ethical teaching of the story has its centre in the Master of Rugby, who is, by force of simple boy-like enthusiasm for good

things, invested with the attributes of the unfailing hero and ruler within his little kingdom.

THE FOOTBALL HERO.

Just as it would be impossible to make another story which would so wholly convince the ever critical boy,—even if all the novelists in the world



were to combine their wits and energies,—so it is impossible to suggest the fresh, wholesome flavor, the naïve unconsciousness, the honest boy barbarism, of "Tom Brown's School Days" to those mortals who have not read it. But to the boy who has in this book lived at Rugby with Tom and "Scud" East, a mention of the landmarks in the careers of these two veritable youngsters is an instant reminder that they have furnished him with his most powerful impressions of things good to do at school, and the way a self-respecting boy ought to do them. Did any battle description ever exceed in moral enthusiasm, in high loyalty, and reckless bravery, that stupendous football struggle which initiated young Tom in the most sacred rite of schoolboy sports? Was there ever a more undeniable hero than Old Brooke, or one surer of the worship of all boys, young and old? The career and downfall of Flashman the bully; that memorable, that Homeric combat between Tom Brown and Slogger Williams

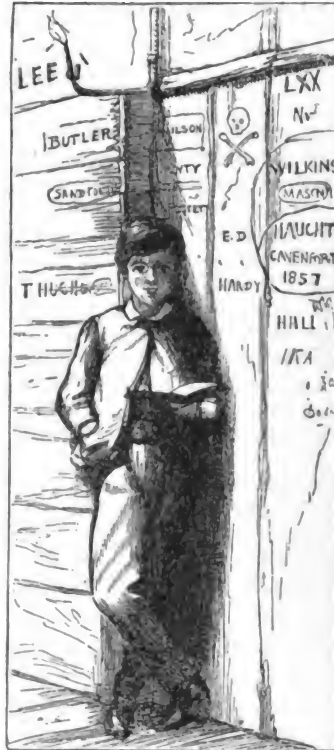
in the defense of weak Arthur; the thrilling race of hare-and-hounds; the treeing of Tom by Velvetens; and the final cricket match when the hero, having passed through the harassing vicissitudes of successive "forms," seems to have attained the very last glory of nineteen years, a set of whiskers and the captaincy of the school cricket team—these are memories to conjure with!

THE RUGBY IDEAL.

But besides being one of the stories—which can be counted on one's fingers—that immediately capture and hold the attention of the universal boy, and leave him gasping in eagerness after fine, true, manly, forceful things,—there is in "Tom Brown's School Days" the whole round of sympathies for which Mr. Hughes lived. He himself was a Rugby boy, under Dr. Arnold. He believed that the life at a great English public school served to bring out the best virtues of the average Englishman. He was himself a notable feature on the football and cricket fields, and held that they were the surest foundations of health, happiness and manliness in a boy. He loved out-of-door country life with an eager, buoyant strength, which led him to regard it as the greatest regenerating influence on earth for stale minds, hearts and bodies. His faith was implicitly fixed in the Rugby system of self-government, where the bigger and wiser boys were in rather despotic charge of the smaller ones. He hated bullying worse than any other form of sin, whether it was from a hulking boy at school or grinding social conditions in London. And finally Judge Hughes was throughout his life blessed with an untroubled belief in the tenets of the Established Church. This faith was inextricably blended with his mighty friendships for Arnold, Maurice and Kingsley, and it was an integral portion of the great Rugby master's system of training his boys.

"TOM" HUGHES AS A MUSCULAR CHRISTIAN.

"Tom Brown's School Days" was written in 1857, when Mr Hughes was a young lawyer of thirty-four. He was in politics an advanced Liberal; his public activities were always concentrated on measures which promised to affect the moral and material standards of workmen and the poor. He threw himself passionately into a struggle to brighten and better the lives of his poorer brethren with just the spirit that brought Tom Brown to fight for his weak little Rugby friend, Arthur. "Tom" Hughes was a busy and fairly successful lawyer. Bound to his office from ten till five, he and his chosen band of workers met at six in the morning and eight in the evening to found a society for the promotion of workmen's associations. Mr. Hughes saw revolutionary possibilities in the idea of co-operation, and so persistently did he follow this belief that it was necessary for him at one time to maintain membership in no less than eighteen different co-operative associations. The group of devoted men among whom he was easily the most



A RUGBY FAG.*

restlessly active were peculiarly favored by temperament and creed to bring conviction to the hearts of the poor people they tried to help. Beautifully loyal to the church, they were mutineers against the idea which had gradually tainted England, that piety and decency were to be expressed only by meditative and timid lives protected from the rough contact of the world. This effeminate ideal of the righteous life could not, of course, be appreciated by the people, and there was a general hunger extant for the heathen virtues when Hughes and

Kingsley came on the scene with their "Christian Socialism" and "Muscular Christianity." This mighty cricketer, this broad shouldered, fresh faced athlete, this cheery, sympathetic man, almost too "tolerant of the intolerable," this Tom Hughes, who loved the things that boys loved, who was too true to believe that another man would lie—such a man was as good as any heathen of them all, and neither he nor the doctrines of Christ lost through his interpretation of them to the masses.

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS.

At the end of the century we may have grown a little weary of the phrase "Muscular Christianity," or, rather, of the vulgarities which have sometimes masqueraded under it, but in the fifties it was not only a new and wholesome ideal; its devoted disciples had the fine true ring which comes from glorious earnestness and self-forgetfulness. At any rate, where the "Chartists" had failed, the "Christian Socialists," with their Rugby standards and methods, won in no indecisive measure. In one of their meetings where the National Anthem was hissed, "Tom" Hughes arose and insisted that the scoffer should settle the disagreement between their respective views personally with him. The hissing

* These drawings were made several decades ago by Arthur Hughes for the English Standard Edition, published in this country by Harper & Brothers.

ceased, and the form of Christian earnestness appealed to the people.

It is said that "Tom Brown's School Days" not only made the fortune of its publisher, Macmillan, but gained for its author a seat in Parliament, which he held from 1865 to 1874.



DOCTOR ARNOLD.

He was not a great parliamentarian, though his advantages of ready and forceful oratory stood him in good stead in his advocacy of those educational and economic measures which affected the welfare of the workingmen. In 1869 Mr. Hughes' name was honored with the addition of the letters Q.C., and thirteen years later he was made a County Court Judge, whence his usual

appellation—though, indeed, the more endearing form of "Tom" Hughes was the favorite form of address with those who knew him, even if it were only through his writings.

OUR STOUT FRIEND IN THE CIVIL WAR.

It was in 1870, during his Parliamentary career, that Judge Hughes visited the United States. It was inevitable that he should receive a tumultuous welcome, for during the darkest moments of the Civil War he had stoutly maintained the righteousness of the Union cause. With his characteristic enthusiasm, which was called forth powerfully by the idea of the North's championship of the slaves, he was roused to a fighting pitch at the lukewarm recognition in England of what he considered the Federal rights. It was in this phase of his many enthusiasms that he made a great friendship with James Russell Lowell. It must have been a rare treat to see these two big, bearded men over their pipes and their stories, brimful of physical and mental energy; sane and happy in their lofty ideals and eager beliefs; kindly toward all men, and chiefly toward those who most needed kindness. The Biglow papers could not have found in any other human being a more sympathetic chord than in the broad breast of democratic "Tom Hughes." He fairly gloried in them and would read them through the whole morning and on into the afternoon. Lowell wrote him, on the return from the American tour:

"Parting with you was like saying good-by to sunshine. As I took my solitary whiff o' baccy, after

I got home, my study looked bare, and my old cronies on the shelves could not make up to me for my new loss. I sat with my book on my knee and mused, with a queer feeling about my eyelids now and then. And yet you have left so much behind that is precious to me, that by and by I know that my room will have a virtue in it never there before, because of your presence. . . . I would rather have the kind of welcome that met you in this country than all the shouts of all the crowds on the 'Via Sacra' of Fame. There was 'love' in it, you beloved old boy, and no man ever earns that for nothing—unless now and then from a woman. By Jove! it is worth writing books for—such a feeling as that."

THE "NEW RUGBY" COLONY.

Thus it was not as a critical tourist that the author of "Tom Brown's School Days" visited us. He made hosts of friends in Chicago, New York and Boston, and conceived in that expedition the idea of his famous co-operative Tennessee colony. Seeing in this new world the broad reaches of beautiful land practically unappropriated, his heart yearned within him to have the freedom of the open air, the wholesome inspiration of working in the fields, the great opportunities for expansion, the absence of idle city temptations—for the many unoccupied and dissatisfied young men with whom he had been working in London. With such a man as Tom Hughes such dreams do not remain dreams without a quick and fair struggle for reality. A site for the "New Rugby" colony was chosen and bought near Cumberland, Tennessee. With such a leader and such a programme, there was no lack of colonists, and within a short time no less than three hundred men were actually present on the co-operative estate. Some were young university men, others were intelligent members of the laboring classes, but most were the sons of English farmers of the better grade. The idea of the colony is presented in Mr. Hughes' book, written to answer the thousands of applications which come to him. "Of the many sad sights," he said, "in our England, there is none sadder than this, of first-rate material going helplessly to waste, and in too many cases beginning to turn sour and taint, instead of strengthening, the public life." He believed, in a far cheerier spirit and a more immediately practical vein than the Tolstolian advocates of "simplification," that the great cure for such incipient moral disease was a "return to the soil" and the pursuits of agriculture. But land was too dear in England.

THE IDEAL OF THE ENTERPRISE.

"What you have to do is to discover some place in this broad planet where you may set to work on the best conditions; where the old blunders have the smallest chance of repeating themselves, and these new ideas, that new spirit which has done so much to make England impossible for you in these days, will have the best chance of free development. You want to get your chance to start in a

place where what we call the English public school spirit, the spirit of hardiness and reticence, of scrupulousness in all money matters, of cordial fellowship, shall be recognized and prevail, so that in your new home you may feel that you are able to live up to your ideal and are more or less helping, or at least are not jostling or hindering, your nearest neighbors on the right and left."

Here again, in this Utopia, there is the old dear spirit of Arnold's boys, of Tom Brown and Harry East, and their honest, manly, straightforward life; their frank faults and their unconscious virtues. Mr. Hughes would have made an unruly participant in that famous conversation on the public school question which Fielding gives to Parson Adams and Joseph Andrews.

The Rugby colony purchased a great tract of 50,000 acres, with the refusal of 350,000 more. The land was rich in timber, mineral resources and many other natural advantages. Roads, cricket grounds and building sites were laid out, a hotel was built, a brick kiln started, and the colony was made more accessible by a branch road seven miles long from the Cincinnati Southern. For a time things went well, and unlike most enterprises of the kind, the project had "the hearty good wishes and sympathy of a great variety of people in America. Judge Hughes was its active superintendent, and his

mother and a brother both came from England to join the colony.

AN HONORABLE FAILURE.

The attempt ended in a failure which was certainly honorable, if not brilliant. Those who knew him best said that Tom Hughes, as a financial manager, had the serious fault of his most endearing virtues. He was too ready to believe in people, to accept them at their own estimation, and it was difficult for him to put on the brakes of discipline. While he could rebuke the workingmen to whose interests he lovingly devoted such a vast deal of energy, for their prejudices and ill will toward their employers, he was constantly prodding his co-operative and profit-sharing societies to give a larger share to the laborers. In fact, a majority of the hard-headed Englishmen who were brought into contact with him would have found it easier to love, to admire and enjoy Tom Hughes than to make him the manager of their business. No one thought the less of the organizer of the New Rugby, and it furnished an undeniably valuable economic example to the world. His constant friendship to America and Americans was charmingly illustrated after the great Chicago fire, when Mr. Hughes sent seven thousand volumes to begin a new public library—a specimen of his cordial good fellowship and sympathy that has made his name highly revered in the Western metropolis.

JUDGE HUGHES AS AN AUTHOR.

The author of "Tom Brown's School Days" was inevitably the "man of one book"—not in the sense that any part of his varied literary labors apart from that masterpiece was unworthy of him, but because that first volume was the one book of its sort existing in English literature, and it was not to be supposed that even if Mr. Hughes had devoted his life to the art of fiction a second such phenomenon would result. Its sequel, "Tom Brown at Oxford," is a capital story of Tom's career at the great university, indeed a surprisingly good book except when it is uselessly compared with its predecessor. "The Scouring of the White Horse" succeeded the second story; it contains charmingly appreciative descriptions of the picturesque rural rites of that Berkshire which was the birthplace of both "Tom" Hughes and Tom Brown. Mr. Hughes' pen was as active and ready as his muscles, and his literary work was curiously versatile; an elaborate life of Alfred the Great was a loving labor,—we can imagine how the great Saxon King would appeal to this eager Berkshire scholar, athlete, and Churchman,—a "Life of Bishop Fraser," "Livingstone," "A Memoir of Daniel Macmillan," "Memoir of a Brother"—a very touching account of the life of his brother, George C. Hughes;—a series of travel sketches written to the *Spectator*, and published under the title "Vacuus Viator," and a pamphlet on our Civil War, give an idea of the range of general subjects he covered. His best known theo-



TOM'S ADVENTURE WITH VELVETEENS.

logical work,—the adjective does not do his fresh, manly utterances entire justice,—was "A Layman's Faith:" another one tells its mission in its title, "The Old Church: What Shall We Do with It?"

HIS TESTS OF BOYHOOD.

"Tom" Hughes and his Rugby gospel have not passed unchallenged. The robust pleasures and



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF THOMAS HUGHES.

penalties of his wrestling, cricketing, hazing, truth-telling schoolboys,—chiefly important because they symbolize his ideal path to a manly, useful and righteous life, are all very well, say many folks, for youngsters so fortunate as to be born with sturdy calves and normal nerves, and hardened among the hedges and pastures of healthful Berkshire scenes. But what of the weaker boys, gifted, perhaps, with exquisite sensibility, who may not like cricket, who will be tumbled over ignominiously by the beefy heroes of the schoolhouse, not from any want of courage, but from a mere lack of bone and flesh due to circumstances over which they haven't a particle of control? "An old friend," writing of Judge Hughes, even though it is on the sad occasion which demands *nisi bonum*, is obliged to confess his lack of sympathy with Hughes' athletic standards.

My first recollection concerning him is of being brought up to have my curls patted when I was quite a small boy. Of course he considered himself *the* authority on boys; and, genial as he could be in sympathetic society, he was never so genial as with a sympathetic boy. There was a regular formal procedure which he expected all his hosts to observe. All accessible boys were to be brought up to him, one at a time, and he must be told that they had expressed great anxiety to shake the author of "Tom Brown's School Days" by the hand. This was often a painful ordeal; for the muscles of his hand were like iron, and he had theories about the expression of honesty and

geniality by the hand grip. Boys who shrank from the process were in immediate disfavor; for his ideal in a boy was "manliness," by which he really meant the antithesis, not of effeminacy, but of boyishness. I plunged into disfavor at once, because I let him see that I did not relish having my hand reduced to a jelly.

The procedure at the audience was semi-regal, and consisted in his putting a series of questions, and then delivering a kind of homily. This was the kind of thing: "Where are you at school? Like it? Any good at cricket? Fine game—cricket. Makes boys manly. Do your duty, always speak the truth, and then you needn't be afraid of anybody." The finale was a pat on the head and, in very satisfactory cases, a presentation copy of "Tom Brown's School Days." The latter did not fall to my lot, because he was displeased with my lack of interest in cricket; but some one else gave me a copy soon after, and I am bound to say I didn't understand a word of it. Of course it had, and still has, an immense popularity with boys; but not, I think, until they have been thoroughly acclimatized to school-life.

This "old friend" was certainly a rare exception among boys, but with so positive a nature as Hughes' it is only fair to give the other side in estimating what value he had for men. Such criticism of his standards are answered in great measure by the character of Arthur in the "School Days"—the delicate, sensitive boy, of brilliant parts and tender heart, whom wise Dr. Arnold put under the protection of the more sturdy hero with such excellent results to both the guardian and the client. "Arthur" was, of course, drawn from Dean Arthur Penrhyn Stanley.

THE ETERNAL YOUTH OF A YOUNG HEART.

One notes that the utterances of friendly biographers showed a sort of surprise when there came the sad news of Thomas Hughes' death. He had never grown old, in all his seventy-three years, and it required an effort to associate the thought of inertness with such a strong breezy worker. If he was not great enough to banish doubts and anxieties, the exhilarating quality of his cheery, active spirit at least made the fight more hopeful and grateful. This contagious hopeful tonic virtue of his was as fresh and natural as the breezes which brought vivacious health and charm to the country hillsides and meadows which he loved. And the friends that profited by such a man were admitted through those same liberal tests which made Tom Hughes unwilling to see the sons of wealthy people enjoying the parks, while small city urchins, of indiscriminate derivation but equal longings for green grass and games pressed their faces against the palings. He opened the gates. There was no greater pleasure for him than to teach the laboring men in their colleges his own tricks of boxing and wrestling and cricket. In his time such sociological endeavors had not become a fad,—much less a profession. He gave to the weak out of the wealth of his strength, and lived in his honest, eager way a life which in the measure of its abilities made the world a better and brighter place.

VACATION CAMPS AND BOYS' REPUBLICS.

BY ALBERT SHAW.



MR. WILLIAM R. GEORGE.

THE vacation camp, in one form or another, has begun to show capabilities that are destined to give it an immense expansion and popularity within a very few years. The children of the rich have their long and healthful summers in the country, provided by their parents as a matter of course; and by virtue of fresh air funds, and similar schemes of kindly philanthropy, an increasing number of the children of the poor are from summer to summer getting a taste of life in the farming regions, or some days of sea-shore recreation. But as regards most of the plans for giving the children of the poor a summer outing in the country, the work of organization has been almost wholly confined to the business of collecting and distributing the young folks. Comparatively little organizing thought and effort have been bestowed upon the problem how to make the precious weeks spent in the new environment really conducive in the highest sense to the physical, moral and social progress of the children whose welfare is at stake.

In connection with the Con-

tinental school systems, particularly those of the larger Swiss cities, and also the public schools of Paris, the idea of establishing camps for boys at some agreeable place in the country,—the cost in case of poor children to be defrayed by the school authorities, and the camp to be under the charge of teachers and to be so managed as to have positive educational advantages,—has within the past few years been gaining in favor from summer to summer. Such camps for tenement-house lads may well result more decisively in the formation of good character than all the school experiences of the rest of the year in town. But it is not to Switzerland or France that we must now look for the best model of a vacation camp, but to our own country. The most attractive and promising experiment in this direction that has ever been tried is known as the George Junior Republic, and it belongs to New York City. It has now been developed into a regular association, with an incorporated society to sustain it with money and other kinds of help; but it has grown altogether out of the practical experience and admirable good sense of one young man, namely, Mr. William R. George.

Mr. George began in 1890, and took twenty-two children for a two or three weeks' vacation to a farm near Freeville, Tompkins county, in the state of New York. He had himself grown up as a country boy in that region, and his sympathy with the children of the slums in New York led him to try in a small way the plan of showing them what life in the country really meant. Mr. George has strong religious convictions, and his summer vacation camps have always had a decidedly religious character. The first experiment was so satisfactory that in 1891, with the assistance of several helpers, 210 children were taken to the Freeville farm for two weeks. Besides religious instruction, they were taught patriotism and the duties of citizenship. The next summer, 265 children were taken; and among other things the lads were given a considerable amount of military drill on the plan of the Boys'



THE CAMP AS IT WAS IN 1891.

Brigade. From summer to summer the quarters enjoyed by the camp were enlarged and improved. In 1893, 250 children were taken and beginnings were made in industrial instruction. The same number were taken in 1894, and the scope of the instruction was considerably enlarged.

At length Mr. George's experience had prepared him for the evolution of the complete idea of his miniature Republic; and his young commonwealth, —destined, as I believe, to take its honorable place in



A CARPENTRY CLASS.

the history of education,—was duly launched last summer with a membership of about 200 children, who remained in the camp for a period of two months. This Republic is not for the smallest children, and the average age is perhaps about 15, the limits being from 12 to 17. The keynote of the plan introduced by Mr. George is perfect liberty, under a reign of self-imposed law. When he is asked how he makes the Junior Republic work, Mr. George replies that he does not try to make it work, that the boys and girls do that for themselves; that he does not impose any laws, because his Republic is not a monarchy; and that the laws of the Republic are made by its Congress, composed of representative citizens. Of course Mr. George has provided at the outset a certain general framework for the guidance of his little community. The constitution of the United States, and our familiar everyday institutions, supply the model upon which the miniature Republic at Freeville proceeds to work out its destinies.

As a social organism, it must of course have its industrial and economic basis. Every member of the community is assumed to be a worker and a self-supporting citizen. The citizens are divided into three industrial classes, namely, the class of unskilled workers, the middle class, and the class of skilled workers. Each citizen is allowed to exercise his own judgment and preference in the selection of his work. He may select farming, landscape gardening, or carpentry; while in the case of the girls, cooking, millinery or sewing may be chosen. The triple classification (as to skill) applies to each kind of work. The different kinds of work are of course carried on under the direction of Mr. George's adult

helpers; and the classification of the workers is made upon very strict standards, in accordance with which fidelity and conscientious effort count for more than natural aptitude.

The pecuniary advantages of promotion from the lowest to the highest grade are very considerable. Thus 50 cents a day is the pay for unskilled labor, 70 cents for work in the middle grade, and 90 cents for work in the highest grade. The working hours are from half past eight until twelve. The afternoons are devoted to recreation. No member of the community is *obliged* to work during the regular morning hours, or at all; but if he is off duty he draws no pay, while if he loses time his pay is diminished *pro rata*. It must be explained that wages are paid in the paper scrip or currency of the Republic, and not in regular United States money. But so long as a lad sojourns as a citizen of the George Junior Republic, his money "goes."

In fact, the money of the Republic is quite indispensable; for nothing is provided free of charge. All meals must be paid for, and lodging also has its price. Inasmuch as each ordinary meal costs ten cents, and the same price is exacted for a night's lodging, while the taxes of the Republic amount to about three cents a day *per capita*, it is evident that unless the unskilled laborer is regular and faithful he is not going to be able to pay his bills. If he has been tempted to idle away his morning hours, or to spend his money upon extra apples or cakes or any other indulgences, he may find himself unable to meet the cost of regular meals and lodging.

In that case he becomes a pauper and is subjected to the indignity of eating pauper's fare at a pauper's table, at the expense of the whole tax-paying community; and the public opinion of the commonwealth very soon gives him a lesson concerning thrift and self-support, which he is likely to remember as long as he lives. The material out of which this Republic last summer was composed, it should be remembered, was taken from the tenement houses of New York City; and steady industry and pecuniary forethought were lessons that it was particularly desirable to inculcate. The effect of the Republic as re-



THE POLICE FORCE.



ELECTION DAY IN THE REPUBLIC.

guards training in habits of industry and in habits of thrift was truly remarkable. The Republic maintained its bank, and wages were paid no oftener than once a week. When a boy or girl drew his week's pay at the bank, he soon learned that if he spent his money recklessly in special indulgences, he would be a pauper long before the next pay-day came around. The thrifty ones began to accumulate savings in the bank, and they were allowed an interest of three per cent. a month on their deposits.

The training in citizenship and political methods was only less valuable than the training in practical thrift and industrial economics. The several industrial classes were allowed to be represented in the two chambers of the Republic's Congress. Each industrial class elected one member of the House of Representatives for every twelve persons, and elected one member of the Senate. Representatives were elected for a term of one week, and senators for a period of two weeks. Thus the experience of conducting an election was enjoyed eight or nine times in the course of the two months. The balloting was carried on in approved fashion, and so the members of Mr. George's little commonwealth were prepared to understand not only what elections mean, but all about the conduct and machinery of elections, the necessity for pure and honest elections in a self-governing community, and the proper safeguards to protect the exercise of the elective franchise.

The short life of each Congress, moreover, enabled a comparatively large number of boys to obtain the experience of serving as representatives. Here was the opportunity to learn the elements of parliamentary procedure, to acquire some training in debate, and to come through practical methods into a com-

prehension of the origin, nature, and significance of laws. It must be remembered that these lads were not playing at law-making, nor debating in an amateur, imitative fashion the silver question or the tariff question, or any mere academic propositions; but they were debating, with full responsibility, a number of real questions actually affecting themselves and the two hundred fellow citizens whom they

represented. In the course of the summer, out of perhaps two or three hundred bills introduced in Congress, some fifty-five or sixty were enacted into laws, while seven or eight more failed to become laws through the exercise of the President's veto. It was a matter of practical necessity which needs no defense or explanation, that Mr. George himself should fill the chair of the President of the Republic. The constitution of this diminutive state does not permit Congress to pass a bill over the President's veto. It was ascertained, however, in the case of every one of Mr. George's vetoes last summer, that there was not a large enough majority in favor of the vetoed proposition to pass it over the President's head.

A leading ambition of almost every boy in the opening days of the Republic was to become a mem-



ASSEMBLING FOR DINNER.

ber of the police force; but all applicants were subjected to a rigid civil-service examination, the justice and reasonableness of which they soon came to perceive and admit. Their respect for reading and writing, and other attainments which some of them had formerly regarded as superfluous, became mightily enhanced when they understood in how many practical ways these intellectual acquirements were of advantage. The policemen drew the full pay of the highest class of labor. Their duties were real, and were exercised with remarkable firmness and moderation. The office of the judge of the police court, who combined in his person all other

judiciary functions, was filled by one of Mr. George's adult helpers; but trial by a jury of his peers was granted to every boy accused of any offense against the laws of the community. One of the regrettable but necessary features of such a miniature commonwealth is a jail, or place of detention; and in the earlier days of the experiment there were a good many prisoners. Happily, in the last weeks the jail was empty.

The whole *régime* of elections, law making, the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order, the trial of offenders and the punishment of those convicted of breaking the laws of the community, was shown in its actual workings to be an exceedingly effective means of political education and



TRIAL BY JURY.

training for honorable citizenship in that larger but not more real republic, to which Mr. George's graduates must in due time transfer their allegiance.

The industrial labor performed by the boys and girls last summer was not of course of a very productive sort. The projectors of the community have never proposed to make a vacation camp self-supporting. But provisions, clothing, and various necessities have been liberally given by individuals and churches in the general vicinity of Mr. George's little colony, while the gentlemen and ladies in New York who have now formed the George Junior Republic Association of New York City are able to provide the modest amount of cash necessary to provide transportation and other initial outlays. The work done by the young people themselves, while to a certain extent productive, is chiefly valuable from the standpoint of industrial education.

At the conclusion of the season, the boys and girls who have credits in the Bank of the Republic are allowed to redeem their accumulations in the form of clothing,—or of potatoes or other supplies which are delivered for them at the homes of their parents in the New York tenement houses. Several young people last summer had accumulated forty or fifty dollars apiece by the end of the season, and were thus able to provide themselves with their winter clothing, or,—as was actually done in several instances,—with potatoes enough to supply their

families for the entire year. Those who had not saved anything, but had spent their wages, were obliged to return to town empty-handed. No exceptions were made to this rule, and the object lesson was a very valuable one.

Naturally processes of differentiation were permitted to evolve a considerable number of pursuits and callings, in addition to those regularly organized by the Republic. Thus several of the boys earned fees from their fellow citizens by acting as lawyers in criminal and civil cases before the local magistrate. Others, in the afternoon hours, were allowed to carry on retail trade; while the girls added to their income, if they chose, by acting as washerwomen and by engaging in other voluntary pursuits.

The professional politician seemed in the earlier weeks of the Republic to be in due course of development, but the public opinion of the community,—eschewing bosses, rings, and machine leaders,—quickly suppressed the swaggering young politicians; and so it came to pass that electoral contests were waged upon honest and intelligent



A PRISON GANG.

issues. Political parties,—though not of the hard-and-fast, mechanically organized description,—naturally made their appearance as a consequence of honest differences of opinion about methods of taxation, about admission of the girls to the franchise, and about other practical questions. Military drill formed a regular part of the daily life of the camp, with excellent results both for discipline and for physical development.

The question would naturally arise whether there were no lads in the Republic so disturbingly incorrigible as to necessitate expulsion. Mr. George is always ready to reply to that question by declaring that the worst boys are the very ones that are most in need of the influences of the Republic, and that they will not be expelled under any circumstances. The police methods and the correctional and penal system of the Republic have been worked out in laws enacted by the young people themselves; and these laws are literally and adequately enforced. One of the most valuable services rendered by the camp has been its demonstration of the fact that its methods are peculiarly adapted to the class of boys



GIRLS PETITIONING FOR SUFFRAGE.

that are commonly considered incorrigible, many of whom become the most industrious and influential citizens of the little commonwealth. It is important to explain that in every case Mr. George has obtained from parents a written paper making the children over to his care and control for a period of seventy days, and thus constituting him a fully empowered guardian.

Mr. George sums up the experience of last summer in the following sentences:

At the camp they [the children] learned by practical experience the blessing of labor, and in the meantime secured the rudiments of a trade. They discovered that the non-producer was not simply an injury to himself, but that he was a burden to the community, and they dealt with him accordingly. They learned the power of the ballot, and the value of a public school education was manifested to them in a new light, owing to the fact that the non-possessors were handicapped in many respects. They discovered that a person devoid of character was a menace to the community at large, and that society must protect itself from the ravages of the vicious. That courts of justice were instituted not for the purpose of oppression, but to secure equity to all. They learned business methods through business transactions among themselves; the value of the bank in its various aspects, and the satisfaction of having something laid up for a rainy day. They developed public spirit, independence and patriotism, and discovered in this object

lesson the real meaning of a republic. The whole plan of this republic is not so much to form a Utopia as it is to have the youth adjust themselves to the questions as they really exist under the laws of our country at the present time.

While for the majority of its members the George Junior Republic will continue to be a two months' summer camp, it is important to observe that there has already been formed the nucleus of an all-the-year-round, permanent institution. Mr. George had for some time hoped to evolve a regular farm school and home out of his summer experiments; but had not expected to enter upon the permanent residence plan for several years to come. Last fall, however, he found that as usual there were a number of boys who wanted to remain, and who had no home or fixed abode in the city to which they could return. Five of these boys were kept on the farm, and they will remain until they are twenty-one years of age, being known as "resident citizens," in distinction from the summer company. The group in full residence is increasing gradually, and now numbers nearly twenty. There are many applications for places on the permanent list, and it is hoped to increase the number next fall to forty or fifty. It is easy to understand that this nucleus of "resident citizens," as gradually recruited,—and domesticated, so to speak,—will very materially assist in the task of organizing and civilizing the two or three hundred "summer citizens," coming from the streets of New York.

This year it is expected that the camp will open on July 1 with 200 boys and girls, and will continue in active operation until September 1. The experiment is in many respects so fresh and fascinating, as well as self-evidently sensible and reasonable, that this account of it is published thus early in the season with the hope that in various other cities there may be men and women who will think it worth their while to attempt something of the same kind for the benefit of the poorer boys and girls of their own towns. Mr. George and his supporters and associates will undoubtedly be glad to help the growth of so useful a movement by answering questions and supplying desired information.



— Rowing.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

WHAT IF SPAIN SHOULD DECLARE WAR?

THE most valuable of all the articles on the foreign relations of the United States that appeared in the magazines of the last month was Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine's discussion in the *North American Review* entitled "Possible Complications of the Cuban Question." Mr. Hazeltine asks and answers three very serious practical questions. First, is a war between the United States and Spain among the possibilities of the near future? Second, in case of such a contest would Spain be able to secure an ally among the great powers? Third, in the case of Spain's obtaining the aid of a strong naval power could we expect any assistance, and if so, from what quarter? Mr. Hazeltine is of the opinion that the drift of events is likely to force the Madrid Government to declare war against the United States.

WHAT MR. CLEVELAND MIGHT HAVE DONE.

"If, before the Cuban insurrection became the subject of debate in Congress, the President had issued a proclamation announcing that a state of war existed in Cuba, and enjoining the observance of a strict neutrality between the belligerents, the revolutionists would have acquired the desired status of belligerency, while the Madrid Government would have had no reasonable ground for objecting to the declaration. Mr. Cleveland would have simply made a statement of fact, attested by the necessity of maintaining over 100,000 soldiers in Cuba, and by the explicit acknowledgment on the part of Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo that the island is the scene of 'civil war.' But our Executive has thus far refrained from recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, in this respect conforming to the precedent set by General Grant, who, although the former Cuban rebellion lasted through both of his administrations, steadily refused to give its promoters the status of belligerency. In the present case, however, the silence of the President has had consequences which, perhaps, were not anticipated. It has provoked so zealous an advocacy of the Cuban cause throughout this country, and such fervid expressions of opinion in Congress, that now, in the eyes of the American people, and of the Spanish people as well, a recognition of belligerency has acquired a significance which, normally, a mere statement of fact would not possess. It has come to be felt on both sides of the Atlantic that in this instance a recognition of belligerency would be introductory to a recognition of independence, which is a very different thing, and would undoubtedly constitute a *casus belli*."

TOO LATE FOR MEDIATION.

Mr. Hazeltine seems to think that if the President takes no action in deference to the concurrent resolutions of Congress, the law-making authority may

take up the matter in a different fashion and force the President's hand; but in any case he deems it probable that the time has passed by for successful mediation.

"But an offer on the part of Mr. Cleveland to mediate between Spain and the Cuban insurgents, even if accompanied with a proposal to guarantee the payment of a large sum of money as the price of Cuban independence, could not, in the existing state of public feeling in Spain, be accepted by the Madrid Government without exciting a popular uprising, which not only would cause the downfall of the present ministry, but would endanger the monarchy. We may, therefore, assume that the offer would not merely be rejected, but rejected in such terms as would add to the irritation already exhibited by Congress, and impel that body to take the decisive step of acknowledging the independence of the Cuban republic. If this were not promptly followed by a declaration of war upon the part of Spain, the Cabinet headed by Senor Canovas del Castillo would be replaced by another, which would reflect more faithfully the resentment of the Spanish people."

GERMANY WOULD NOT HELP SPAIN.

The intelligent Spaniards are well aware of the superior power of the United States, and would deem it necessary to make an inducement to some European power to assist her. Spain could afford to gratify the hunger of the German Emperor for colonial possessions by a cession of the Caroline Islands in the Pacific and of the Canaries in the Atlantic. Sooner than abandon Cuba to the United States, Spain might be willing to sell or to give Cuba to a European ally.

"By resorting to such an expedient they would but do what France did in 1763, when she ceded Louisiana to Spain, and what Spain herself did when some forty years later she retroceded that vast territory to France. There is a much later precedent for such a method of slaking national vindictiveness and safeguarding national pride. In 1866, after the battle of Sadowa, the Emperor Francis Joseph, although anxious to make peace with Prussia, refused to relinquish Venetia to Victor Emmanuel, but insisted upon ceding it, instead, to France."

Mr. Hazeltine does not, however, believe that Germany could be induced to join Spain in a war against the United States. The millions of German-Americans would make such a conflict second only in fratricidal horror to a war between the United States and England. But Mr. Hazeltine is not so sure that France would resist Spanish overtures.

BUT HOW ABOUT FRANCE?

"We wish we could speak with equal confidence about the attitude of France. At first sight, no doubt, it seems incredible that French republicans

would abjure their historical affection for the people of the United States, and place their navy at the disposal of a reactionary monarchy for the purpose of riveting its hold upon an island, the natives of which, in time of peace, are subjected to odious exactions, and in war time are treated with shocking barbarity. Could the whole body of French voters be consulted beforehand by a *plebiscite*, we believe that it would visit such a project with overwhelming reprobation. Unfortunately, when we speak of what France might be induced to do, we have to remember that her action would be determined by a majority of the present Chamber of Deputies. Now, it is notorious that men accused or suspected of being implicated in the Panama Canal and Southern Railway scandals are exceedingly influential in the Opportunist party—which, until recently, had from 1878 controlled the chamber, and may at any hour regain control of it. The danger then would be that French capitalists, who have already made large investments in Spanish securities, might be induced to launch another Spanish loan, the interest upon which should be guaranteed by a mortgage of the revenues of the quicksilver mines at Almaden and of the tobacco monopoly. It is not likely that the Madrid Government would consent thus to incur its last valuable resources without obtaining a promise that the mortgagees would use every effort to procure the co-operation of the French republic with Spain against the United States. Prolonged experience has shown that it would not be difficult to enlist a majority of the Paris newspapers, and many conspicuous Deputies and ex-Ministers, in behalf of any enterprise backed by free-spending financiers. Nor would there be wanting specious arguments for a coalition of France with Spain. The latter country would doubtless offer to renounce in favor of France her pretensions to Morocco. It might be urged also that the encouragement, given by the United States to Cuba to-day, might be offered to a revolt in the French West Indian possessions to-morrow, or to a Brazilian invasion of territory claimed by French Guiana."

RUSSIA'S RESTRAINING INFLUENCE.

The restraining influence would be that of France's ally, the Czar. "It is improbable that the Emperor of Russia, at such a juncture, would abjure the age-long friendship of the House of Romanoff for this country, a friendship which has been proved more than once in worst extremes. Besides, if France is to be his coadjutor in the great European war which has been so long thought to be impending, it is of paramount interest to him that her naval as well as military strength should be preserved intact. He would be as much averse to seeing French ironclads imperilled in a needless contest with the United States as are the two central powers to beholding the troops of their Italian ally wasted in Abyssinia."

Upon the whole, Mr. Hazeltine believes that Russian influence would suffice to keep France from

giving active aid to the Spanish cause. But supposing the Czar should not place an effective veto upon a Franco-Spanish offensive alliance, the vast navy of France being enlisted for the rescue of Cuba, Mr. Hazeltine raises the question whether or not the United States could hope for a powerful alliance, and he answers the question as follows :

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

"It is possible that even then, when our demonstrations in the cause of humanity and liberty had brought us to the verge of a fight against great odds, we might not find ourselves without a friend. That friend might prove to be Great Britain, although three months ago, during the fortnight succeeding the publication of Mr. Cleveland's Venezuela message, such a supposition would have seemed absurd. But no reasonable American can have marked the amazing revolution in British public opinion and public feeling since New Year's Day ; no one can have observed the willingness now exhibited to admit that Mr. Cleveland was right in thinking that the whole boundary question ought to be submitted to arbitration—a willingness exemplified not only by the Liberal opposition, but seemingly by the Unionist Government as well—no one, we repeat, can have noted these things, without recognizing the signs of a respect for the United States which, although tardy, is profound ; and also of a good will which, while not spontaneous or universal, seems certainly to have become predominant.

ENGLAND'S SUPREME OPPORTUNITY.

It is never too late to mend, and who shall say that wise British ministers, who have undergone a change of heart, might not bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and seize a precious opportunity to extirpate at a stroke the seeds of rancor planted in American breasts by British maltreatment and contempt experienced by us at divers times since the acknowledgment of our independence. Who shall say that the British Government might not announce to wavering France that Americans have done less for Cuba than Englishmen did for Greece, and that in proclaiming sympathy for the struggles against Spanish oppression we have deserved well of mankind. In the face of such a magnanimous announcement from the greatest naval power upon the globe, we should hear no more of disgraceful schemes to array the ironclads of French republicans against the Cuban combatants for liberty, and against the American republic. That in the discharge of a high duty we might be for a moment menaced with a corrupt and shameless European combination, may well be the secret wish of many a far-sighted Englishman, for then, with one peremptory word, his country might redress the past, and earn the deathless gratitude of what was once her daughter state."

Mr. Hazeltine proceeds to develop this idea at some length, pointing out the great mutual advantages for England and the United States in an understanding which would make them firm friends and

which would lead to a natural and intimate alliance. His article concludes with the following sentences :

"It is at least conceivable that we may be threatened by a hostile European coalition, because we have determined to discharge our debt to civilization by insisting that to the Cuban revolutionists shall not be refused the rights secured to belligerents by the rules of modern warfare. Let us suppose that in a crisis of that kind the message should be flashed under the Atlantic that in the cause of humanity and liberty England would not suffer us to stand alone. No man could deny that such a message would be a splendid proof of the sincerity of England's friendship, and we might then in truth believe in our possession of 'kinsmen beyond the sea.'"

Mr. Wells' Tribute to Britain.

In the same number of the *North American Review*, Mr. David A. Wells has an elaborate article reviewing the character of English administration throughout the world, in refutation of American criticisms launched against Great Britain's policies and methods. Mr. Wells is a more ardent apologist for Great Britain's recent attitudes and policies in various quarters of the earth than even the most violent British jingoes or imperialists themselves. Mr. Wells concludes with the following paragraphs :

"The reason why England is hated by other nations is because she is feared, and she is feared mainly by reason of the success of her commercial policy, which has brought her not only wealth, but strength. She is envied, too, by unsuccessful rivals in common industrial fields. But the United States as a nation is hated and distrusted in an equal degree. There is not a government on the American continent, except Canada and Venezuela, that does not both fear and hate her ; and if the United States decides in favor of the free navigation of the Orinoco the latter will speedily be accounted among her most bitter enemies. All countries save England, and possibly Russia and Japan, would rejoice at the dissolution of the Federal Union.

AMERICA'S TRUE HOPE LIES ENGLANDWARD.

"The United States now stands at the parting of the ways. Shall she by antagonism with England bring about for herself a national isolation, with the inevitable result of dwarfing the intellectual and industrial energies of her people ; or by strengthening the bonds of peace and friendship with England, unite the two foremost and most progressive nations of the world for the joint attainment of those results that constitute national greatness ? If it were certain, as it probably is, that England will continue her present commercial policy, it would be for the true interests of the United States that England should further extend her sovereignty over the surface of the earth ; for then the people of the United States would have the privilege of unrestricted trade with all the land and all subjects of England without the expense of governing them.

"Some years since in a social conversation with one of the ablest men that England ever sent to represent her diplomatically at Washington, the question was put to him : 'Do you think that war between the United States and England is ever again likely to occur ?' The answer was promptly : 'Considering the many ties and common interests that unite the two nations, such an occurrence does not seem possible.' Then, hesitating for a moment, he continued : 'But when I consider the resources, energy and skill of your people, the thought sometimes occurs to me that if the United States were to adopt the commercial policy of England she might so crowd us out of the markets of the world, on which my countrymen so largely depend for industrial employment and support, that England might have to fight for her existence.'

"If, now, this adventitious supposition on the part of this wise English diplomat is warranted, it would seem to be wisdom on the part of such of the people of the United States as hate England and desire to humiliate her to adopt as soon as possible her commercial policy."

HOW AMERICANS FEEL ABOUT ENGLAND.

PROF. HARRY THURSTON PECK of Columbia College, whose delightfully frank and pungent writing in the *Bookman* (of which he is one of the editors) has been creating much comment, devotes an article in the April number to a discussion of the "American Feeling Toward England." Mr. Peck comments upon various articles and letters which have been written since the opening of the Venezuelan discussion, and he tells us a very good story about Dickens' second visit to this country as an illustration of that "peculiar sort of tact which so many Englishmen possess." Dickens had remarked, in conversation with an American on this very subject of the feeling between the two countries : "Oh, as far as we are concerned, it's perfectly simple, you know. We all of us love Americans, but we hate America."

"ALL OF US LOVE ENGLAND, BUT—"

To which the American is said to have replied rather slowly : "Well, with us it's just the other way : we all of us love England, but we hate Englishmen."

"There is a great deal of truth," continues Professor Peck, "packed away in this sentence, though it needs a certain amount of exegetical commentary which is perhaps most easily conveyed in an allegorical form." Mr. Peck proceeds to explain that the Americans represent the younger brother who has left the old home and, having succeeded in doing well in a distant land, goes back with longing eagerness to visit the home country and to receive the expected welcome from his eldest brother who has inherited the patrimonial estates and stayed on the ground. But "when at last he rushes into his pres-

ence with all his pent-up enthusiasm ready to overflow, and with the breezy breath of a thousand leagues of sea about him, he finds the brother whom he has longed for, a stiff, smug, decorous, and frigid person, who looks him over a little curiously, who gives him a couple of fingers to shake, and who asks him in rather a languid way whether he is going to stay all night."

"And this is about the way it is with the American. He loves England with a fervor and a passion of which no Englishman has any conception. It means to his consciousness far more than it can mean to any Englishman. When he visits it his whole heart leaps at the first sight of its poppy-sprinkled meadows and the ivied walls of its sleepy old towns. It is his home; its history is his history; its glory is his glory too. But the people—that is another matter.

AMERICAN GRUDGES AND OLD SCORES.

"It is not," says Mr. Peck, "the memory of old-time wars that affects him. For these he cares no more than for the first Crusade. No Anglo-Saxon ever bears malice toward a former opponent in a good, square, stand-up fight. But when he finds his kindred in the old home looking at him with a sort of tolerant contempt, when he notes the ostentatious condescension of their manner, and the absurd assumption of superiority that is theirs, then he begins to think of things that happened in his own recollection; and when he does so think of them he waxes hot. He recalls how in the darkest period of our Civil War the English statesmen who had once posed as the friends of the United States greeted the news of its disasters with mingled cheers and sneers; how they set their names to the list of those who pledged great sums of money to the support of our opponents; how amid bland assurances of ignorance they let slip from English ports the privateers that swept our vessels from the sea; how, when English ships were anchored beside our ships of war in neutral harbors, their crews made night hideous with their insulting songs and cheers for the national enemy; how a great noble like Lord Hartington ostentatiously displayed a Confederate emblem at a gathering in New York where he had been welcomed as a guest; how in a thousand ways the representatives of England gloated over our misfortunes and mocked at our successes. And if the American be a Southerner his feeling is not very different; for he knows now what he did not at the time so clearly see; that English sympathy with the South was wholly selfish and self-seeking; that it waned and died when the cause of the Confederacy grew hopeless; and that its only source was the desire to discredit and destroy the great republic whose existence was a perpetual reproach to the pig-headed folly of an English king."

AFTER ALL, WE'LL STAND BY KINFOLK.

Mr. Peck multiplies incidents and illustrations to show a lack of perception and tact on the part of the

average Englishman, and thinks it not strange that there are times when even the most unemotional American would rather enjoy the humiliation of England;—but he makes haste to explain that Americans would not want to see England humiliated by any other hand except their own.

"Whenever a foreign power tries to put an affront upon England, as the insolent young cub of a German Kaiser lately tried to do, the American feels as though he, too, had received a slap full in the face. And then, when the news is flashed across the sea that his English kinsmen have risen to resent the insult, united and unflinching in the face of danger; when he hears that fleets are mobilized and that troops are rallying to their colors with the splendid efficiency that is the attribute of England in the hour of danger, then his heart goes out to them in a thrill of sympathy, and putting aside the recollection of his former grievances, he would rather like to take a shot on his own account at the enemy who, for the time being, he regards as the enemy of the entire race.

"This, we think, is a fair statement of American sentiment toward England—a curious mingling of pride in the ancestral home, with a very real dislike for much that Englishmen have done and are still doing. And this view of the case we earnestly commend to the consideration of the English; for it rests with them to say which of these two feelings shall in the end dominate and at last obliterate the other. Should they go on exercising their peculiar gift of making enemies, the hour for repentance may come and come too late."

Mr. Peck certainly puts it rather strongly, but his article is worth reading as a part of the discussion of an exceedingly vital topic of the present year.

JOHN SHERMAN ON THE CAUSE AND CURE OF OUR FINANCIAL ILLS.

THE venerable and distinguished Senator from Ohio, the Hon. John Sherman, who stands foremost among our public financiers, is willing to stake his great reputation upon his ability to demonstrate the proposition that "Deficiency of Revenue is the Cause of Our Financial Ills." This thesis gives title to an elaborate article from his pen which opens the April number of the *Forum*. Mr. Sherman takes sharp issue with the proposal of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. The financial authorities of the present administration would remedy all ills,—so far as public finance is concerned,—by converting the greenbacks and other treasury notes into interest bearing bonds, with the result of nearly doubling the nation's bonded debt. Mr. Sherman does not believe in retiring the greenbacks, and does not think it ought to be difficult to maintain the gold reserve. He declares for his part that "the only difficulty in the way of an easy maintenance of our notes at par with coin is the fact that during this administration

the revenues of the government have not been sufficient to meet the expenditures authorized by Congress. If Congress had provided necessary revenue, or if the President and Mr. Carlisle had refused to expend appropriations not mandatory in form, but permissive, so as to confine expenditures within receipts, there would have been no difficulty with the reserve. This would have been a stalwart act in harmony with the President's character and plainly within his power."

DEFICITS AN UNWELCOME INNOVATION.

Mr. Sherman proceeds to remind the President that deficits in current revenue are a new phenomenon in our fiscal history :

"He knew as well as any one that, from the close of the civil war to the date of his inauguration, the expenditures of the government had been less than its receipts. I have before me a table which shows the receipts and expenditures each year from 1866 to 1893. From this official statement it appears that for each and every year, during this long period, there was a surplus, which was applied to the reduction of the public debt bearing interest. This debt amounted August 31, 1865, to \$2,381,530,294. On March 1, 1893, it was \$585,034,260, thus showing a reduction of \$1,796,496,034 of the interest bearing debt. The public faith was pledged to this reduction in our loan laws and by the act creating a sinking fund, and, though in some years we did not comply with the terms of the sinking fund, yet in other years we exceeded its requirements, and prior to this administration the aggregate reduction of debt was greater than the law required. Now, for the first time since 1366, we have deficiencies of revenue. From March 1, 1893, to December 1, 1895, the national debt has been increased \$162,602,245."

TARIFFS AND AGRICULTURE.

The article proceeds to compare the McKinley bill with the Wilson bill for the purpose of showing how superior the Republican measure was to its Democratic successor as an act for procuring a national income. Not only, according to Mr. Sherman, was the McKinley bill productive of ample revenues, but it affected importations in such a manner as to stimulate American agriculture and promote domestic prosperity. He compares for equal periods the effect upon American agriculture of the two tariff laws as follows :

"Notably, during the same time, the importation of two articles (that we can produce in the United States) under the Wilson law were wool, valued at \$32,589,791, and hides, \$24,623,239. Under the McKinley law wool valued at \$6,299,934 and hides valued at \$10,480,562 were imported. Importations of wool were increased under the Wilson law sixfold. It is no wonder that our sheep are being destroyed. The importation of hides under the present act increased two and one-half fold. The American farmer was thus deprived of his home market.

"Other importations made during a year under

the Wilson law, of articles which we can readily produce in this country, were valued at \$263,684,513, while under the McKinley law the value of the same articles imported was \$172,743,601.

"The enormous importations under the Wilson law, for which we had to pay gold, necessarily diminished the exports of the United States. Our chief reliance in our foreign trade is to export our products, mainly agricultural, in sufficient quantity or more to pay for our imports, so that the balance of trade shall be in our favor. Under the Wilson law we exported in a year agricultural productions valued at \$301,578,885, while during the last year of the McKinley law we exported similar productions valued at \$371,125,299."

HOW THE DEFICITS ATE UP THE GOLD RESERVE.

The revenue deficiencies under the Wilson bill, according to Mr. Sherman, made it necessary for the government to draw upon the gold reserve in order to pay the ordinary bills of the government ; and this use of the reserve caused a distrust of the government's ability to continue redeeming its paper obligations in gold. The distrust led to the gold raids upon the treasury, and thus it became necessary to maintain the government credit by successive bond sales. All this necessity, according to Mr. Sherman, would have been averted if the government's income had been ample enough to have permitted the gold reserve to stand intact for its original and proper purposes. Mr. Sherman concludes with the following statement of his monetary creed, and it is to be presumed that his views represent in a general way those of the principal public men of the Republican party :

SHERMAN'S OWN ARTICLES OF FAITH.

"A careful study of the systems of banking, currency, and coinage, adopted by the principal nations of Europe convinces me that our system,—when cured of a few defects developed by time,—founded upon the bimetallic coinage of gold and silver maintained at par with each other ; with free national banks established in every city and town of importance in the United States, issuing their notes secured beyond doubt by United States bonds or some equivalent security, and redeemable on demand in United States notes ; and the issue of an amount of United States notes and Treasury notes equal to the amount now outstanding (with provision for a ratable increase with the increase of population), always redeemable in coin and supported by an ample reserve of coin in the treasury, not to be invaded by deficiencies of revenue, and separated by the sub-treasury system from all connection with the receipts and expenditures of the government,—such a system would make our money current in commercial circles in every land and clime, better than the best that now exists in Europe, better than that of Great Britain, which now holds the purse strings of the world."

MR. OLNEY AS DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* writer who has been examining the various prominent candidates for the presidency, in the May number puts Mr. Olney through his paces. He begins by briefly calling attention to the fundamental distinction of fact which lies between the Republican and Democratic parties. Except in the Southern States, he reminds us that the Republicans are able to claim that the great body of uneducated voters are found in the ranks of their opponents. "The Democrat has a strong feeling for what he regards as his personal rights; the Republican a greater regard for institutions and for the strength of the government. The Republican has more money and he occupies a position which is thought to be higher in the social scale."

On the line of the corresponding differences of the Democratic and Republican ideals of a public man, this writer thinks that Richard Olney is just such a candidate as would naturally be chosen by the Democratic masses. "Democrats prefer a man of the masterful, commanding, straightforward type. They have no desire to dictate to their leaders, they want to be dictated to; they want to be led, not to drive." Mr. Olney fills, as Mr. Cleveland does, this desire of the Democratic voter for a dominating leader.

Mr. Olney's career is briefly sketched, and he is given credit for having a deep and accurate knowledge of the law, and for logic, skill, and pertinacity. Naturally his part in the great strikes of 1894 is discussed as the most important single index to his public character. It will be remembered that as Attorney-General he promptly decided that the strikers could not interfere with the transportation of United States mails or with interstate commerce—that is, with the movement of freight from one state to another. This ended the strike, and the Supreme Court, after great deliberation, supported the Attorney-General.

That Mr. Olney's prompt interference with the strike did not arise from want of sympathy with organized labor was proved in one of his subsequent acts, not as Attorney-General, but as a private individual, where the receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad denied the right of their employees to join the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Mr. Olney of his own motion filed a brief on the side of the employees, though he did not succeed in carrying their point.

Even a more unavoidable landmark in Mr. Olney's career is, of course, the Venezuelan letter. The *Atlantic Monthly* writer thinks that whether the present understanding of the Monroe Doctrine was the right one before, it certainly is now after Mr. Olney's action, and that this practical exposition of that doctrine will preserve his name in American history. In answer to the people who thought that the matter might be put more diplomatically, it is said that we must remember the resources of diplo-

macy had been exhausted by former secretaries of state without producing the slightest effect, and that the English are not unduly sensitive about giving or taking hints. "It seems, therefore, not premature to conclude that Mr. Olney's diplomacy has succeeded; and it is hardly fair to attribute this success entirely to good luck and 'pugnacity.' He is a pugnacious man, no doubt; even the carriage of his head suggests that trait in his character."

We are reminded that Mr. Olney's election would be almost unique in one respect. He would be the first President since Washington, with the single exception of Grant, who had not been a politician. This fact would leave him absolutely untrammelled by previous alliances or associations. He would be under obligations to nobody, and he would have nobody to reward or to punish.

This possible candidate is further described as a man of education and refinement, with "not a trace of the timidity or selfishness of wealth." He has retained what may be called the natural impulses of human nature. He has a robust constitution, and healthy physical tastes for tennis and the like. On the whole, the *Atlantic* writer seems to give his endorsement more heartily and comprehensively to Mr. Olney than any of the other possible Presidents whom he has discussed.

THE ITALIANS IN ABYSSINIA.

THERE are two articles in the Italian Reviews on the defeat in Abyssinia; one by E. A. Foperti in the *Rassegna Nazionale*, and another in the *Riforma Sociale* in the form of a letter from Mr. Henry M. Stanley to Signor Nitti, one of the editors.

AN ITALIAN OPINION.

Italy, says Signor Foperti, has not only suffered one of those partial military defeats which occur in every war; she has not only lost many of her sons and the advantages already gained, but also a large portion of her political credit in Europe and some part of her military prestige. But the country must preserve its calmness in the face of adversity, and without lamentation or discouragement prepare to make the sacrifices necessary to regain that position in the world which is awaiting her. The duty of the government is to provide in the best possible manner for the military needs of the moment, giving General Baldissera every chance of defending the territory, repelling the attacks of the enemy, and inflicting upon the Shoans, should they advance, such a defeat as would restore their military glory, thus allowing the Italians to accept peace with less bitterness than at the present time and to give up the idea of mad extensions. After tracing the events which immediately led up to the battle, the writer proceeds to draw certain lessons from this experience. In the first place he attributes the defeat partly to the want of solidarity among the soldiers, consequent upon the force having been made

up of men from all regiments. The officers did not properly know their men and *vice-versâ*; and the men were practically strangers to each other, not comrades. (In this connection it would be interesting to hear the opinion of Sir Francis Scott on the Ashantee force.) Signor Foperti thinks it is impossible to avoid drawing the conclusion that there must be a want of solidarity in the Italian army generally owing to the frequent changes that are made to meet the requirements of the moment or the exigencies of the national balance-sheet. Some reform in the manner of dealing with the rather loose habits of the soldiers would be beneficial. He advocates the formation in each regiment of supernumerary companies of 150 men to be trained for service in Africa; these companies would be called together at certain periods for drill and general military exercises, and thus form an army corps which could be relied upon when there was any fighting to be done in defence of the colonial possessions.

MR. H. M. STANLEY'S VIEWS.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, having been asked for his opinion, gives it in language brief and to the point. The Italian defeat has made a profound impression all over England. "We know nothing like it since Majuba Hill!" It was bad policy to change generals on the eve of battle. He reminds the Italians of President Lincoln's motto about not changing horses while crossing a stream, and says that this changing on the part of the Government was the cause of the discomfiture. Baratieri's *amour propre* having been wounded by the dispatch of General Baldissera, he endeavored to recover his prestige by making an effort and attacking the enemy with too small a force. But this defeat is not decisive, and if the future policy be prudent and not precipitate, it may be turned into a more brilliant victory than would otherwise have been the case. The whole policy has been too hurried; instead of proceeding slowly, strengthening each position occupied before attempting to gain possession of another, the Italians pushed on rapidly, encouraged by small successes, and forgetting that the further they went the more risky their position became, owing to the insufficiency of their means.

CONQUEST OF ABYSSINIA IMPOSSIBLE.

"Can Italy conquer Abyssinia easily?" asked Signor Nitti. Mr. Stanley replied: "Nobody who knows Abyssinia ever believed it possible." "To conquer and colonize Tigre is not impossible; but if you wish to include all the country as far as Shoa, the conquest by an armed force of Abyssinia is impossible, because your resources are not equal to the effort." "Moreover, no country like Abyssinia is worth the cost of 'conquest,' although it may be worth the trouble of colonization after the method adopted by Great Britain." Mr. Stanley shows that that method differs entirely from the Italian system of conquering and then colonizing. "To 'conquer' Abyssinia would require 100,000 soldiers.

It would take years, and would exhaust the resources not merely of Italy, but (one might almost say) even of the Triple Alliance." Menelek, by this check on the impulsive advance, has probably done the Italians a service.

WHAT THE ITALIANS OUGHT TO DO.

In reply to the question whether the great cost of the undertaking will ever be compensated for, Mr. Stanley says that it depends upon the character of the enterprise. "A brutal military conquest is the least remunerative of undertakings. A colony founded on violence never succeeds. The 'conquest' of Abyssinia would never pay the cost." Mr. Stanley then advises the Italians not to deliver battle, but to take up a position and fortify it; then induce the enemy to attack that position—not a difficult task—and be ready for them. He does not fear for the result. They must not move from their defenses until certain that the enemy is altogether discouraged, when they can advance and occupy another place, laying down a railway and consolidating the position; afterward, they must induce the whites to go and settle there, and in time the enemy will become weaker from internal dissensions, and the Italian can gradually push forward in the way indicated. If Italy wants a colony in Abyssinia, she must act in accordance with experience. Personally, Mr. Stanley does not attach too much importance to Baratieri's defeat, as he thinks that if the Italians act prudently and remain in their fortifications, they will have the satisfaction of seeing Menelek make an attack which they will be able to repel with success, thus retrieving their fortunes.

ENGLAND'S POSITION IN EGYPT.

A Daniel Come to Judgment!

OF all Englishmen Lord Farrer is the least liable to suspicion of Jingoism. He is a Cobdenite of Cobdenites. He loathed and loathes the fancy that led England into Egypt. But Lord Farrer has now been in Egypt. He has seen with his own eyes, heard the truth with his own ears; and being an honest man and straightforward withal, he has written an article in the *National Review* which must make Mr. Morley's ears tingle. For Lord Farrer declares himself out and out in favor of staying in Egypt till England's work is done, and that won't be yet for a long time. But on a matter of such importance he must speak for himself.

WHY ENGLAND MUST REMAIN.

After summarizing the arguments which, in his opinion, tell against the occupation of Egypt, Lord Farrer says:

"These are, independently of our own professions of intention to leave Egypt, strong reasons for doing so; and had we not occupied Egypt they would be irresistible reasons for refusing to occupy it. But rightly or wrongly we have occupied Egypt, and

are still in occupation. We have undertaken the re-establishment of good government in Egypt, and, so far, we have succeeded beyond all expectation. It is the conviction of the writer—opposed as he was to the original occupation, firmly as he realizes the political dangers of that occupation, that we must, for an indefinite time, continue to occupy Egypt.

"And now what is needed to maintain and complete this good work? Many changes are no doubt desirable which require international sanction, such as the reform of the arrangements with respect to the debt, and the adaptation of the capitulations to the present state of Egypt. But the first essential is confidence in the maintenance of the present system. No doubt should exist about our intention of maintaining that system until the time when the Egyptians shall have acquired the moral strength and courage necessary for independence and self-government. Meanwhile the language which has been too often used concerning our intention of quitting Egypt is one of the greatest impediments to the completion of our work there."

THERE IS NO ALTERNATIVE.

After quoting with strong approval Mr. Chamberlain's description of Britain's work in Egypt, Lord Farrer says:

"The first and most essential requisite for the continued improvement of Egypt is confidence that Lord Cromer, or, if possible, some equally able successor, and his small band of Englishmen, will continue to hold the position and exercise the influence which has hitherto proved so beneficial.

"Under these circumstances it seems to me that, great as are the dangers and inconveniences to England of the English occupation, we are bound to stay there, and not only so, but to leave no doubt about our intention. If those who think otherwise can point out any alternative policy which is consistent with the welfare of Egypt and the honor of England, no one will be better pleased than the present writer. At present no such alternative has been suggested."

THE EXPEDITION TO DONGOLA.

Lord Farrer naturally does not like the expedition to Dongola. He says:

"If the security of the Egyptian frontier is not the real or the sole object of those who are making this forward movement; if, consciously or semi-consciously, there lies behind this object a much wider and more daring scheme of policy—a policy of extending British influence into Central Africa, and of making Egypt, under British administration, shake hands with Uganda; if it is not the Dervishes whom we really fear, but the possible influence of other European powers in the regions to the south of Egypt; then it will be altogether wrong and unjust to make the Egyptians pay in blood and treasure for what is a British and not an Egyptian policy. Whatever may be gained for Egypt by the reconquest of the Soudan will be dearly paid for

if it intensifies the international jealousies which are the curse of Egypt, or if it stays the works of peaceful improvement which are now going on."

A SUGGESTED ENGLISH GUARANTEE.

Far more important than saving Kassala is the making of the Assouan reservoir. This will cost £5,000,000. But the consent of all the powers is necessary before Egypt can borrow this sum. Unanimity is impossible. Therefore, says Lord Farrer, let England offer to guarantee the sum herself. Another from "one of the few surviving disciples of Cobden." Here is a Daniel come to judgment indeed!

"The Only Honest Position."

The two sides of "The Burden of Egypt" are presented in the *Nineteenth Century*. Mr. H. D. Traill dwells on the difficulties of withdrawal. Against the French charge that the English are fomenting the Soudan trouble in order to postpone the date of evacuation, he argues that "if the conquest and pacification of the Soudan would prolong our occupation of Egypt proper, to leave the Soudan unconquered and unpacified would be to perpetuate it."

"The only honest position to take up on the question is this: that the advance into the Soudan has, like our retention of Egypt itself, become a measure of policy forced upon us by that total change in the relations of Europe to Africa which has occurred since the English occupation began."

In the scramble for Africa, European powers would not long allow the Soudan to be unclaimed; and as Egypt depends absolutely on the Nile, she must be protected from the seizure of its sources and her life blood by a foreign power. England should only be asked to evacuate under some new International African Convention, which would guarantee this protection on the South.

Sir Wemyss Reid's View.

Sir Wemyss Reid insists on "our promise to withdraw," and vigorously vituperates the Government:

"One can hardly resist the conclusion that ministers have embarked upon this deadly enterprise chiefly because they believe that it can be carried out 'on the cheap,' by means of the surplus funds of the *Caisse*, and that they may consequently win the applause of their followers by gaining an easy and showy victory over an enemy whom they believe, on the authority of Slatin Pasha, to be in a state of thorough demoralization. . . . It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the true object of Ministers is to undertake the reconquest of the Soudan piecemeal as it were."

Sir Wemyss urges that though England cannot quit Egypt now, she must prepare to either annex the country or to retire. He regards the latter as the only course consistent with the national honor. He would fix the close of the present century as a date

for submitting the whole question anew to Europe as a whole.

Mr. J. H. Wilson sums up the situation by saying :

"At last the brawling Jingoos have hit upon a job they think they can do. They dared not stand up for the horribly treated Armenians. . . . The rufflers among us were at a loss for an easy prey when the Italian defeat in Abyssinia came to their rescue. 'Italy must be helped,' they forthwith shrieked. 'Let us go for the Dervishes of the Soudan.'"

THE DEFENSE OF DONGOLA.

THE first place in the *Fortnightly Review* is given to an article by Major Griffiths, who, although he has just returned from Egypt, is as much astonished as any one else at the sudden decision to advance toward Soudan. He says:

"Such a rapid and complete *volte face* is, perhaps, the most striking, and at the same time to uninformed intelligence the strangest and most remarkable incident in the whole history of modern European affairs. Many explanations are offered, but the right one is surely still to seek. There was just as much reason to try conclusions with the Mahdi all through the past winter when, as I have said, it was forbidden, as now, when it is ordered on a very much wider, and, indeed, more hazardous scale. The secret meaning of this mysterious advance has yet to be revealed, and it can only be sought in the dark and devious processes of high diplomacy."

THE KHALIFA'S FIGHTING FORCE.

Whatever the secret of the advance may be, it is sincerely to be hoped that the authorities in Egypt have not underestimated the force of the enemy whom they are advancing to meet. Major Griffiths says:

"It would be a perilous proceeding at such a crisis as this to underestimate or depreciate the Khalifa's fighting force. There are said to be some 45,000 fighting men at Omdurman (Khartoum) and round about, all fine troops; and if not exactly organized according to European ideas, they possess to a marked degree that first of all soldierly qualification—courage. They may lack mobility, at least for large numbers, their transport is limited, and when they move this want is emphasized by the number of their camp followers. Again, they are said to be short of war material, of weapons; there are 10,000 men now at Dongola, but they have not 3,000 stand of arms and they lack ammunition, but it is certain that contraband of war has been smuggled into the Soudan in considerable quantities from Lower Egypt."

Apart from the suspicion that he has obtained all the powder he wants Fuzzy Wuzzy of the Soudan is a first-rate fighting man, who knows how to break a British square without other weapons than his stabbing spear. It is not likely that any lack of

powder will lead him to hang back when he finds himself challenged to a conflict by the Egyptian army.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE "GIPPY."

Ten years ago it would have been deemed stark, staring madness to have attempted operations in the Soudan with an exclusively Egyptian force, and it is a moot question to-day whether English-drilled Fellaheen will be better able to withstand the charge of the Mahdi's men than when the poor fellows were butchered under Hicks and around Suakim. Major Griffiths says:

"Sir Francis Grenfell is, perhaps, the best living authority on the subject, for he has led them in the field, and in his opinion the 'gippy' (as the native soldier is called) may be expected to do well. In one fight, near Suakim, a 'gippy' battalion actually withstood a dervish rush—perhaps one of the ugliest attacks known in modern warfare, before which even English troops have been known to quail. Sir Francis speaks in the highest terms of the cavalry, and I have heard him quote one story very much to the credit of certain troopers at Suakim, who, hearing when in hospital that a fight was imminent, left their beds and joined their ranks. Whatever doubts may still remain as to the probable demeanor of the purely Egyptian force, another section commands the utmost confidence. It has been wisely formed of unquestionably good material. The fullest reliance can be placed on the black troops, the Soudanese, mostly of the Shinka tribe of negroes from the far South near the Bahr el Gazul. There is no doubt that these men will fight any one, anywhere, whenever called upon."

"READY, AYE READY," AT WADY HALFA.

There is a certain portion of Major Griffiths' paper which will be read with surprise, although not of a disagreeable nature. It is that in which he describes the constant readiness for war in which the garrison at Wady Halfa had to be kept. He says:

"A distinguished German officer of high rank assured me that he was more gratified and impressed with what he saw at Wady Halfa than with anything else in Egypt. 'I could not have believed,' he said, 'that that small handful of British officers (barely a dozen), alone on that far-off station, would be able to control so large a native force (five or six thousand men), and maintain them at such a high standard of discipline and efficiency.' The garrison of Wady Halfa is, no doubt, admirably organized and very perfect in all its details. Every one is on the *qui vive*; all parts of the military machine are in full working order, ready to act with clock-like precision whenever called upon. The whole force has ever been ready to turn out at a moment's notice, prepared to march to any threatened point, to meet any advancing foes, pursue any in retreat. This state of constant preparedness was the inevitable result of our present frontier policy, a policy now suddenly and completely reversed."

CAMEL CORPS, CAVALRY AND ALL.

Continuing this interesting line of comment, Major Griffiths says:

"Being unable to keep in close touch of the enemy as the ordinary rules of warfare require, to 'feel for him,' watch him jealously, probe every unexplained movement, beat up his quarters when opportunity offered or the occasion demands, the only alternative was to be ever on the alert, to sit and wait but to be ready to act on the shortest notice, to be always on guard and ready to turn out instantly, armed at all points. This is a toilsome and harassing obligation, but it was the keynote of the military system at Wady Halfa, and the excellent results are now apparent when the long-delayed moment of offensive action has at last arrived. All parts of the force—cavalry, guns, camel corps, mounted infantry, and marching troops—have stood prepared for immediate service; every item of equipment, sufficient ammunition, supplies of all sorts equal to sudden needs, all these have been constantly maintained in serviceable condition ready for immediate use. The camel corps, five hundred strong, could be moved off, perfect at every point, in five-and-twenty minutes from the moment the order was given; the cavalry, three squadrons, about four hundred horses in all, could be ready in rather less; the camel battery, and the mule battery, also, and about two hundred mounted infantry—selected soldiers from the Soudanese regiments, who have been trained to ride the best animals among the transport camels. For the infantry battalions a couple of hours sufficed to bring them into the fighting line completely equipped. A walk through the lines at Wady Halfa showed me the minute attention given to all details of preparedness."

THE PRESENT LORD OF THE SOUDAN.

IN the *National Review* Captain Lugard, in a review of Slatin Pasha's book, constructs from that work the following vivid character sketch of the Khalifa with whom England is now at war:

THE KHALIFA: PERSONAL.

The Khalifa who forms the centre figure of this other world story is painted in graphic colors. A native of Southwest Darfur, the strong individuality and resoluteness of his character developed with the exercise of, unlimited power into the worst traits of the despot. Pride degenerated into a blind belief in his own infallibility, and he did not scruple to adopt the successes of others—whether it were the architecture of the Mahdi's tomb or the victories of Zeki—as the results of inspirations given to himself from heaven. An innate cruelty grew to proportions unrivaled even by the late emperors of Rome. He gloated over the massacre of whole tribes, in the death, by lingering tortures or starvation, of his most able and most deserving generals and advisers. His degeneration of character was,

of course, accompanied by an inordinate sensuality and love of luxury, display and flattery. His harem consisted of 400 women, his bodyguard of 2,000 warriors clad in armor, with horses decked in quilted caparisons.

HIS POLICY.

His policy was, in brief, to exterminate the Nile Valley tribes, and to introduce the western tribes in their place, so that the Gezira and other formerly populous districts became depopulated, while he crushed the Ashraf (Mahdi's relatives) and took all power from his brother khalifa. The coinage was debased by successive stages till it became a fifth of its normal value. Mock justice was administered by the Kadis, who were his creatures, whose duty it became to carry out his decisions, however grossly unjust, and to make them appear, so far as possible, to accord with the Moslem law and the "Mahdi's Instructions." Religion became a mockery, and his wretched subjects ceased to believe in its travesty. Pilgrimages to Mecca were forbidden and replaced by visits to the Mahdi's tomb; commentaries on the Koran were suppressed, and the religion of Islam was made the vehicle of all that was evil.

ITS RESULTS.

Education ceased, and trade—except the trade in slaves, which assumed vast proportions, and was conducted with unspeakable cruelties and incalculable loss of life—became practically non-existent. A veto was placed on trade in feathers, that in gums was taxed prohibitively, tobacco was contraband, and ivory coming only from the south dwindled as those provinces lapsed from the Khalifa's control. A small and desultory trade continued with Egypt, but a rigid prohibition of the export of slaves left but little for merchants to convey out of the country. Industry suffered in like proportion, and became limited to a little weaving of common cloths, and some leather work, while the immorality bred of chaos, of the wholesale depopulation of vast districts by the slave trade, and by the rupture of all social organization, became fearful in its extent, and was accompanied by the increase of the diseases which usually accompany it. Added to these were yearly epidemics of typhoid fever, etc., arising from the unspeakably insanitary state of the town.

LOSS OF POPULATION.

The picture of this chaos, oppression, license and cruelty—more especially of the horrors of the public prison, where the ghastly tragedy of the black hole of Calcutta was repeated nightly—leaves nothing to the imagination, for the uttermost depths of human depravity and human misery have been reached in the Soudan of to-day. "Seventy-five per cent. at least," says Slatin, "of the total population have succumbed to war, famine, and disease, while of the remainder, the majority are little better than slaves." Let us leave this dark and blood-stained picture, and consider for a moment how those evils

wrought by the policy of abandonment—advised by England—may be dealt with.

HIS FIGHTING FORCE.

Slatin states what his power consists of with absolute knowledge, telling us to a man what are the garrisons of each post throughout the Soudan. In round numbers the Dervish forces consist of 40,000 rifles, 64,000 spear men, and seventy five guns. Of the rifles, he says, "there are not more than 22,000 Remingtons in good condition." Of the 64,000 spear men, at least 25 per cent. are either too old or too young to be considered effective, while the guns are for the most part either practically useless, or lack ammunition. This is the power which still continues to defy civilization! Slatin, in cautious and well chosen words, emphasizes two points in his final remarks as to the future of the Soudan. The first is the immense importance of the Bahr el Ghazal, the key to the Soudan, the second is that unless the power which eventually recovers the Soudan from the grasp of the Khalifa is identical with that which holds the lower Nile the danger to Egypt of a diversion of the water supply on which she depends will be very great.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM KHARTOUM.

In the January number of *The Mouvement Anties-clavagiste Belge* an article is published entitled "La fin du Mahdisme," which contains some striking news. Previous articles in the same paper had dwelt on the prophecy current in the Soudan that the Mahdi's power would fall in March, 1895, a belief which had such power among the Dervishes that the Khalifa refused to attempt to retake Kassala. As this prophecy was not fulfilled he took heart of grace, and summoned the Sultan Yusef of Wadai to assist him to expel the Italians from Kassala. His message was conveyed by the Emir of Kordofan, but Sultan Yusef threw the envoys into prison, called to his aid the Sheiks of Senusi, and accepted the battle offered to him. The Dervishes were completely routed, and great quantities of loot was captured by the Wadai forces. Rabeh, who had long since established himself in Bornu, is related to have come to the assistance of the Dervishes against his ancient foe, but, arriving too late, he in turn was defeated, and his head carried on a lance to Wadai. Sultan Yusef, continues the writer, then marched on Kuka, the capital of Bornu, on Lake Chad, captured the town and placed Rabeh's son on the throne after securing his submission as his vassal. This news, if true, is all important, indicating as it does the first great conflict between the Khalifa and the enormously powerful faction of the Senusi, and it is hardly necessary to point out how imperative it is that the crumbling power of Mahdism should not be replaced by a power whose ramifications extend from Morocco, around Lake Chad, throughout the Sahara to Algeria, Tripoli, and Egypt. It is above all important that England should anticipate the Senusi in the Nile Valley.

BRITISH SCHEMES FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE.

SIR GEORGE S. CLARKE in the *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute* drafts a scheme which "would practically imply the federation of the Empire for purposes of defense." He would recognize the navy as the defensive force of the whole Empire, to be in time supported by the various members of the Empire with men or money or other aid: harmonize local measures of defense with a definite national policy; employ local forces within defined areas; supply arms freely to poorer communities; give each unit of all the military forces in the Empire a place and number in one system; decentralize naval and military stores so that each sphere may be almost independently supplied, and provide the following machinery of intelligence and advice:

"In each of the five groups a representative body might be established holding session each year, and varying its place of meeting. Such a body would be in touch with local defense committees and in direct communication with the standing committee in London, with which the Agents-General should be associated. It would have proper records and would accumulate information in regard to naval and military matters within its sphere. It would bring questions of defense to a focus, and would take note of all military progress or backsliding. Larger questions of national defense could be settled by conferences held in London at regular intervals of four years. . . . It is only by taking all the members of the Empire into council that an effective organization for national defense can be attained."

No Fear of Famine Through Defeat.

Precautions against panic form an aspect of national defense which Mr. A. Hilliard Atteridge thinks is too often neglected, and he accordingly contributes to the *United Service Magazine* some valuable ammunition for use against alarmists when the time comes. He is especially emphatic in opposing the impression that naval defeat would mean starvation for England, and that a strong navy is necessary to save the country from the horrors of famine. He grieves that it has hitherto passed without protest; and endeavors to reassure us:

"The plain fact is, that even if we lost the command of the sea at the very outset of a war, famine and even serious scarcity would be considerably more than three months away from our doors. We have always more food available than would carry us over that period, and the starvation of England is, in any possible or probable combination of circumstances, for all practical purposes a myth. Force of arms would decide the conflict, one way or the other, long before the starvation period was reached."

Lord Playfair's statistics are quoted, which show that even in June, when the store is smallest, England has at command over eight million quarters of corn and flour, or a supply equal to close on four months' consumption.

"This would carry us over the harvest, when six or seven million quarters more would be available. In other words, if war began when our supplies were at the lowest, and even if it went against us from the very outset, there need be no sign of scarcity for at least eight months."

It is true 3,900,000 quarters in this estimate are still on the sea, but most are within a week of England, and no blockade could be rendered effective in that short time. Lord Playfair insisted that "the starvation of England by any combination of Continental powers was an absolutely chimerical idea." Mr. Atteridge urges that in the next great war Government should intervene to prevent panic rushing up prices, by issuing statements of the stock of provisions in the island, and by fixing a maximum price corresponding inversely to the visible supply.

BOMBARDMENT OF COAST TOWNS A BOGEY.

He also pooch-poochs the idea of any serious danger attaching to the bombardment of ports and coast towns. He quotes figures from the siege of Strasbourg to show that only three-tenths per cent. of the population were killed; and the freedom to withdraw inland would make the percentage in a bombarded coast town immensely smaller. He quotes a French expert to show that, allowing one house destroyed to every six shells fired, six thousand shells would have to be fired before one-thirty-seventh of a town like Marseilles could be destroyed. Such an enterprise would practically disarm the attacking fleet. "On the evening of the bombardment of Alexandria our own fleet had hardly a shell left in its magazines." Mr. Atteridge advises that local authorities be warned against the treasonable idea of buying off bombardment by payment of fine or furnishing supplies to a hostile fleet; but be guaranteed compensation from the national exchequer for losses incurred through bombardment.

"It is no secret that the plans for the defense of the country, in case of attempted invasion, provide for no continuous or prolonged stand in the coast districts. The enemy is only to be delayed and harassed in his first advance, his destruction being left to the field army concentrated in some inland position. It would be a useful supplement to the national defense Acts if it were formally provided that any losses caused by the enemy, or damage to property done by ourselves in the interest of the defense, should be a charge upon the nation as a whole."

Strikes or tumultuous gatherings to influence public policy should, the writer recommends, be guarded against by giving the civil authorities exceptional powers and conjoining with them the local military authorities. "The national defense must imply something of a dictatorship when it comes to a life and death struggle." And the freedom of the press would have to be curtailed. Statutory provision embodying these precautions should be passed beforehand in time of peace.

Mr. Atteridge's prophylactics against panic are

doubtless very reassuring, but had they been widely known and accepted during the last dozen years, the nation would probably have been less ready to assent to the recent increase of the navy.

ENGLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

DR. DILLON, who has so fervently and so eloquently pleaded for an Anglo-Russian Alliance, throws up the sponge in the *Contemporary Review*. Most reluctantly, but not less frankly and decisively, he gives his vote for England's joining the Triple Alliance if Germany will play fair in the Far East.

AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT.

Dr. Dillon believes that although no protocols have been signed, the plunge has been taken, and there is now a Quadruple Alliance confronting France and Russia. He says:

"After the long interview between the Kaiser and Sir Frank Lascelles on the morrow of the battle of Adowa, after Mr. Chamberlain's frank speech on the 20th March, after the remarkably prompt co-operation of the Powers of the Triple Alliance in the matter of the Dongola expedition, after Italy's vote of thanks to Great Britain, the honorary colonelcy conferred upon the Emperor of Austria, and the deliberate use of the words 'staunch allies,' as applied in the House of Commons to the Italians—to say nothing of numerous other equally unmistakable signs and symbols—few people will doubt that our Government has at last crossed the Rubicon that separated them from Rome and the Triple Alliance. And there are no reasonable grounds for doubt."

AN UNAVOIDABLE NECESSITY.

Dr. Dillon thinks that England was evidently without any possible alternative after the Italian defeat in Abyssinia, and the rejection of English overtures by Russia.

"It is difficult not to see that the agreement come to with the Triple Alliance and the consequent advance upon Akasheh or Dongola, was the very best possible move under the circumstances, which were not of our own creating. It is all very well to yearn and strive for an alliance with France and Russia. But a frank offer of friendship is one thing, and self-humiliation is another. Great Britain is not yet reduced to the rôle of Elizabeth. It was impossible to go on indefinitely making concessions and pocketing slights.

HOW ADOWA CHANGED EVERYTHING.

"The change wrought by the rout of the Italians in Abyssinia in the power of that League of Peace for good or evil is too evident to need formal proof. It can be reduced to a simple sum in the rule of three. If Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Italy—when Italy was vigorous and solvent—were just strong enough to balance an unprepared Russia and France, what is the relation of the alliance of the three first-named powers—Italy being disorganized

and practically insolvent—to Russia. France, Turkey, and all the Balkan Peninsula, with the solitary exception of Roumania? The reply is obvious. The one league had lost considerably, the other had gained still more considerably in strength. The balance was disturbed, and England alone, casting her weight into the lighter of the scales, was in a position to restore equilibrium.

"It was then that Germany, recognizing that the psychological moment had come, put the diplomatic wheels in motion; and she has not had long to wait for results. It was done so deftly that it seems to many even now that the soreness caused by the Kaiser's telegram still subsists, and that we have made friends with Italy alone while keeping our backs severely turned upon her two allies. The German press was still grumbling at British selfishness, just to keep up appearances, after the Triple Alliance had taken our side; but whether we speak henceforward of the Triple or the Quadruple Alliance, it is pretty certain that the dream of an Anglo-Russian or of an Anglo-Franco-Russian League is, for the time being, at an end."

THE RESULT OF ENGLAND'S CHANGE OF FACE.

"If England had not turned round," says Dr. Dillon, "Italy, detached from the Triple Alliance, would have been forced to gravitate to France. There would have been no alternative. The practical outcome would have assumed the shape and form of a Franco-Russo-Italian alliance, which must have been followed sooner or later by England's retirement from the Mediterranean and the evacuation of Egypt. If the Dongola expedition, therefore, has not proved very helpful to the Italians at Kassala and in Africa generally, it has reinstated them in the eyes of Europe, which is of more importance still. Italy will not lose her status as sixth great power yet, and bankruptcy will be staved off somewhat longer. England is committed to Egypt and the Mediterranean and to everything else which that necessarily implies. And that is satisfactory."

OLIVE SCHREINER ON THE GENESIS OF THE BOER.

IT seems an irony of fate that the two people of genius that South Africa has produced should be in opposite camps. Cecil Rhodes is one and Olive Schreiner is the other. Cecil Rhodes is now in Buluwayo, and temporarily silent. The stage being clear, Olive Schreiner comes forward and continues the publication of the fascinating series of papers on South Africa which she began four years ago. She had stopped because she did not wish to appear as a eulogist of the Boer at a time when he was working hand-and-glove with Cecil Rhodes. Now that Cecil Rhodes has quarreled with the Boer she has no longer any objection to publish what she wrote so long ago:

"The Boer has been struck a sore blow by the

hand that stroked him; and again it is necessary that he, with his antique faults and his heroic virtues, should be shown to the world as he is. Therefore these papers, which make an attempt to delineate him in such guise as he lives, are printed."

Of her qualification to act as the idealizing portrait painter of the Boer no one can doubt, for as she says:

"These papers being written by one who had for years lived among the Boers, sharing their daily life and understanding their language, they of necessity attempt to delineate, not only the coarse external shell of the Boer, but the finer fibred kernel within, which those whose contact with him is superficial never see."

WHAT IS A BOER?

It needs a woman of genius like Olive Schreiner to see through the husk in which this finely fibred kernel is hidden; and probably the consciousness that she is the only person in South Africa who could paint the true inwardness of the Boer has made her put forth all her strength. Certainly the result is an admirable work of art. A more fascinating paper than her "Stray Thoughts on South Africa" in the *Fortnightly* has not appeared in the magazines for many a long day. The Boer, as she sees him, is a man whom we call Dutch, whether he lives in Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, or the Transvaal. On this point she says:

"One is sometimes asked to define exactly what the term Boer means. There is only one scientific definition for it; it signifies a European by descent, whose vernacular is the Taal, and who uses familiarly no literary European language. It does not denote race of necessity; the Boer may be French, Dutch, German, or of any other blood—one of the most widely spread Boer families is Portuguese—neither does it of any necessity denote occupation; the Boer is often a farmer and stock owner, but he may also be a hunter, trader, the president of a republic, or of any other occupation—he remains a Boer still while the Taal remains his only speech.

"This Taal-speaking man," she declares, "is the most typically South African. The Bantu and the Englishman may be found elsewhere on the earth's surface in equal or greater perfection; but the Boer, like our plumbagos, our silver-trees, and our kudoos, is peculiar to South Africa. He is the result of an intermingling of races, acted on during two centuries by a peculiar combination of circumstances, and a result has been produced so unique as only to be decipherable through a long and sympathetic study."

A WOMAN'S IDYLL.

Olive Schreiner then proceeds to trace with a sympathetic and loving hand the genesis of the Boer. There is no need to follow her when she traverses the familiar ground of South African history. But her attempt to account for the fact that the Boers are entirely devoid of any love or regard for Holland or for any European country is, whether

it be correct or not, both brilliant and beautiful. It certainly would never have occurred to any one but a woman. Here it is:

"Thirty years after Van Riebeck landed there were 298 white men in the settlement, but only 88 white women, and the men on their little allotments grumbled for want of wives. The directors of the Dutch East India Company conferred, and it was determined to send out from certain orphan asylums in Holland girls to supply this want, and, from time to time, ships brought small numbers. The soldiers and sailors at the Cape welcomed them gladly; they were all speedily married and settled in their homes at the foot of Table Mountain. It may appear fanciful, but we believe it is not so, to suppose that this small incident throws a side-light on one of the leading characteristics of the African Boer. For the South African Boer differs from every other emigrant branch of a European people whom we can recall, either in classical or modern times, in this: that, having settled in a new land, and not having mixed with the aboriginal inhabitants nor accepted their language, he has yet severed every intellectual and emotional tie between himself and the parent lands from which he sprang."

THE CHILDREN OF THE ASYLUM.

In a beautiful prose poem recalling some of the best passages in the story of "The South African Farm," Olive Schreiner describes the part which mother-love plays in creating those sentiments which are the firm and imperishable foundation of empire. It is at his mother's knee that the young colonist is told of the far away motherland across the sea—stories which mould his mind when it is in its most plastic state, creating for him an idea of England as a realm of poetry and romance, which he visits in after life as he would make a pilgrimage to a shrine. Colonists, Olive Schreiner maintains, owe that to their mothers, who when their little ones come recall the scenes and associations that clustered round their own cradles when they were children. But all this ministry of grace and mother-love was denied to a large proportion of the ancestors of the peasant Boers.

"This bond, light as air, yet strong as iron, those early mothers of the Boer race could hardly have woven between the hearts of their children and the country they came from. Alone in the world, without relatives who had cared sufficiently for them to save them from the hard mercy of a public asylum, these women must have carried away few warm and tender memories to plant in the hearts of their children. The bare boards and cold charity of a public institution are not the things of which to whisper stories to little children. The ships that bore these women to South Africa carried them toward the first 'Good Hope' that ever dawned on their lives; and the day in which they landed at Table Bay and first trod on African soil, was also the first in which they became women, desired and

sought after, and not mere numbers in a printed list. In the arms of the rough soldiers and sailors who welcomed them they found the first home they had known; and the little huts on the banks of the Liesbeck, and the simple boards at which they presided, were the first at which they had been able to look round and see only the faces of those bound to them by kindly ties. To such women it was almost inevitable that, from the moment they landed, South Africa should be 'home,' and Europe be blotted out; the first generation born of these women, and the free, tieless soldiers and sailors with whom they mated, probably looked on South Africa as does their latest descendant to-day. On their lips, when they looked at the valleys of Stellenbosch, or the slopes of Table Mountain, the words—*Ons Land*—meant all they mean on the lips of the Transvaal Boer or the Free State Burgher of to-day—*Our Land; the one and only land we know of, and care for, wish to know of, have any tie or connection with!*"

THE ENGLISH BEYOND THE SEA.

It is in dwelling upon the contrast between this absence of any European tie on the part of the Boer and the close connection which binds the English-speaking race to the British Isles, that Olive Schreiner indulges in a splendid description of the tenacity with which the English-speaking colonist clings to the land in which his race was cradled:

"Nowhere on earth's surface are English-speaking men so consciously Anglo-Saxon as in the new lands they have planted. You may forget in England that you are an Englishman; you can never forget it in Africa."

The Union Jack to the English-speaking emigrant is as a sprig of lilac plucked from the bush that grows by the door of the old cottage where he spent his youth:

"The Englishman in England needs no visible emblem of that national life in the centre of which he is imbedded, and of which he forms an integral part. To the Englishman separated from that life by wide space and material interests, the smallest representative of national life and unity has a powerful emotional value. It is to him what the lock of his mistress's hair is to an absent lover; he treasures it and kisses it to assure himself of her existence. If she were present he would probably notice the lock little. The princeling is our lock of hair, the Union Jack our sprig of lilac."

Of the imperial significance of this love Olive Schreiner says:

"The England of to-day, becoming rapidly a democracy, may, through the supine indifference and self-centred narrowness inherent in the nature of overworked uncultivated masses, kill out forever the possibilities which might arise from the full recognition and cultivation of this emotion. But the fact remains that to-day this bond exists; the English-speaking colonist is bound to the birthplace of his speech; and little obtrusive as this passion may be,

it is yet one of the most pregnant social phenomena of the modern world, one capable of modifying the future, not only of Anglo-Saxon peoples, but of the human race."

THE INFLUENCE OF THE HUGUENOTS.

The fact that the mothers of the Boers were often from asylums in Holland is only one of the causes contributing to the total isolation of the Boers from the currents of European life.

"The Huguenot has caused this severance in two ways: firstly, through the fact of his being a religious exile, and an exile of a peculiar type."

The Huguenot, driven from France by a persecuting Catholicism, found in South Africa a home of refuge, a land of Canaan to which he clung with the passion of which we can form but little idea:

"Its only true counterpart is to be found in the attitude of the Jew toward Palestine—'When I forget thee, O Jerusalem!' His feeling toward it is a faith, not a calculation."

But the second, and far the most powerful, element in the seclusion of the Boer from outside influence was to be found in the creation of a language which is neither Dutch nor French, but which is a dialect which bears the same relation to Dutch as the dialect of Uncle Remus does to English. The Huguenots at first tried to retain their French language, but this was forbidden. They were compelled to speak Dutch. They were, however, intellectually superior to the Dutch, and they succeeded in imposing a certain amount of their language on the stronger race:

"The Taal is precisely such a speech as the adult Huguenots, arbitrarily and suddenly forced to forsake their own language and to adopt the Dutch, must have spoken. There is probably not a Boer in South Africa at the present day whose blood is not richly touched by that of the Huguenot."

THE EFFECT OF THE TAAI.

"So widely in fact has this dialect separated itself from Dutch that the Boer boy at the Cape working for an examination finds it as hard to pass in literary Dutch as in English or French, and it not infrequently occurs that the Boer boy is plucked in Dutch who passes in all other subjects. The Taal is indeed what the Boer so often and so vociferously calls it—his 'Muddertaal;' and one is bound to regard his feeling for it as one regards the feeling of a woman for her mother's old wedding-gown and faded orange blossoms—they may be mouldy and unfit for present-day use, but her tenderness for them is a matter for sympathy rather than for ridicule. So complete has been the Boer's severance from his fatherlands in Europe, both France and Holland, that for him they practically do not exist.

THE KEY TO THE BOER'S MIND.

"When one considers these things, then we understand our African Boer. There is, then, nothing puzzling in the fact that he, a pure-blooded European, descended from two of the most advanced

nations of Europe, and being no poor peasant crushed beneath the heel of others, but in many cases a wealthy landowner with flocks, herds, and crowds of dependents beneath him, and in his collective capacity governing states as large as European countries; should yet, in this latter half of the nineteenth century, possess a credulity which would excite ridicule in a London or Paris *gamin*; that he should hold fanatically that the earth does not move, and repeat the story of Gideon to support his view; that he regards scab, itch, and various skin diseases as preordained ordinances of the Almighty, which ought not to be interfered with by human remedies; that he looks upon the insurance of public buildings as a direct insult to Jehovah, who, if he sends a fire to punish a people, should not be defeated by an insurance of the building; that his faith in ghosts and witches is unshakable; that till quite lately he held railways to be a direct contravention of the Almighty's will, who would have made them Himself if He wanted them;—all this becomes comprehensible when we remember that his faiths, social customs, and personal habits, so superbly ridiculous in the eyes of the nineteenth century European, are nothing more than the survivals of the faiths and customs universal among our forefathers two hundred years ago; that they in no way originated with or are peculiar to the South African Boer.

THE ENCHANTED WALL.

"There is an old fairy tale which tells how a fell enchantress once muttered a spell against a certain city, and raised up about it in a moment an invisible wall, which shut it out forever from the sight and ken of all passers-by, rendering all beyond its walls invisible to the men and women within, and the city imperceptible to those from without. Such a wall has the Taal raised about the Boer—as long as it remains standing the outer world touches him not, nor he it. Like those minute creatures who, at a certain stage of their existence, form about themselves a hard coating, and in that condition may lie embedded in the animal tissues in which they are found for weeks or years, without undergoing any change or growth; but who, if at any moment their cyst be ruptured, start at once upon a process of rapid evolution, developing new organs and functions, and bearing soon no resemblance to the encysted creature that has been—so the Boer has lain, encysted in his Taal, knowing nothing of change or growth; yet, from the moment he breaks through it evolution sets in rapidly: the child of the seventeenth century departs, and the child of the nineteenth century arrives—and the Boer is no more!"

Sir George Grey on the Boers.

The *Humanitarian* publishes an interview with Sir George Grey, the Nestor of New Zealand, who was Governor of Cape Colony from 1854 to 1861. The paper is one long eulogy of the Boers. Rarely, we should imagine, has any foreign state received

so generous a meed of praise from a British statesman. At the outset he said:

"I have great sympathy with the Boers. It is perhaps only natural that I should have, for, like them, I claim Huguenot descent on my mother's side. The Boers, as you may be aware, are largely descended from Huguenot settlers in South Africa, Dutch and French refugees who migrated thither in considerable numbers about the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It was, in fact, a great religious emigration which peopled South Africa with the Boers, closely allied in many respects to the emigration which peopled the American colonies in the days of the *Mayflower* and the Pilgrim Fathers. And the Boers, as they are called, have preserved their religion in a very perfect form to the present day."

Rumors of cruelty on the part of the Boers Sir George refuses to credit. "They are now a very humane and merciful race." In the early days of slavery wrong things were doubtless done as in other lands, but the religion of the Boers kept them from any great cruelty.

"Speaking of the people as a whole, let me say I believe there is no people among whom actual, practical religion abounds more than the Boers. It is not only on their lips, but in their lives. Neither are they aggressive. . . . The Boer women are virtuous, hard working and cleanly.

"The primitive and pastoral conditions under which they live recall vividly the patriarchal system as set forth in the Old Testament."

From what Sir George goes on to say it would seem that the Boers have realized some leading ideals of the New Testament also:

"It is something more than patriotism which animates them. Patriotism is love of one's country, but the Boer unity is founded on love of one's family. They are all one great family. They have realized the truth that 'if one member suffer, all the other members suffer with it.' Any difficulty or danger attacking any part of this great human machine throbs through the whole mass. There is intense sympathy among the Boers all over South Africa, whether they be the Boers of the Transvaal, the Orange Free State, or of the Queen's colonies, makes no difference at all. This feeling of blood and race is very strong; nothing the world has ever seen has been precisely like it."

Asked what he thought of chartered companies, Sir George replied:

"I will not go into the wide question of charters in general, but as regards the charter of the British South African Company in particular I have my own idea that it is unconstitutional. It has never been approved or ratified by a formal act of Parliament, so far as I know, and I hold that parliamentary sanction is necessary to establish its validity."

This is the characteristic close of the panegyric:

"I have lived among many nations and in many countries," said the venerable statesman, "and I

may with all truth say this: I know no people richer in public and in private virtues than the Boers."

Boers' Religious Life.

A minister in South Africa, who has spent most of his life among the Dutch, contributes to the *Sunday at Home* a warm eulogy of the Boers. The Dutch household is well ordered and hospitable. The training of the children is severely practical. The love of the parents for their children is intense. The charge of cruelly treating their native servants is not well founded. The Dutch colonist is firm and consistent in his rule, which is well adapted to the native races. Family worship is *de rigueur*. The quarterly church gatherings are affairs of the whole population.

"The Dutch Reformed Church retains the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost. At these times, and in October, the holy communion is administered, and then the whole congregation is expected to be present. Consequently, these become important occasions; the churches are filled, and the country side is almost empty of inhabitants. In out-of-the-way districts, where there is no village, almost the whole congregation of the church may still be found living in tents at the festival seasons. At the annual service held to commemorate the victory of the Boers over Dingaan, where there is neither church nor village, a large tent, capable of holding 1,500 to 2,000 people, is erected to serve as a church, and the whole community live in the tents or wagons they have brought with them."

The Boers with all their faults are "for the most part industrious, sober, and God-fearing."

The Attitude of Natal.

Natal is the subject of a very full and instructive paper by Mr. J. G. Maydon, M.A., in the *Journal of the Royal Colonial Institute* for March. He describes it as "the one essentially English colony of South Africa." The original Dutch, the German, the Scandinavian and the numerous French settlers have all yielded to the British absorptive power and are heartily Anglo-phil. Speaking of the attitude of Cape Colony, Mr. Maydon says:

"The relations between the two English colonies are chiefly controlled by a trade rivalry. This competition has been made most adroit use of by the President of the Transvaal Republic, who has hitherto played off the one against the other with great skill, and derived therefrom much advantage. . . . Whatever the motives, the result has been fortunate. The continuance of a strong government in Pretoria, imperfect as it is, still tends to the general progress of South Africa; and the prosperity of Natal has only been deferred, not destroyed, by the postponement of her railway connection with Pretoria. . . . President Krüger has recently lavished his most friendly attentions on Natal, and the relationship of these two states is of the most cordial description."

So far as fiscal matters are concerned there is no

obstacle in Natal to federation; in fact, writing on board ship before he knew of Jameson's raid, Mr. Maydon declared:

"Federation is already more or less directly the aim and object of all the most patriotic men in the republics, as well as in the two colonies, as it certainly is the desire of many of the leading statesmen in England. It is a plant that will not be forced—it must grow free and untrammelled, but it has without doubt taken root in South Africa."

THE UITLANDERS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

THE *New Review* publishes a weighty and factful article by Mr. C. Leonard on the grievances of the Uitlanders. It is an old story, but Mr. Leonard knows his case and puts it well.

THE "CAPITALIST" BOGEY.

Mr. Leonard begins by making short work of the persistent delusion that the struggle for self-government in the Transvaal is a capitalist plot.

"The fact is that for years the struggle for the simple right to vote has been carried on by the general body of Uitlanders, and their bitterest cry was that the great capitalists 'sat on the rail' and refused to help them. Only in '95 did those capitalists join the movement. Yet it is now stated that they 'created a situation' for their own ends. As a matter of fact, they threw in their lot in '95 because they were at last satisfied that their material interests were in the gravest danger, and that there was no hope of averting the further results of misgovernment unless combined action were taken."

PRESIDENT KRÜGER'S "NEVER!"

Mr. Leonard describes the various efforts made by the Uitlanders' Union to obtain their rights.

"The Union published in Dutch and circulated among the burghers a pamphlet setting out its objects and dealing, in moderate language, with the causes which led to its formation. Mr. Krüger answered by a manifesto so violent and abusive that the Union, desiring moderation, did not deem it wise to translate it to the English-speaking public. Then Mr. Krüger solicited an interview with the leaders of the Union. I was present, and from that day became, and have remained, convinced that he is animated by intense hostility to the Uitlanders and a determination at all hazards to exclude them from a share in the government of the country. During the discussion it was pointed out to him that if he gave us the vote the old burghers would still retain a majority in the legislature, as we Uitlanders were all congregated in two or three districts, and consequently we should only be able to elect, say, six members out of twenty-four; but he was obdurate. He said, too, that if we could vote, we would also elect our own president, the election being determined by the majority of votes cast in the whole country. In reply we offered, if he would

give us the vote for the Chamber, to leave the right to elect the president in the hands of the Old Burghers for the present, trusting to time to prove our fitness for citizenship in the fullest sense. In vain! Before that interview ended—an interview which I then described as historic—he said to us in anger: 'Go back, and tell your people I will never give them anything. I shall never change my policy; and now let the storm burst!' That he told the truth in anger is manifest from the character of the acts which he has since caused to be placed on the statute book."

UITLANDER VS. BOER.

Mr. Leonard estimates the adult male Uitlanders at 50,000. The Transvaal Government claims that the adult male Boers number 25,000. The preponderance in numbers is therefore as two to one.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

Mr. Leonard thinks the situation extremely serious, and puts forward the following suggestions for its improvement:

"May I venture to suggest the negotiation of a new treaty, the main heads of which should be these?—

"1. The recognition of Great Britain as the Paramount Power in South Africa.

"2. The guarantee to the South African Republic of territorial integrity, and complete autonomy in internal affairs.

"3. The inclusion of Swaziland in the Republic.

"4. The granting of citizens' rights to all foreigners upon a reasonable—and for a specified time unalterable—basis, fair representation being secured by a redistribution.

"5. The placing of the High Court in an unassailable position of independence.

"6. Liberty of the press; the right of public meeting for all lawful purposes; education; and reasonable concessions to the English language.

"7. The removal of religious disabilities."

"Chartered" Accounts.

Mr. H. A. Wilson, in the *Investors' Review*, greatly enjoys himself in pulling to pieces the financial statements of the South African Chartered Company. He summarizes his results thus:

Year ended	Income,	Outgo,	Deficit,
March 31.	£	£	£
1891.....	3,961	475,394	471,433
1892.....	15,812	394,078	378,261
1893.....	34,200	130,840	101,550
1894.....	47,656	293,350*	245,694
1895.....	124,175	209,993	175,818
	<u>£229,894</u>	<u>£1,602,650</u>	<u>£1,372,756</u>

* Including £113,488, part of cost of Matabele raid, but not the million odd given for the shares of the United Concessions Company, etc.

Mr. Wilson sees in continually fresh issue of shares the only way of postponing further the long-threatened bankruptcy. By this means their last year closed with a nominal balance in hand of £800,000.

THE CROWNING OF A CZAR.

IN the May *Century* there is a capital description of the crowning of the Czar, Nicholas II., taken from the diary of the daughter of Sir Edward Thornton, who was ambassador to Russia in 1888. Miss Thornton's piquant diary records that although the coronation was fixed for Sunday, May 15, the excitement began more than a month beforehand, the foreign legations being in a great state of mind about the preparations of all kinds for the tremendous parades. The Russian horses were too small for the state carriages, and besides their tails were too long. The Austrians got their horses from Vienna, but the French, with characteristic ingenuity, got over the tail difficulty by tying up the long natural appendages and fastening on short false ones. "They have had a dress rehearsal," says Miss Thornton, "and say the effect is excellent."

There were three distinct programmes in the magnificent occasion.

THE POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

"Several orders have also appeared in the papers with regard to Moscow. No house proprietor is to let out his windows on the route of the procession. No private person is to be on horseback during the three weeks, under penalty of a fine of 500 roubles (£50), so that only Prince Demidov will be able to afford a morning canter. No black is to be worn during the time of the coronation. One precaution is rather ingenious. A double row of soldiers is to be placed on each side of the route of the procession, the men back to back, one row facing the procession and one the houses."

THE ENTRY INTO MOSCOW.

The gorgeous blaze of color made by the quantities of troops who formed the first part of the coronation procession into Moscow and the sumptuousness of the equipments must have made a great sight. Some of the troops were in white uniforms with shining brass breast-plates and helmets, with imperial eagles soaring over them. Other cavalrymen were on splendid black horses, the light catching the shining silver and gold of their uniforms and the red and yellow pennants fluttering in the wind. In the meantime, the bells over all Moscow were ringing, cannon were booming, the priests in gold vestments were gathered on the streets swinging incense, and bands played the Russian hymn with great fervor, amid the murmur of the people and the soldiers. This murmur swelled into a mighty cheer when the Czar himself came.

THE CORONATION IN THE CATHEDRAL.

After the entry came the proclamation to the people for three days, and then, in the Cathedral of the Assumption, the final ceremony of coronation.

"The thrones were immediately to our right, rather to the back of the platform, and under a baldachin, or canopy, of gorgeous stuff, adorned

with tufts of yellow and white feathers. I must have had exaggerated ideas of thrones; these looked like two very swell chairs. They stood on a dais of red; the whole erection in the middle had been covered with red cloth; a gold balustrade ran round it, and gold balustrades marked the divisions for the members of the imperial house, for the foreign princes, the council of the empire, etc."

THE FINAL SERVICES.

"The service began with the Emperor's confession of faith, which was so like our own that I could follow it easily. . . . I understood comparatively little of the rest; but they say that the prayers are wonderfully beautiful. From the first moment to the last the Emperor was the central figure. If one looked away, it was only to see how every one was watching him. . . . Throughout the whole service he bore himself with great dignity, and in a manner worthy of such an occasion. After the creed and the reading of the epistle and the gospel, he ordered the imperial mantle to be brought, which was clasped round his neck with the collar of St. Andrew, lifted the magnificent crown from the cushion on which it was presented, and receiving the benediction from the metropolitan, 'In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost,' placed it on his head, and holding the scepter in his right hand and the globe in his left, seated himself upon his throne, looking a very noble presentment of a Czar of all the Russias. The Empress seemed to have caught something of his air, for that day a certain stateliness was added to all her charm. She was very pale, but I thought that I had never seen her look more sympathetic. She now left her place, and went to kneel before her husband on a cushion which had been placed for her at his feet by Prince Waldemar. The Czar lifted his own crown from his head, and placed it an instant on hers before replacing it. Then, taking her crown from its bearer, he held it in place while the four *dames d'honneur* fastened it securely to her head."

THE AFTER FESTIVITIES.

After the Emperor had returned to salute the people, and received a tremendous acclamation, there was an imperial banquet, and then, on May 16, the state ball in the Kremlin Palace, and the illumination of Moscow furnished the third great sight of the coronation. On the 18th there was the gala performance at the theatre, and three days later a great popular fête on the *hodinskoye polye*, an open space beyond the exposition buildings where big reviews take place. Here there were no less than 500,000 people, and to each one there was given a little basket with a loaf of bread, a meat pie, a sweet pie, a bag of candies, and a brown mug with the arms of the Emperor on it. The coronation was reported to have cost 40,000,000 roubles, or \$20,000,000.

MR. RAINES ON THE NEW YORK LIQUOR TAX LAW.

STATE SENATOR RAINES of New York, whose name has been given to the new liquor law passed by the present legislature, has a brief article in defense of the principal features of the measure in the April number of the *North American Review*. It is not a very detailed article, but Mr. Raines makes it clear that the enactment is, in his judgment, destined greatly to diminish the influence of the liquor traffic in the politics of the state and of the municipalities, while on the other hand it gives better safeguards to the dealers in drink by abolishing the old boards of excise with their discretionary power over the granting of licenses :

"The bill which has lately passed the New York Legislature aims to secure political independence to those wishing to engage in the liquor traffic, by defining in the law itself those who may engage in the traffic and the exact terms on which they may do so. It aims at regulation by law, instead of leaving a power of discretion with excise boards which might be used for political or other purposes. The law of 1892 gave a right of review by the courts of the action of commissioners of excise when such commissioners refused to grant a license to the applicant. The new act preserves the right to a review by the courts when a tax certificate—which takes the place of the present license—is refused, and gives a further right of review by the court, on the application of a citizen who claims that a certificate is illegally granted. Thus the rights of the individual and of the public would seem to be protected."

WILL DIMINISH SALOONS.

Mr. Raines further contends that the considerable increase in the fee exacted from liquor dealers under this act will largely diminish the number of places where liquor is retailed :

"Another object of the act is to reduce the number of places where liquor is sold. It is admitted that the pressure on excise commissioners for licenses is so great that it is almost impossible to induce them to limit reasonably the number of liquor saloons. It is admitted that the number can be effectually limited through the tax levied ; the higher the tax the fewer are those who will pay it. Many of the advocates of a high license feel that the tax imposed by this act is not enough to secure the desired reduction and would have preferred that it had been made at least one thousand dollars in cities of the first-class, New York, Brooklyn and Buffalo. I am not disposed to assume that this view is not correct, still less do I care to argue that the tax is not too low in places of below 50,000 inhabitants. There are wide differences of opinion as to what may be considered a suitable proportion between places where liquor is sold and the population, some holding that there should be no such places, others that 'too many are just enough.' It has been assumed that the act passed would reduce the number by forty

per cent., or from 42,763 to 25,658. I am disposed to believe that the reduction will be not far from thirty per cent.

"The provisions of the act are intended also to make the restrictive portions of the law more easy of enforcement. To this end the public display of the tax certificate is required ; the places are more open to inspection during hours when the traffic is forbidden ; penalties for violation are much more severe ; all the means in use at present to detect violation are retained, and in addition special officers are appointed to assist in detecting and prosecuting law breakers."

LOCAL OPTION.

As regards the smaller places, Mr. Raines thinks the bill makes total exclusion of the liquor traffic easier : "Another provision of the bill establishes local option in towns, by providing for a direct vote at the next town meeting as to whether tax certificates of the several classes shall be issued in the town or not. Under the present law, local option by indirection is permitted ; that is, excise commissioners are elected who are supposed to be favorable or unfavorable to the granting of licenses. It often occurs that after they have been elected the commissioners do not act as they were expected to do. This cannot be the case under the new law."

Finally, says Mr. Raines, "I believe that as soon as the liquor interest shall have adjusted itself to the new order of business made necessary by this act, should it become a law, it will appreciate the fact that it is much better that the traffic should be regulated by law rather than by the discretion of boards of excise, while the people, relieved from a great burden of taxation, and from the combined and active efforts of those engaged in the traffic to control municipal governments for its protection, will approve the law as a whole, though some of the details of the law may be open to criticism."

GOVERNMENT BY BREWERY.

IN the *Arena* President Gates of Iowa College discloses some startling facts relative to the influence exerted by the great brewing interests of the country. He publishes a letter from the general superintendent of one of the great railways centering in Chicago, which cautions an employee against activity in behalf of a movement for removing screens from liquor saloons, on the ground that the shipping business of the railway company is injuriously affected thereby. President Gates shows, on the other hand, that some railway companies are incurring the displeasure of the brewers by their rules forbidding drinking by employees.

"It is quite easy to understand," says President Gates, "that the business temptation is great where hundreds of thousands of dollars in freight are the basis of the correspondence. In other words, all rights of American citizenship and self-respecting

manhood are subject to the demands of business success. This is the generic principle. The specific result in this case is that business success in its turn is absolutely subject to the liquor interest."

SCHOOL VERSUS DRINK IN HOLLAND .

MR. H. GOEMAN BORGESIUUS contributes to *Vragen des Tijds* a long article on "The School in the Struggle Against Intemperance," which, although referring especially to Holland, contains much that has a general application. We cannot follow him through all his statistics and arguments; we can only touch upon some of the points immediately connected with the question of making use of the (secular) school in the furtherance of temperance (both with a capital and a small initial letter, but chiefly the former).

The evils of excessive drinking are widely known; the value of early training is fully recognized; the child of to-day is the man of to-morrow; hence he who controls the school has in his hands the future of the people. The drink evil is one of the greatest, if not absolutely the greatest, of our day, and the principal means of fighting it is by teaching the children. This instruction should be given by the parents, but as in numbers of cases the parents neglect this duty or are incapable of performing it, other people must undertake the duty; and after much consideration the various societies which are concerned with the welfare of the masses came to the conclusion that it was necessary to invoke the aid of teachers in secular schools. In 1894 the "Volksbond" appointed a committee to inquire into and report upon this question. One of the resolutions of that committee was to this effect:

"That the responsible minister be requested to assist in extending the curriculum in the schools so that the lessons in hygiene and physiology shall include instruction in the physiological effects of alcoholic drinks, and the consequences to the community at large."

Other resolutions had reference to the distribution to teachers of a circular, and also pamphlets containing information for their guidance in teaching.

But although this idea of School *vs.* Drink has aroused much attention, and has been favorably received among the teachers themselves, yet their collaboration is far from being general. The writer gives five reasons for this, two only of which concern us at present.

TEACHERS AND TEMPERANCE.

The first raises the vexed question whether it is justifiable to make use of the school in such a way.

"Let the school be kept free of such matters (said a teacher to Mr. Borgesius); it has nothing whatever to do with your particular association. There are societies for the furtherance of all kinds of objects, but teachers cannot and must not place themselves at the service of each or any. To-day it is

your society; to-morrow it will be the 'Peace Association;' the following day some other society will call upon us to assist. There is but one answer to all these knocks at our door: we are 'not at home.' Play at associations as much as you like, but leave the school out of them all; it should not be made use of for special propaganda. My answer was to this effect: We cannot and will not leave you and your school out of this matter . . . for the simple reason that we place so high a value on your teaching and its importance for the coming generation.

A QUESTION OF SOCIAL ETHICS.

True, the school must not be dragged into the strife of parties nor used for the promotion of the ends of this or that particular society; but when we all unite in one cause and ask you, as we opponents of the drink evil now do, to assist us to improve the condition of our fellow countrymen in almost the only way it can be done—by inculcating the virtue of *moderation*, that is an entirely different thing. When we ask you to aid us in our struggle against a *vice*—and one which is ruining our country—we do not ask a *favor*; it is your *duty* to help us. And we believe we have the right to urge you to fulfil that duty. The (Dutch) Education act says that your instruction shall be such as (among other things) to bring the children up 'in all Christian and *social* virtues,' and I count moderation—temperance—as one of these. Look around you and see how this evil is taking our strength from us; young and old fall victims to it. The thought of the danger your scholars will run on leaving you and going out into the world should be sufficient inducement to help us, if you feel the interest in them that you should do."

HOW TO PERVADE THE LESSONS.

The second reason is, that there is a natural aversion to the extension of an already long list of subjects. No extension is required, says Mr. Borgesius; it is perfectly easy to work it in with other subjects. In arithmetic, sums can be set dealing with the amount spent in alcoholic drinks, and the like; in history, it is quite easy to give examples of the effects of intemperance; in dictation, extracts from books dealing with the subject can occasionally be given; in grammar, proverbs can be parsed, such as:

When the wine goes in the man,
Then the wit goes in the can.

In short, the virtue of temperance can be taught in a perfectly easy and natural manner without adding to the work of the children.

To the objection that it would be necessary for the teachers to be total abstainers the writer says: "Not so; we wish them to teach temperance, not total abstinence."

We should like to follow Mr. Borgesius through his answers to the objections to Bands of Hope and similar associations, and the account of what is being done in this direction in the Netherlands, but space does not permit.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN BELGIUM.

THE *Free Review* for March publishes a long and interesting article describing the objects and methods of the Belgium socialists. The author publishes the declaration of their principles, which need not be quoted, seeing that they resemble socialist principles elsewhere. Then he goes on to give us their programme of reforms:

"I may cite the chief of these reforms: (1) Electoral Reforms; (2) Parish Autonomy; (3) Direct Legislation; (4) Educational Reform; (5) Judicial Reform; (6) the Abolition of Armies; (7) Organization of Statistics; (8) Legal Recognition of Associations; (9) Regulation of Labor Contracts; (10) Extension of the Public Property; (11) Autonomy of the Public Services; (12) Regulation of Labor, etc. The Belgian organizations have also a programme dealing with the parishes and agricultural districts. In Belgium one has to present to those whom one wishes to convince something definite and immediately realizable. In its general tactic the Workingmen's party is parliamentarian."

ITS LEADER AND CREATOR.

The leader of the Belgium socialists is not yet forty. The writer says:

"Edouard Anseele, with Van Beeveren, his senior, created the working-class movement in Flanders. At their voice the sleepers awoke! The son of a poor shoemaker, Anseele left school to be clerk to a large manufacturer in Ghent. At the age of eighteen he gave himself up wholly to the socialist movement. He could be seen every Sunday in the streets of Ghent, selling the *Werker*, a Flemish daily paper. To provide for his subsistence he became a compositor. After his day's work he still finds time to collaborate on the *Volkswil*, which Van Beeveren has just founded. He is the incarnation of the popular Flemish tribune. His rich and powerful voice carries far; without any periphrasis he cries aloud the vengeance that is burning in his heart; the workers have confidence in him, and have nominated him administrator of the *Vooruit*. Like Hector Denis, he is a deputy and gives the government a good deal of trouble. Each time he goes to the Chamber of Representatives his old mother says to him, 'Give them something to do, my son!' and he takes good care to follow the maternal advice. He is only thirty-six years old and his career is far from being ended."

ITS VARIEGATED PROPAGANDA.

The most interesting part of the article is that in which he describes the various methods adopted by the socialists for the purpose of propagating their principles. For instance, there are the cyclists missionary to the cause:

"Several times a week the socialist cyclists of Brussels and Liège organize propagandist excursions to the outlying districts. They run through each village, scattering literature as they go.

"Mutual schools of oratory exist in the more im-

portant centres of the country. Their organization has by its simplicity become a veritable necessity in a movement so vast. The choral societies, directed by talented musicians, have taken a prominent place in the workers' organizations. Their special purpose is to carry on a propaganda by means of song. Their members frequently visit the taverns in the evenings and sing refrains that express the misery and the hopes of the workers. Even those who remain indifferent to the propaganda are charmed by the voices of the proletariat. Along with these societies are found singing schools for children and young girls; and all these institutions are self-governing.

"The æsthetic sentiments of the working classes are decidedly of an elevated nature; in proof of this I may refer to the wonderful rendering of the *Pro memoria*, in memory of the Paris Commune, composed by Joseph Vandermeulen, a socialist musician, and performed by an orchestra and some 800 singers—men, women, and children—the performance lasting nearly two hours and a half. The dramatic societies, the actors in which are working men, also give plays representative of the miseries and revolts of their class. The gymnastic societies, again, play a part in the socialistic evolution. In a more elevated sphere there are art sections, which endeavor to complete the artistic education that the workers may have already acquired. Musical entertainments are also employed."

THE FABIAN SOCIETY.

IN the *Revue de Paris* Mr. Sidney Webb gives a clear and interesting account of the Fabian Society and the English socialist movement. From it we learn that the society was started in London some thirteen years ago, being composed at first of a group of obscure social reformers, whose avowed object it was to effect the moral regeneration of society. Further, that the Fabian Society, as regards its definition of socialism, differs in nothing from the Social Democratic Federation, and accepts the Collectivist doctrine with all its consequences.

The members are divided into local groups, and are asked to participate according to their power in the work of the society; and although there is no fixed subscription, each Fabian is expected to contribute a yearly sum, the amount being known only to the committee.

ITS PERSONNEL.

It is sometimes asked from whence the society takes its curious name. Mr. Webb informs his French readers that they adopted the appellation from Fabius Cunctator. At the present time six hundred men and women have the right to style themselves Fabians. The society never canvasses for members, and indeed discourages indiscriminate admittance to membership. Each candidate must declare himself a socialist, and find two supporters who

are already in the society. As a body the Fabians consist of the cultured middle classes, the members being under rather than over forty years of age, and engaged for the most part in literary, scientific, artistic, and other professional work. "They are the intellectual proletariat of England, composed of men like George Bernard Shaw, the fine musical critic, novelist, economist, and speaker; Graham Wallas, an Oxford graduate and political historian; Grant Allen, the disciple of Herbert Spencer, a biologist and a famous novelist; May Morris (Mrs. Sparling), the daughter of William Morris, himself a fine artist; and many others, poets and journalists, economists, and historians, members of the London School Board, of the County Council—one and all active and often influential politicians."

ITS PUBLICATIONS.

The Fabian Society publishes each year a number of pamphlets. As yet the most important publication issued by the society is the volume entitled "Essays on Socialism." Among the contributors were G. B. Shaw, Sydney Olivier, William Clarke, Graham Wallas, Annie Besant, Hubert Bland, and Mr. Sidney Webb himself. During the last six years 35,000 copies have been sold. The Fabian Tracts differ from other socialistic literature of the kind, inasmuch that every fact and statistic quoted is carefully authenticated before being given to the world.

Fabians have little or no sympathy with anarchy, and one of the most powerful pamphlets issued by the society attempts to refute, from both the economic and political points of view, the fundamental principles of the anarchist movement.

THE MORAL ASPECTS OF SOCIALISM.

IN the current number of the *International Journal of Ethics*, Sidney Ball, of St. John's College, Oxford, considers the various phases of modern socialism, dwelling particularly on the higher conceptions of the subject now gaining recognition in England. Of the present socialistic ideal he says, in conclusion:

"There are, of course, many other aspects of socialism than its adequacy to the requirements of a moral and social idea; that is, of the principle of a progressive social life. It may be thought that socialism is essentially a movement from below, a class movement; but it is characteristic of modern socialism that its protagonists, in this country at any rate, approach the problem from the scientific rather than the popular view; they are 'middle class' theorists. And the future of the movement will depend upon the extent to which it will be recognized that socialism is not simply a working-man's, or an unemployed, or a poor man's question. There are, indeed, signs of a distinct rupture between the socialism of the street and the socialism of the chair: the last can afford to be patient, and to

deprecate hasty and unscientific remedies. It may be that the two sides may drift further and further apart, and that scientific socialism may come to enjoy the unpopularity of the Charity Organization Society. All that I am, however, concerned to maintain is that there is a scientific socialism which does attempt to 'treat life as a whole,' and has no less care for character than the most rigorous idealist; and I believe I am also right in thinking that this is the characteristic and dominant type of socialism at the present day. It may not be its dominant idea in the future, but it is the idea that is wanted for the time, the idea that is relevant, and it is with relevant ideas that the social moralist is concerned."

A MULTIPLE MONEY STANDARD.

Neither Bi- nor Mono- metallism.

WHILE bimetallists and monometallists are busily engaged in attacking each other and making the magazines resound with the fury of their fray, it is pleasant to hear a grave contributor to the *Annals of the American Academy* exclaiming in effect, "A plague on both your metallisms! What we want is neither a simplex nor duplex, but a multiplex money standard."

Perhaps Mr. J. A. Smith will pardon us for condensing into these ejaculations his sixty pages of erudite argument. He points out that the enormous fluctuations in the market value of gold, which are chiefly due to its being the one standard of exchange, show that it is not a good standard. He thus states his problem:

"The problem seems to be not how to continue the monetary system permanently and for all time to come on a gold basis, but how to make commodities generally the basis of the circulating medium. There is no reason why a considerable number of commodities cannot be combined in such a way as to secure a standard of practically uniform value. On the basis of these commodities the circulating medium should be issued just as the paper money under the gold standard is based on gold. If a scheme can be devised which recognizes and gives full force to the principle of redeemability, then we would have a monetary system which credit could no longer seriously disturb. Practically the standard would be represented by the great mass of commodities. This being the case, a rise of general prices would be out of the question, as a rise in the price of one commodity would of necessity be balanced by a fall in the price of others."

A COMPOSITE STANDARD.

A step in this direction is the composite standard. In place of the legal ratio demanded by bimetallists, Mr. Smith suggests as more practicable a standard unit defined by law as equal to a certain quantity of gold *plus* a certain quantity of silver. Thus: "If 23.2 grains of fine gold were equal in value to 464 grains of fine silver, we might take as

our new bimetallic standard 11.6 grains of fine gold plus 232 grains of fine silver." The relative money value of the two metals would be determined by their relative commodity value.

But as a standard for the interchange of all commodities, the two metals belong to too limited a class. A wider range of commodities is needed to reduce the amount of fluctuation.

SIX STANDARD COMMODITIES.

To illustrate the scheme, Mr. Smith selects for the multiple standard six commodities, (Indian) corn, wheat, cotton, oats, silver and gold, assuming that they represent one-twentieth of the total annual product. "Each commodity should enter into the standard in the ratio of its importance" or proportion of total product.

"Taking such quantities of these commodities, in the ratio of their relative importance, as shall have an aggregate value according to the gold standard of \$100,000, the new \$100,000, multiple standard would be made up as follows:

Quantity of commodity in standard.	Price.	Value.
80,000 bushels corn.....	\$.50 per bushel.	\$40,000
25,000 bushels wheat.....	1.00 per bushel.	25,000
175,000 pounds cotton.....	.10 per pound.	17,500
31,250 bushels oats.....	.40 per bushel.	12,500
3,500 ounces silver.....	1.00 per ounce.	3,500
72.5 ounces gold.....	.20 68 per ounce.	1,500
Standard.....		\$100,000"

If the proportion of Indian corn to the total annual product increased, its price would fall and the price of the other five items rise. So, if a panic in Europe caused extra demand for gold, gold would be scarcer in America, and its price would rise, while the price of the other items would fall; but the American multiple standard would not be disturbed.

PAPER CURRENCY ON STABLE BASIS.

Mr. Smith suggests Chicago as the market whose prices should be regarded as standard. "The wholesale Chicago prices of the standard commodities would regulate the value of the circulating mediums throughout the entire country."

"An act of Congress establishing the multiple standard would also provide for the issue of a paper money to replace the gold and silver coins and notes now in use. This money would be a full legal tender in payment of all obligations public and private. . . . It would be necessary to establish in connection with the Treasury Department a bureau whose duty it would be to ascertain, record and publish daily the wholesale Chicago prices of the standard commodities." Something like monetary stability would, Mr. Smith argues, be secured for the nation. A uniform monetary system for all nations is not in his judgment yet practicable. The primary essential is that in each nation there be a practically constant relation between the monetary unit and commodities generally. Into the details of this scheme, which Mr. Smith investigates with great fullness, it is of course impossible to follow him.

FOOD AND LABOR FORCE.

The Stomach the Best Savings Bank.

THE old idea of thrift, once current in the middle classes, which preferred—for the working classes—a spare diet and the savings bank, is happily giving way to the wiser view which sees in good food, and plenty of it, the workman's best investment for his earnings. Thus Professor F. S. Nitti contributes to the *Economic Journal* for March a study on "The Food and Labor Power of Nations," in which, while not overlooking the importance of personal and ethical differences, he urges that, other things being equal, "labor force grows in direct ratio to food." According to Mulhall, "the annual consumption of flesh per inhabitant is pretty much as follows: United States, 120 lbs.; Great Britain, 105 lbs.; France, 74 lbs.; Germany, 69 lbs.; Belgium and Holland, 69 lbs.; Scandinavia, 67 lbs.; Austria, 64 lbs.; Spain, 49 lbs.; Russia, 48 lbs.; Italy, 23 lbs. And is not the amount of labor-energy of the several countries, as shown by the calculations of Brassey, Wright and Gould, pretty much in the same proportion?"

The industrial advance of Belgium during the last forty years "may confidently be attributed more to better dieting than to any other cause." But in the great ethnological laboratory of the United States the different experiments are carried out side by side.

AMERICAN VERSUS EUROPEAN DIET.

"In the United States of America we see struggling in the labor market different races and men whom long residence in their native land has brought up to abundant consumption or to painful abstinence; in every case it is the better nourished races that gain the day. The successful workmen in the United States are those who care less about saving than about good food—namely, the British and the Germans. The Irishman, who in his own country was fed on hydrocarbonates and was idle, weak, whimsical, when under the influence of this new régime displays great energy, and finally becomes even more productive than his English colleague. The German, whose food is improved by 50 per cent., finds his powers of work increase in almost equal proportions, and he can compete, without any marked disadvantage, with strong native laborers. On the other hand, take the Italians, Hungarians, Poles, and Bohemians, who are accustomed in their own land to a diet that is only fitting for those humbler industries that require less energy. From this consciousness of their inferiority they grasp with difficulty the idea of renouncing their fatherland and remaining forever in this country where the struggle is so rough. While here they might, by investing their gains in food rather than in saving, be able presently to put themselves into better physiological conditions and to enter into the struggle with greater probability of success; but

no! they go on in their own different way, and think far more of saving than of ample diet. Their difference from the workmen of the north is perhaps somewhat lessened by a diet which is always better than what they had had at home, but which is without doubt so distinct from that of the British and Germans as to maintain a deeply marked distinction."

Whence it appears that the stomach is the best savings bank. The professor contrasts the old idea that high wages led to drunkenness, with the teaching of experience that "alcoholism is almost a necessity to those who cannot save"—workmen with long hours of labor and insufficient diet. "The working classes, swayed by instinct, rush eagerly to stimulants. . . . The poorer the workman's food budget the more is he inclined toward their use; the less rich is his food in albumen the greater is his need of strong drinks."

DEMOCRATIZING THRIFT.

An Automatic Savings Bank.

A NOVEL development of the penny-in-the-slot idea is described by Helen Zimmern in the *Leisure Hour*. Its inventor is Signor Artom, and it has been successfully adopted in Italy. It is nothing less than an automatic savings bank:

"This automatic bank is nothing but the usual cast-iron box or pillar on whose surface there are three slits; in the first the coin is introduced, namely, a ten-centime piece. If this coin is false, it is by a simple contrivance rejected by the machine and pushed out of the second slit; if it be good, a receipt for the amount comes out of the third opening at the bottom of the box. By means of this invention the laborer who can only spare a penny from his daily wages, is enabled to place it at interest without taking the trouble of going to the savings bank, for even this loss of time is often to him a serious consideration, seeing that these banks are only open at stated hours and those mostly hours when the poor are at work. . . . When the depositor has collected a sufficient number of receipts—they must be not less than five—he can exchange them for a *libretto* of the regular savings bank; an interest of 4 per cent. net is paid on deposits, and the depositors are entitled to a share in the profits which the bank derives from its operations."

IN PADUA AND MILAN.

These banks cost some 135 francs each, and Signor Artom is supplying them at 50 francs to encourage thrift. They seem to have met a popular want:

"Padua led the way. . . . A great number of these machines are being placed at Milan, and there is every reason to hope that this excellent contrivance will soon become popular all over Italy. The

practical experiment to which automatic savings banks was recently subjected in Padua could not have rendered more encouraging results. In a few months 12,000 francs were deposited in three of these boxes, although 1895 was an unusually severe year for the population of northern Italy."

The writer urges the adoption of the idea in Great Britain:

"It is true that in England we have the penny banks, but these, too, are hedged round with restrictions as to time and place. The penny in the slot can be placed anywhere and everywhere, is available at any and every hour, can be put up in lonely hamlets and by wayside haunts; and since the receipts are good for presentation at any time for entering upon the books of the regular savings bank, even if some weeks elapse before the depositor finds himself near a place where there is such a bank, his interest runs on, for the receipt is automatically dated."

A PEASANT BANK.

PROFESSOR ISAYER in the *Northern Messenger* (*Seyernij Vjestnik*) for February continues his article on the Russian labor question. In considering the various means adopted by the state to further the well-being of the peasant class, he mentions particularly the "Peasant Bank." This bank was founded by the state in 1883 with the object of assisting the Russian peasant to purchase his own farm land. To do this, it is only necessary that the peasant should find one-fourth of the value of such land and the state advances him the balance on loan. In ten years two millions five hundred thousand acres of freehold land have been thus acquired by over two hundred thousand peasant families. Another important result which this bank shows is this: That the peasant, naturally wishing to obtain as much value as he can for his money, buys land where it is cheapest—that is to say, in the at present sparsely inhabited parts of Russia. In some of these districts good farm land can be bought as low as five shillings per acre. This fact, as will be seen, tends toward the equalization of population over Russia. In addition to the pecuniary aid this afforded, the state has lately introduced various branches of modern farming as subjects for instruction in public schools.

Two years after the Peasant Bank was founded another bank was established for the benefit of the nobility. A comparison of the two shows this result: That whereas the peasants have gained 2,000,000 acres of land, the nobility have not only made no fresh acquisitions worth speaking of, but they have mortgaged from 60 to 70 per cent. of those lands which they formerly possessed. These lands become either the property of the peasant or of the middle class—in many cases, they pass out of the hands of the nobility.

WHY WE ARE LOSING OUR GAME BIRDS AND FISHES.

IN the May *Atlantic* Mr. Gaston Fay writes on "The Preservation of Our Game and Fish." Mr. Fay takes a very fair and comprehensive view of this matter, which has been such a dismal story to every true sportsman, and, indeed, many others. He not only criticises the laws themselves, but the way in which they are enforced,—or, rather, not enforced. A most destructive obstacle to any rational system of game preservation is the fact that the wardens themselves who are employed to enforce the laws are absolutely uninterested in their task as a general thing, and even work in open hostility to game protective measures. Of course there are a few shining exceptions to this statement. But it remains true that, taking our system of game preservation as a whole, it is miserably inadequate, and the finest and most valuable species of wild fowl and animals are following with disheartening rapidity in the track of the buffalo and the elk.

Mr. Fay is right, also, in the recognition that it is not the laws alone, nor the ineffective executors of them, that are to blame. Local sentiment is curiously enlisted against any systematic protection of game. In localities where game and fish still exist there is no more unpardonable offense than for one man to inform against another for their illegal capture. While in such communities bitter animosities may be rife among neighbors, and the law may be promptly evoked to settle disputes of a trivial nature, the most determined foes will abstain from lodging complaint one against the other for an illegal traffic in fish or game. There is a strangely universal and deeply rooted idea in the rustic mind that no proprietary right to wild creatures exists before they are killed, and immediately on their demise the capturer is invested with that proprietary claim. This sentiment in rural portions has really been the most destructive factor in the game situation, allowing as it does the continued existence of the merciless pot hunters, who "gun" for the market, who shoot seven days out of the week, and who kill by any method that will bring the most meat to the restaurants.

FAULTS IN THE LAWS.

Not only have different states different fish and game laws without regard to one another, but numbers of counties in the same state have their special enactments, which conflict with the general game and fish laws and make a complicated and awkward situation. Mr. Fay thinks that the space accorded in the statute books to laws for the protection of game and fish is out of all proportion to their effectiveness or necessity. "If these laws were intended to be taken seriously, groups of states with the same climatic conditions could combine and enact a simple and uniform code, jointly applicable, particularly as relates to the open and close seasons." Mr. Fay is right in this criticism, but it is difficult

for any one but a widely experienced sportsman to recognize how exceedingly different conditions of even contiguous States are in those climatic and other phases which should govern the law of close seasons. In fact, even in such a small state as Maryland, which has a minimum of latitudinal differences, it is quite unwise to make the same close season for quail apply to the counties along the mouth of the Potomac alike with the counties in the mountains along the upper regions of the same river. However, this is only an objection of degree and not of kind. It simply means that even if the laws were intended "to be taken seriously" it would be very difficult to frame a really uniform code.

ARE WE LOSING OUR WILD FOWL?

But every one will agree with Mr. Fay that more uniformity is needed in the laws to protect wild fowl. He recognizes that some people deny that there is an alarming decrease in the duck and geese that frequent our waters, on the ground that certain localities have, after years of apparent desertion, witnessed their return in large numbers. Mr. Fay shows very clearly that this argument has no ground at all, since wild fowl always congregate where food is more available, and no general conclusion can be drawn from their changing habits at any one point. When the wild celery beds of the Susquehanna were covered by sand brought down by the unusual freshets of the Johnstown flood year, the canvas-back ducks almost totally deserted their famous haunts in the upper waters of the Chesapeake, for wild celery was the particular food they loved above all others, and which made the flesh of the Baltimore canvas back the most esteemed delicacy of the world. With the slow recuperation of these wild celery beds, the ducks are returning, not, as Mr. Fay thinks, in the usual numbers, but still they are noticeably increasing.

DEADLY WEAPONS OF DESTRUCTION.

Of all the forces which are united to destroy our game supply, the general use of breech-loading shotguns has been the most important. The multitude of snipe that frequented the Eastern coast, and especially the Long Island shores, a generation ago, have almost disappeared, wholly on account of the fearful battery of breech-loaders which manned the New Jersey and New England coast. These birds expose themselves to raking shots when they fly to the decoys and other lures of the gunner, and the flocks follow each other very rapidly. The breech-loading guns allow shot after shot to be discharged with perhaps ten times the rapidity which was possible in the muzzle-loading days. The consequence has been the practical extermination of the snipe species from the sportsman's point of view. Wild ducks and geese are stronger, larger, and more intelligent birds, and are surviving the breech-loader somewhat longer; but it is only a question of time when they, too, will disappear, unless more carefully

protected. The so-called "choke" shotguns have increased the range, and shot after shot is delivered into flocks of passing wild fowl at unreasonable distances, where, while one may be killed, a half dozen or more will be seriously wounded.

THE RÔLE OF THE RESTAURANT.

With the advent of modern weapons has come the cold storage system, by which all flesh may be preserved for an indefinite period in a frozen condition. Previously wild fowl were measurably free from molestation in the extreme Southern States during the winter months. The refrigerating process has changed all that. With the introduction of this device the former respite which was granted them has ceased, and their killing goes on as mercilessly at the South during the winter as in the Northern States at other seasons of the year. When the fowl start on their northward flight in the spring they are harassed with the same persistency as during the progress to the South in the autumn, until they again approach the borders of their breeding-grounds in British America.

STOP SPRING SHOOTING.

Mr. Fay boldly and truthfully says: "There is but one way to preserve our wild ducks and geese from extermination, at least for a long time to come, and that is a uniform law to prohibit the killing of these birds from February 1 to September 1, and between sunset and sunrise. Given a law of this character, rigidly enforced, and wild fowl may be safely left to care for themselves. For one state to enact such a law and the one adjoining it to ignore it, is worse than useless."

What is true of the birds is true in much the same measure of the fish. But they have been destroyed from a slightly different angle. The menhaden, which provides sustenance to the finest varieties of our sea fish, have been captured by the thousands of tons for fertilizing purposes with the steamer seines, and are on their road to extermination. Without the menhaden the most valuable fish we have cannot exist.

DEALERS IN BIRD SKINS.

The enemies of our birds with whom we have the least patience are those who occupy themselves in destroying the species having the most beautiful plumage for the decoration of women's hats and clothing. "Of the pernicious and irreparable loss to bird life that this vogue inflicts, we have evidence in every direction. Its more fatal quality is found in the fact that the active killing season is in the spring, when the plumage of birds takes on its most brilliant hues. Not long ago an English firm placed an order in this country for the skins of 500,000 ox-eye snipe, the smallest of the species. As an auxiliary to the rapid extinguishment of bird life, that of collecting their eggs is no ineffective one. A dealer gave 20,000 as the number he had sold to amateurs in the season of 1894."

MORE GAME PRESERVES ARE NEEDED.

The most valuable single movement in the protection of our game, Mr. Fay thinks, lies in the establishment of preserves like the Yellowstone Park, which has an area of 8,575 square miles. Other inclosures belonging to private organizations contain 100,000 acres or more. He says: "Not only do they fulfill all that was expected of them, but experience has shown that they act as nurseries, from which the overflow of fish and game re-stocks in a measure exhausted contiguous lands and waters."

THE USES OF BACTERIA IN AGRICULTURE.

WRITING on "The Practical Results of Bacteriological Researches," in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, Surgeon-General Sternberg, U. S. A., mentions the possible application of bacteriology in food production and the fertilization of soils.

"It is known," says Dr. Sternberg, "that the flavor of butter and of different kinds of cheese is due to various bacterial ferments, and there is good reason to suppose that a better product and greater uniformity would be attained by the use of pure cultures of the species upon which special flavors depend. I understand that in this country quite a number of dairies are now using pure cultures of a certain bacillus (*Bacillus 41* of Conn) for giving flavor to their product. It is probable that similar methods will soon be introduced in the cheese-making industry. A recent English publication, which I have not yet seen, is entitled 'Bread, Bakehouses, and Bacteria.' It will, no doubt, be found to contain information of practical value to those engaged in bread making.

"Agricultural chemists predict that in the near future cultures of the nitrifying bacteria of the soil will be made on a large scale for the use of farmers, who will add them to manures for the purpose of fixing the ammonia, or perhaps will distribute them directly upon the soil. Should this prove to be a successful and economic procedure, the extent of the interests involved will make it a 'practical result' of the first importance. Another application of our recently acquired knowledge which has already proved useful to farmers in certain parts of Europe relates to the destruction of field mice by distributing in the grain fields bread moistened with a culture of a bacillus which causes a fatal infectious disease among these little animals."

THE practical appliances and inventions which have sprung from the science of earthquakes are vividly set forth in the *Geographical Journal* for March, by Mr. John Milne. He has devoted the closest attention for many years to the seismic phenomena in Japan, and the Japanese Government and people have profited accordingly.

THE "RACEHORSE" ANT.

A PECULIAR species of ant found in Florida is described, possibly for the first time, by Norman Robinson in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*.

"Popularly he is known here as the 'racehorse' ant, and the name is certainly appropriate. Of all the fast and fussy little runabouts that his omnipresent family affords, he is far and away the supreme. It would be hard to find even among the marvels of the insect kingdom any such concentrated bundle of nerves and muscles and brains. He is a little black mite of a fellow, three millimetres (about an eighth of an inch) in length, and it takes one hundred and sixty-two of him to weigh one grain. His ordinary walk is a fast trot, but when he really gets down to business even that kangaroo among insects, the flea, cannot beat him in getting over the ground or being in a dozen places apparently at the same moment. Naturally he is a terrible nuisance to housekeepers; borax, corrosive sublimate, Cayenne pepper, and all the other warranted prophylactics against the plague of ants simply amuse him. Not long since I tried all the devices I had ever heard of, and which do often prove effective with other species of ants, in a vain effort to keep this active little rogue out of a new barrel of sugar. A strong solution of corrosive sublimate was poured in a circle on the floor around the barrel. He simply waited for the floor to get dry and calmly trotted over to the alluring barrel of sweets.

PERSEVERANCE.

Three hours after trying this 'poison guard' I found a colony of a hundred or so comfortably regaling themselves upon the coveted treasure. Caustic potash dissolved and used in the same way served a little better purpose, but this soon solidified into a carbonate, and its usefulness was at an end. I next procured some freshly ground and pure Cayenne pepper, which some 'scientific' newspaper correspondent had recommended as an infallible protection against these little pests. 'They cannot possibly walk over it,' this sapient scientist declared. I spread it in liberal measure around the barrel, but, alas! for newspaper science; it is a positive fact that before I had finished my circling wall of Cayenne pepper these little black imps were racing over it by hundreds. I gave it up. There was nothing to do but to build a low table, put the legs in cans of kerosene oil, and keep on it the barrel of sugar and all other provisions that I wished to protect against these cunning little marauders. Since then I have had no further trouble with them, save in one or two instances where the kerosene was allowed to evaporate. So far as I know, this particular species of ant is rarely found—at least, gives no trouble—here in the country. It seems to be especially partial to 'city life.'"

THE X RAYS NOT REFRANGIBLE.

DISCUSSION of the X rays still occupies much space in the scientific periodicals. Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard, presents many interesting facts connected with the subject in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*. He shows, for one thing, that the rays are apparently not refracted by paraffine, vulcanite, or wood, or by any other substance which is penetrated by them. "To test this I employed a double convex lens of wood and also a double concave lens of the same material. I placed two copper rings in the concavity of the double concave lens of wood, and also a similar copper ring outside the lens at the same height from the sensitive plate as one of the rings which rested on the wood of the lens. I also placed a ring on the double convex lens, and employed two cathodes to obtain two shadows from different positions. The thickness of the wooden lenses varied from half an inch to three quarters of an inch. The images obtained through the wood of the lenses were not distorted or changed in figure in any way by the wood, and therefore no refraction could be observed by this method. On account of the quick diffusibility of the rays, no accurate method of determining a possible index of refraction seems possible. If the photographic effect is due to longitudinal waves in the ether, and if these waves travel with great velocity, no refraction would probably be observed. Maxwell's electro-magnetic theory of light supposes that only transverse waves are set up in the ether, and no longitudinal waves exist. On the other hand, Helmholtz's electro-magnetic theory of light postulates longitudinal waves as well as transverse waves. The longitudinal waves travel with an infinite velocity. Is it therefore possible that the X waves are the longitudinal waves of Helmholtz's theory? Our apparent inability to refract the rays lends color to this hypothesis."

MADAME DE NOVIKOFF'S REMINISCENCES.

IT is to be hoped that some day Madame de Novikoff will be induced to give her large circle of English friends and readers a volume of personal reminiscences. A charming article in the March *Nouvelle Revue* gives a foretaste of what such a work might be. "O. K." has known more or less intimately all the great English men and women of her time, from Thomas Carlyle to Mr. Gladstone, and she has something to say of interest concerning each and all of them.

Madame de Novikoff had the good fortune to be introduced to a certain section of English society by the famous Lady Holland. It was at Holland House that she first met both Lord Houghton and Kinglake the historian, the latter destined to be in after years one of her most faithful and attached friends, and known to the initiated as "Peter Paul, Bishop of Claridge," his diocese of course being the famous hotel which Madame de Novikoff, together with

many other European celebrities, considered for so long her London home.

In those days, the lady who has to exercise so marked an influence on Anglo-Russian relations had no thought of playing a political rôle. She visited England frequently, much as might have done any other cosmopolitan *grande dame*, and great was the surprise of her London friends when the death of her brother, Nicolas Kireëff, the first Russian volunteer who fell fighting in the Russo-Turkish War, changed the whole current of her thoughts, and led to the publication of her first English work, "Russia and England." It was at this time that Madame de Novikoff became intimate with the Sage of Chelsea, but even those of her friends who did not entirely sympathize with her in her political aspirations did all they could to assist her in her peace mission, and of Tyndall, "the good, the charming, the generous man of science, who did so much to popularize chemistry and physical science in England," she gives a most sympathetic and delightful account. She gives a striking instance of the great scientist's generous and large-hearted nature. One evening Madame de Novikoff was reading a volume written by a Munich friend, Professor Frohschammer, when Tyndall was announced. His hostess soon found, somewhat to her surprise, that he was ignorant of the part played by the German teacher-theologian in the Old Catholic Movement. In a few words, she attempted to give the English *savant* an account of the hardships and privations endured by Frohschammer. On concluding his visit Mr. Tyndall asked leave to borrow the Professor's works.

A TYNDALL INCIDENT.

Next morning Madame de Novikoff received a letter containing a hundred pound check and the following words, "I have spent the whole night studying the books you kindly lent me. All that you told me of your unfortunate Munich friend interested me deeply, and I beg of you to forward him the inclosed check as a proof of my sympathy." With a rare delicacy of feeling Madame de Novikoff felt that Frohschammer would feel it impossible to receive the money gift so kindly offered. Sending Mr. Tyndall back the check, she intimated that Frohschammer would value far more than any money a few words of commendation publicly uttered or rather written by the English *savant*. With his usual kindness and good feeling Mr. Tyndall acquiesced; but, as was perhaps natural, Madame de Novikoff had certain misgivings whether she had really acted for the best in exchanging an intangible for a material benefit. On her way home to Russia she stopped at Munich, and told the Professor what had occurred, handing him the pamphlet in which Tyndall had published his appreciation of the German writer's works. It is pleasant to add that "O. K." had not been deceived in her estimate of her friend's character, for an expressive grasp of the hand proved without need of words his gratitude and comprehension of her action.

"IS IT MISS OR MRS.?"

"IS it Miss or Mrs.?" is the inquiry which torments unnumbered persons writing to or of ladies whose names alone are known. "Madam" is one way out, but as a prefix sounds stiff and looks awkward. For ladies to insert Miss or Mrs. in brackets before their signatures is more considerate than dignified; for to label oneself in this way is a trifle humiliating. A writer in this month's *Westminster Review* suggests another form of relief by advocating a reversion to the old custom which greeted an adult woman as Mrs., whether married or not. "Master Herbert Spencer" and "Master Arthur Balfour" are not, the writer thinks, more funny than "Miss Frances Cobbe," and "Miss Frances Willard."

"Harriet Martineau, who in her time was regarded as so powerful a writer, and so fascinating a woman, saw the absurdity of it, and objected. She had no mind, she said, to be addressed as a school-girl, and requested her friends to use the prefix 'Mrs.'"

"It would, of course, be simple enough for every one to address all middle-aged women with the prefix 'Mrs.' But that would mean concession. No concession is wanted; the thing is to put the matter on a different basis. As the schoolboy buds into the man, the 'Master' is dropped for 'Mr.,' and as the schoolgirl buds into the woman, the 'Miss' should be dropped for 'Mrs.:' the original significance of the word is a matter of no consequence. The custom need cause no more confusion than it now does with the male sex. The sons are distinguished from the father, where necessary, by the insertion of the Christian name, and the daughters could be distinguished from their mother, where necessary, in the same way."

THE PROBLEM OF DOMESTIC SERVICE VIEWED SCIENTIFICALLY.

THE servant-girl question has had no end of discussion. Wherever two or three mistresses were gathered together it was sure to be in the midst of them. But to find it treated coolly and scientifically as a problem in sociology, and to find it so treated by a woman, is a discovery attended with a rare flavor of novelty. This pleasure is supplied by Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, writing in the current number of the *American Journal of Sociology*. She styles domestic service as it now exists "a belated industry." It was little affected by the industrial revolution. It is "a surviving remnant of the household system which preceded the factory system."

"As industrial conditions have changed the household has become simplified, from the mediæval affair of journeymen, apprentices, and maidens who spun and brewed, to the family proper—to those who love each other and live together in ties of affection and consanguinity. Were this process complete we

should have no problem of household employment. But, even in households comparatively humble, there is still one alien, one who is neither loved nor loving."

THE SERVANT'S "INDUSTRIAL ISOLATION."

The household employee suffers from industrial isolation. She has no power to combine, no *esprit de corps*. As a rule "the enterprising girls of the community go into factories, and the less enterprising go into households." The factory has shorter hours on the week day, and leaves the Sunday entirely free. The household offers greater permanency of position and higher wages, but the great evil about domestic service is that it demands the servant to give up home life. Women are naturally devoted to home ties, and household service cuts them off from their proper environment.

HER SOCIAL ISOLATION.

It is this social isolation, in addition to industrial isolation, which repels the most energetic and progressive women:

"The selfishness of a modern mistress, who, in her narrow social ethics, insists that those who minister to the comforts of her family shall minister to it alone, that they shall not only be celibate, but shall be cut off more or less from their natural social ties, excludes the best working people from her service."

Yet servant girls, doomed to such isolation, belong by birth to the gregarious classes. They have from infancy lived in a crowd. The consequent pain is serious. Then, too, young men pay attentions to factory girls rather than to them: there is a prejudice among the better workmen against domestic servants. This social and industrial isolation is the prime factor in the problem, and shows the existing system to be behind the times.

REMEDIES.

What then is to be done? Try to remove this isolation.

"To allow household employees to live with their own families and among their own friends, as factory employees now do, would be to relegate more production to industrial centres administered on the factory system, and to secure shorter hours for that which remains to be done in the household. . . . Most of the cooking and serving and cleaning of a household could be done by women living outside and coming into a house as a skilled workman does. . . . If the 'servant' attitude were once eliminated from household industry, and the well-established one of employer and the employee substituted, the first step would be taken toward overcoming many difficulties."

At least in the transition time the "lady" of the house might have to become "bread-giver" once more, "to receive the prepared food and drink, and serve it herself to her family and guests"—a service which may be made "a grace and a token." But

"there is no reason why in time the necessary serving at a table should not be done by a trained corps of women as fine as the Swiss men who make the *table d'hôte* of the European hotel such a marvel of celerity."

Household employees without family ties might form residence clubs. This will probably begin in the suburbs, where isolation is most keenly felt. Buying in cooked food and hiring factory help will probably begin among the poorer dwellers in the centre.

"A fuller social and domestic life among household employees would be the first step toward securing their entrance into the larger industrial organizations by which the needs of a community are most successfully administered."

The discontent of servant girls is but an inarticulate echo of the saying of the old English poet of half a millennium gone, that "fellowship is heaven, and lack of fellowship is hell; fellowship is life, and lack of fellowship is death; and the deeds that ye do upon earth, it is for fellowship's sake that ye do them." Industries similarly belated are the sewing women, or "home finisher," and the farmer.

One wishes Miss Addams could be spared from her numerous duties at Hull House to go on a lecturing tour to mistresses on Social Science and Domestic Service, and import the industrial revolution into the last stronghold of feudalism.

EARLY DAYS OF ELIZABETH FRY.

MODERN women, who feel that their sex no longer exempts them from the discharge of public service, have good reason to regard Elizabeth Fry as one of their most daring pioneers. All the more interest, therefore, in the days of larger womanhood attaches to the glimpses we get of her early life. The *London Quarterly* gives us a bright sketch of her and her family. The circle of the Gurneys at Earlham was refined and cultured, but the younger members of it felt Quaker services a weariness to the flesh, and were carried away for a time by the wave of French infidelity which swept through the land. Strangely enough, the Gurneys were won back toward the faith by the influence of a Roman Catholic neighbor.

HER CONVERSION.

"Betsy Gurney" had been the brightest and gayest of the lot, and had become almost a complete skeptic. On February 4, 1798, she and her six sisters went very reluctantly to the Friends' meeting house.

"A strange minister, William Savery, who had come from America, preached that morning. Betsy's attention was very soon fixed, her eyes filled with tears, and she became a good deal agitated. . . . Savery had won her heart for Christ. . . . She began to lead a life apart. . . ."

"To some," she said, "drawing and singing may be innocent and pure amusements; to me they are not, therefore I give them up."

"Catherine Gurney gives a lovely description of her sister at this time. 'Her fine flaxen hair was combed simply behind and parted in front. Her white gown plainly fitted her figure, which was beautifully proportioned.' The change in her spirit became daily more manifest. Nothing shook her when she once saw her path of duty. The Bible was her chief study. She gave herself to visiting the poor, and especially the sick. Strangely enough she determined, before she made her final choice, to go to London and taste the pleasures of the world which she had made up her mind to renounce. . . . She had dancing lessons in the morning, concerts and parties in the afternoon, theatres in the evening, balls at night."

"BETSY'S IMPS."

"Then she returned to Earlham, resolved to eschew the pleasures of the world, including literature, science, music, and cheerful companionship, forever. . . . It was many years before she was delivered from these shackles. Toward the end of 1798 she began a school for the children of the neighboring villages. 'Betsy's Imps,' as they were called at Earlham, soon numbered more than seventy. Then a Sunday-school was formed, and afterward a little day school in Norwich, where some of the best servants in the neighborhood were trained. Joseph Fry, who became a visitor at Earlham about this time, proposed to Betsy, who at first unhesitatingly refused him."

Finally he conquered. At Plashet she started school, and looked after the poor, especially succeeding with the Irish, and supported by the Catholic priest. She used to visit the gypsies when they camped near.

"A TIMID AND DELICATE WOMAN."

A pleasant trait is recorded: "She was an ardent lover of nature and rejoiced to plant primroses and violets in the shrubberies and plantations." Later she became a "minister," though this was, she says, "awful to her nature, terrible to her as a timid and delicate woman." Her famous work in Newgate did not begin till 1818. She told her daughter Rachel:

"I can say one thing. Since my heart was touched at seventeen years old, I believe I never have awakened from sleep, in sickness or in health, by day or by night, without my first waking thought being how I might best serve my Lord."

THE religion of the Manchu Tartars is copiously delineated in the *New World* for March by Professor de Harlez, of Louvain University. He protests against the common idea which makes no discrimination between the savage tribes of Siberia and the more civilized Eastern Tartars. The priest in both is called Shaman, but Manchu religion is something much higher than the mass of magic and superstition which generally goes under the name of Shamanism.

A RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.

THE editor of the *Nabludatel* (*Observer*) is alarmed at the United States' interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. He regards it as a growing menace to all European powers possessing territory in America. His solution of the difficulty is not an Anglo-American alliance, but a defensive alliance of England, France and Spain, in order to repel the pretensions of the United States. He deplors that in the present state of European politics it is impossible for the powers to effectively support England in the Venezuelan dispute and Spain in the Cuban question. The action of the United States in regard to these two questions he looks upon as merely the first steps in an endeavor to bring the whole of the American continents under her dominion. This is an alarming prospect, against which Europe should be forewarned and forearmed. On the whole the article is one which would come with better grace from the pen of one of our rabid Jingoists than from that of the editor of a Russian journal.

GUIANA: RELIGION AND CLIMATE.

SIR DAVID P. CHALMERS, late Chief Justice of British Guiana, sketches the condition of that colony in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for March. Among many peculiar features of the colony its ecclesiastical arrangements deserve mention:

"Although the colony as a whole is a bishop's see, under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Scotch Church is not only concurrently endowed with the Anglican, but has also a territorial status; Anglican and Presbyterian parishes alternate throughout the colony, each parish lying contiguous on either side to parishes of a different denomination. I believe this arrangement has not led to any friction. Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches are also assisted by grants of public money."

Sir David also defends the much aspersed climate. It "is equable and moderate for a tropical one. There is no such burning heat as is known on the plains of India." The highest temperature in the shade is 90 degrees, in the cooler months 81 degrees, when for indoor life it is "perfect." The lowest range is 71 degrees. These are sea coast readings. The nights are never less than twelve hours long.

A writer in *Macmillan's* insists that the climate of British Guiana has been "badly maligned."

"It is no worse and no better than that of any other primeval tropical tract. Malarial fevers exist, of course; they are inevitable in the tropics, but severe attacks may certainly be avoided by prudent living. But wet or dry, fever or no fever, the climate of Guiana is delightful. It is one to which all who have ever known it long at times to return, and with a longing that is irresistible when the great cities of England are enveloped in the poisonous fogs of winter."

THE FUTURE OF THE DANISH LANGUAGE.

IN *Jilskueren*, of Copenhagen, among other timely papers is one by Mr. E. Schlaikjer on "The Nationality Struggle in South Jutland," in which the fear is expressed that in the course of time the Danish language and the Danish nationality of the South Jutes will be obliterated. The danger comes, not from the Prussian Government, for which the writer expresses a very profound contempt, but from another quarter, a power far stronger—that of the German culture. True, official Germany, says Herr Schlaikjer, is just now chiefly represented by treason processes and socialist persecutions; but, happily for Germany itself, the truly great and intellectually powerful Germany, the homeland of Beethoven, Mozart, Goethe, Schiller, Kant, Hegel and Marx—still lives and may prove dangerous enough to the Danes in South Jutland.

That the German culture manifests itself in the education of the South Jutland youth is of small moment compared with the fact that the South Jutlanders are, in *private* life also, more German than Danish, which proves that the question is one to be seriously considered. There is certainly little fear that the Danish language will cease to be the language of the people—the sad thing is that it will soon be *only* that and nothing more. Should the German language as the expression of a great nation's literature and of magnificent political struggle, come to be the opponent of the Jutland every-day dialect, the chances would be too unequal, and the Danish language would be bound to give way. Once lost, is lost forever. "Every bit of country lost in such a fashion is not only politically incorporated with Germany, but is *organically* united with German culture—it is *German*."

PROFESSOR HERRON.

A SYMPATHETIC character study of Professor George D. Herron, of Iowa, appears in the *Arena*. The writer, the Hon. Charles Beardsley, seems to have had an intimate knowledge of his subject, and he succeeds in presenting Dr. Herron to the reader somewhat as he appears to those who know him well and who come most completely under his influence.

"Those who imagine that Doctor Herron is a mere political or social reformer," says Mr. Beardsley, "wholly mistake him. Primarily he is neither. He belongs to the intensely religious type of men. His socialism and radicalism—using these words in their best sense—are the outgrowth of an intense religious feeling, a profound religious conviction, seeking to express itself in the actual terms of life. Next to the pre eminent characters of the Old and New Testaments, the men who have most influenced his thought, as he himself would doubtless say, were John Calvin, who particularly influenced his earlier years; Cardinal Newman, the middle-age mystics, Frederick Maurice, of England; Mazzini,

and Elisha Mulford. Dr. Herron's work has been and is distinctly to take the religious consciousness, as it existed, for example, in the minds of such men as Edwards and Finney, and translate it into the social movement of our time."

As to Dr. Herron's intellectual qualities, Mr. Beardsley remarks: "The true religious teachers of mankind must be men of vision—seers. Upon this prime and essential quality of Dr. Herron's mind it is unnecessary to dwell, as it is universally recognized by those who know him. His intellectual equipment is very strong. His reasoning powers are good and he delights in logical composition, with which he might be supposed to have but little sympathy. Hard reading has no terrors for him. He is the master of an almost faultless literary style. He has fine poetical gifts and tastes, and is a keen and admirable judge of human character. With quick intuition and great sensibility, with a nature loving and greatly desiring to be loved, he combines, as Doctor McLean has suggestively pointed out, the most heroic and manly qualities."

WILL H. LOW ON MILLET.

THE May *McClure's* begins with a chapter in Will H. Low's series under the title, "A Century of Painting," which is devoted to Jean François Millet, and which is, to our mind, easily the most attractive of the several installments of these essays. Mr. Low was a pupil of Millet's twenty years ago, and saw the inside of the rudely built studio at Barbizon. Millet was the son of French peasants, and the rude country which surrounded him, and which was reflected in every inch of the struggle of man with nature, made the most important formative influence in his early days.

THE CHILDHOOD OF THE ARTIST.

Mr. Low tells of another picturesque factor in Millet's development, in the friendship of the boy's grand uncle Charles Millet. "A priest who, driven from his church by the revolution, had returned to his native village and taken up the simple life of his people, without, however, abandoning his vocation. He was to be seen behind his plow, his priest's robe gathered up about his loins, his breviary in one hand, following the furrow up and down the undulating fields which ran to the cliffs. Gifted with great strength he piled up great masses of granite to reclaim a precious morsel of earth from the hungry maw of the sea, lifting his voice as he worked in resonant chants of the church. He it was who taught Millet to read. With the avidity of intelligence Millet profited by this instruction, not only in the more ordinary studies, but in Latin, with his Bible and Virgil as text-books."

Millet's father, though a peasant, had so intense a love of nature that the child's mind was unconsciously led in that direction. Millet recalled in after life that he would show him a blade of grass

or a flower, and say, "See how beautiful ! How the pedals overlap ! And the tree, there, how strong and fine it is !" It was the father who was attentive to the youth's first rude efforts, and when the boy was in his eighteenth year he decided for him the struggle between his desire of being an artist and doing his duty to the family. The boy made two drawings of two shepherds, and another of a man under a starlit sky, carrying bread for a beggar, and the work was appreciated by a local painter named Mouchel, who at once offered to teach Millet all that he could.

STUDYING IN PARIS.

The municipality of Cherbourg voted a sum of one thousand francs, two hundred dollars, as a yearly allowance to Millet in order that he might study in Paris. Before long he entered the studio of Paul Delaroche. There he earned the sobriquet of The Man from the Woods, from his savage taciturnity, which was his defense in the midst of the atelier jokes. "He had come to work, and to work he addressed himself, with but little encouragement from master or comrades. Strong as a young Hercules, with a dignity which never forsook him, his studies won at least the success of attention. When the favorite pupil of the master remonstrated that his men and women were hewed from stone, Millet replied tranquilly : 'I came here because there are Greek statues and living men and women to study from ; not to please you or any one. Do I preoccupy myself with your figures made of honey and butter ?'"

He was thirty-five years of age when he went to Barbizon for a stay which was prolonged to twenty-seven years.

MILLET AT BARBIZON.

Mr. Low tells of the life at Barbizon in the following paragraph :

"Barbizon lies on a plain, more vast in the impression which it makes on the eye than in actual area, and the village consists of one long street, which commences at a group of farm buildings of some importance, and ends in the forest of Fontainebleau. About midway down this street, on the way to the forest, Millet's home stood, on the right of the road. The house, of two low stories, had its gable to the street, and on the first floor, with the window breast high from the ground, was the dining room. Here, in pleasant weather, with the window wide open, sat Millet at the head of his patriarchal table, his children, of whom there were nine, about him, his good wife, their days of acute misery past, smiling contentedly on her brood, which, if I remember rightly, already counted a grandchild or more ; as pleasant a sight as one could readily see. Later, in the autumn evenings, a lamp-lit replica of the same picture presented itself. Or, if dinner was cleared away, one could see Madame Millet busy with her needle, the children at their lessons, and the painter, whom even then tradition painted a sad and cheerless misanthrope, contentedly

playing at dominoes with one of the children, or his honest Norman face wreathed in smiles as the conversation took an amusing turn. This, it is true, was when the master of the house was free from his terrible enemy, the headache, which laid him low so often, and which in these days became more and more frequent.

A KINDLY PEASANT FIGURE.

"Millet, though conscious, as such a man must be, of his importance, was the simplest of men. In appearance the portrait published here gives him in his youth. At the time of which I speak he was heavier, with a firm nose, eyes that, deeply set, seemed to look inward, except when directly addressing one, there was a sudden gleam. His manner of speech was slow and measured, perhaps out of kindness to the stranger, though I am inclined to think that it was rather the speech of one who arranges his thoughts beforehand, and produces them in orderly sequence. In dress he was like the ordinary *bourgeois* in the country, wearing generally a woven coat like a cardigan jacket in the studio, at the door of which he would leave his *sabots* and wear the felt slippers, or *chaussons*, which are worn with the wooden shoes. This was not the affectation of remaining a peasant ; every one in the country in France wears *sabots*, and very comfortable they are."

THE WORKING HABITS AT BARBIZON.

Mr. Low tells us that Millet had the habit of beginning a great number of pictures, and of working successively on such of them as he felt inspiration for. One is rather surprised to hear that, at least during the epoch Mr. Low speaks of, Millet never painted direct from nature. He would make little pencilled outlines of some scene which he desired to carry in his mind, in a little sketch book so small that it would slip into a waistcoat pocket, and of the famous picture in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts the only direct painting from nature on the whole canvas was a single bunch of grass in the foreground, which he had plucked in the field and brought to his studio.

There are numerous half-tone reproductions of the more famous canvases, and Mr. Low explains their significance and careers under the titles. He is careful in one of these explanatory notes attached to the reproduction of the "Angelus," to say that "despite its fame, this is distinctly not Millet's masterpiece."

How many great books have never reached completion, we are reminded by an interesting study in *Macmillan's* on "Unfinished Books." Among the works referred to are Spenser's "Fairy Queen," Buckles' "History of Civilization," Macaulay's "History of England," Bacon's *Instauratio Magna* and "New Atlantic," Gray's "Agrippina," Keats' "Hyperion," Byron's "Don Juan," and Ben Jonson's "Sad Shepherd."

THE ROENTGEN RAYS IN SURGERY.

DR. W. W. KEENE contributes to the May *McClure's* an illustrated paper, "The Use of the Roentgen X Rays in Surgery," which is evidently more authoritative than most of the public accounts which have been so numerous in the last few weeks. At present it is rather more reassuring to hear what the X rays will not do than it is to have further testimony of the wonders they will accomplish. One of their most signal and unhappy failures is in the fight against bacteria. The physicians had hoped that the new rays might be a means of destroying the microbes of consumption and other such diseases in the living body. Several well-known scientists investigated this with a great deal of care. "A dozen different varieties of bacteria have been exposed to the Roentgen rays for over an hour, but cultures made from the tubes after this exposure has shown not only that they were not destroyed, but possibly that they were more vigorous than before."

Dr. Keene sums up the matter of his elaborate paper in the following concise statements of the practical use of the rays in surgery. He considers it safe to say :

"First—That deformities, injuries, and diseases of bone can be readily and accurately diagnosticated by the Roentgen rays ; but that the method at present is limited in its use to the thinner parts of the body, especially to the hands, forearms and feet.

"Second—That foreign bodies which are opaque to the rays, such as needles, bullets and glass, can be accurately located and their removal facilitated by this means ; but that a zeal born of a new knowledge almost romantic in its character, should not lead us to do harm by attempting the indiscriminate removal of every such foreign body. *Non nocere* (to do no harm) is the first lesson a surgeon learns.

"Third—That at present the internal organs are not accessible to examination by the X rays for two reasons : First, because many of them are inclosed in more or less complete bony cases, which cut off the access of the rays ; and, second, because even where not so inclosed, the thickness of the body, even though it consists only of soft parts, is such that the rays have not sufficient power of penetration to give us any information.

"Fourth—Even if the rays can be made to permeate the thicker parts of the body, it is doubtful whether tumors, such as cancers, sarcoma, fatty tumors, etc., which are as permeable to the rays as the normal soft parts, can be diagnosticated. Bony tumors, however, can be readily diagnosticated ; and possibly fibrous tumors, by reason of their density, may cast shadows.

"Fifth—That stones in the kidney, bladder, and gall bladder cannot be diagnosticated, either (1) because they are embedded in such parts of the body as are too thick to be permeable by the rays, or (2)

are surrounded by the bones of the pelvis, or (3) are, in the case of gall stones, themselves permeable to the Roentgen rays.

"Sixth—That with the improvements which will soon be made in our methods, and with a better knowledge of the nature of the rays, and greater ability to make them more effective, we shall be able to overcome many of the obstacles just stated, and that the method will then probably prove to be much more widely useful than at present."

PHYSICAL TRAINING AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

IN the May *Cosmopolitan*, Mr. William G. Anderson, associate director of gymnastics at Yale, takes up the cudgels in the defense of athletics and physical training as they now exist in the universities, being especially incited thereto by Dr. White's previous paper in the same magazine, which asserted that about ten per cent. of university students,—the athletic ones,—were taken care of excellently in a physical way, while the other ninety per cent. had a very heterogeneous or problematic training. Mr. Anderson gives the details of the course of physical examination and training at Yale with a view to showing that there is really very good care taken of the average student, on a "team" or off. "So far," he says, "has the faculty of Yale been from neglecting to take steps 'looking to the oversight of the physical condition of the mass of its students,' that they have appointed Eugene Lamb Richards, Professor of Mathematics, a man of wide experience in all matters pertaining to the care of the body, himself a practical gymnast and athlete, to be director of the gymnasium and supervisor of physical training. Once a week he calls a meeting of the associate directors and hears their reports upon the progress of the work. The athletic department is an independent school from the others, though it has the use of the gymnasium. It is the wise policy of Professor Richards to permit the students to manage the out-of-door sports, which include baseball, football, athletics and rowing."

Each student who wishes to use the gymnasium is fully examined in writing as to his antecedent physical record, and also as to his present condition. He thereupon receives a prescription of such exercises as fit his peculiar needs, and will best build up those parts which seem below the average ; and he is warned against those exercises that would be likely to be harmful. All the statistics gathered in these examinations are carefully tabulated and preserved.

THE CORRECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

"Another feature of the work at Yale University is the corrective department. Quite a number of the students who enter the university are found to be suffering from organic or functional disorders.

In most cases students are not aware of these defects, but are conscious of suffering from some cause. A special room has been prepared with appliances for the removal of these sources of weakness. The Swedish ladders, tables, and bars are brought into service, while the various abdominal mats and bars are used to stretch the ligaments, so that later the student may develop muscles that will enable him to overcome what might otherwise eventually become serious defects. In many cases the heart is right but weak in its action, resulting in cold extremities and poor circulation. In cases of rupture, rheumatism, stooping shoulders, lateral curvature of the spine, projecting hips, and similar troubles, good results have been obtained by careful corrective treatment."

ALL THIS IS DISTINCT FROM ATHLETICS.

Mr. Anderson is careful to explain that the physical training course which he describes in detail is entirely distinct from "athletics." A special athletic trainer is engaged, and the department is under the supervision of graduates.

"It is not true that the other unfortunate ninety per cent., whose physical condition the authorities ought to investigate, are neglected. Every opportunity is afforded those men to develop their bodies, maintain their health, and keep the physical machinery in good condition. This is eminently the fact at Yale. The 'grind' (the hard student) is as carefully looked after by the physicians in charge of the gymnasium as is the best athlete that Yale can boast. Readers of the daily newspapers who are not interested in manly sports read of the victories, defeats, and quarrels of the athletes of our colleges and thoughtlessly censure athletics and gymnastics alike. Comparatively few of the students of Yale take part in athletics, and this leaves a large percentage (perhaps the ninety per cent. alluded to above) of students about whom little is known outside, but who are being built up day by day by a scientific and well-tested process."

There is also an elective course in gymnastics for young men who may be called on to give physical instruction in other colleges. They study under Dr. Anderson gymnastic movement, the classification and analysis of exercises, and the arrangement of drills. They teach the night classes, learn the modern methods of practical gymnastics, and attend lectures on physical culture by Dr. Seaver. These courses are also open to women, and twelve graduates of female institutions of learning are now receiving gymnastic training.

"The demand for educated men to teach gymnastics exceeds the supply. There are positions that will pay from \$1,200 to \$1,800 per annum that are waiting to be filled by persons who are thoroughly capable. A graduate of Yale who is scientifically educated in the athletic and gymnastic methods used in the university will have no trouble

in securing a good position; and there is little doubt that the work is made more productive of good results by having for its leaders young men who are well educated. The members of the elective class are required to familiarize themselves with the latest and best methods of caring for the body. The best available teachers are secured for the special exercises not included in the regular floor work, such as fencing, boxing, broad sword, swimming, and wrestling. The Chautauqua School of Gymnastics has adopted the Yale methods to a great extent, and is under the personal superintendence of the associate directors of the Yale Gymnasium, and it is hoped that in time the influence of this school and of others with the same general aim will bring about a harmony of aims and technique that will clear away from our colleges anything that is open to reproach in the conditions governing physical training in these institutions.

"It is certainly unfortunate that the newspapers have brought about the present popular belief that physical culture is wholly confined to the great public contests."

DISEASES OF THE NERVES.

"Are Nervous Diseases Increasing?"

DR. PHILIP COOMBS KNAPP, in the *May Century*, discusses a subject of vital interest, particularly to Americans—the alleged increase in affections of the nervous system and the peculiar susceptibility to such diseases which is believed to characterize the latter-day American. The belief itself is so universal that one rarely meets with any hint as to its fallibility, and that hoary-headed sinner, the science (or art) of statistics, often lends the weight of his influence to confirm the idea. The Registration Reports of Massachusetts show, in the last thirty years, an increase in the number of deaths from diseases of the brain (paralysis, apoplexy, convulsions, etc.) of nearly eight in every ten thousand inhabitants; likewise, the number of insane increased from 1 in every 590 to 1 in every 369 inhabitants. Each new treatise is more bulky than its predecessors, and one of the latest text-books notes 176 different nervous affections. The most direct cause is supposed to be the greater strain upon the brain entailed by the conditions of modern life; we are always in a hurry, always unsatisfied, and not only take our pleasures sadly, but have lost the power of relaxation even in our amusement. "As a result, they say, we become dyspeptic, we cannot sleep, we have nervous prostration or hysteria, and finally we become insane."

Dr. Knapp quite concurs in the opinion that if these statements be true our social order is radically wrong, but urges that the whole belief in the greater frequency of such troubles nowadays is based upon very incomplete data. The usual deductions from such records as those quoted above

are made with far too little realization of the complexities of the problem. For instance, the more successful treatment of infectious diseases, which are more common in youth, has almost certainly increased the proportion of those who succumb to mild diseases in adult life, since there are a larger number of comparatively weak adults. The records show that the mortality from heat and kidney troubles has increased more than that from brain diseases. Moreover, the greatest growth in the latter class has been in the deaths from apoplexy and paralysis, which are due to the breaking or plugging of a diseased vascular system, not to any trouble with the brain itself. The spread of common sense has done away with the bogey of illegal incarceration in asylums and with the feeling of disgrace which formerly accompanied the admission of such an affection in one's relative; consequently a larger proportion of the insane now get into the asylums. Another deceptive factor in the apparent increase is the inevitable accumulation in the asylums. "If, with one hundred new insane patients annually added to the asylum population, only eighty of those in the asylums recover or die annually, there will be, by accumulation, an annual increase of twenty in the whole number of the insane. It is not, however, fair to ascribe this annual increment to any increased susceptibility to insanity, for it is clear that there might be a decrease in the number becoming insane each year, for thirty years, from 100 to 85, and yet this annual increment, by accumulation, might still exist."

From these and many other considerations, the writer concludes that the alleged increase may be a matter of fact, but is not yet proven, the arguments in support of the contention being generally untrustworthy.

Coming to a more specific question—the greater tendency to nervous diseases in America than elsewhere—there is an equal lack of trustworthy statistics, but those we have flatly contradict the idea. International contests and comparisons of all sorts prove conclusively that the American is not inferior to the European in strength, skill or recuperative powers, and the possession of these qualities in such a marked degree as appears in our nation is incompatible with an unsound nervous system. The average percentage of hysteria in the clinics of three of our largest hospitals is only one-fifth of that found at a similar institution in Berlin, and one-sixth of that at *La Salpêtrière*, Paris; and the tables do not show a preponderance of neurasthenia, or nervous prostration, in this country.

Nor does Dr. Knapp think that modern conditions are so much worse than those of former ages. We live faster, perhaps too fast; but greater security, both of life and property, increased material comforts, more sanitary methods of living, and the better physical condition which results from our athletic tendency, all unite in raising the standard of physical and nervous health.

A STRONG OPPONENT OF HIGH BUILDINGS.

THE *May Cosmopolitan* has an unusually excellent article by the well-known architect, Mr. Ernest Flagg, on "The Dangers of High Buildings." Mr. Flagg assumes the stock arguments in favor of sky-scrapers, specially in reference to the New York specimens, to be: First, the location of the city on its narrow island, making it necessary that the buildings should be high to accommodate the people; second, that the upper stories of the high buildings are more pleasant and healthy than if nearer the ground; third, that the value of the property would be depreciated if tall edifices were prohibited.

THE ARGUMENTS PRO.

He denies the soundness of all these arguments. The taller the buildings are the more area is needed about them to give light and air, and so there is no real gain in density unless at the expense of health. In the case of the second supposed advantage he suggests that while the upper stories of the high buildings may be pleasant at present, they will certainly not be so when the whole city, or large sections of the city, are built up in the same way. An isolated tall building may have in its upper stories more light and sun, but when it is surrounded by buildings of a like nature, the advantage ceases entirely. The Times Building, facing on Nassau street, shows how this advantage is certain to be lost. The third reason, concerning the value of property, is the least worthy of all, he thinks. The valuation of land in certain districts has already been inflated to such an extent that no reasonable return can be expected upon the valuation unless the property is covered by buildings more than twenty stories high. Mr. Flagg has made a careful series of calculations on the cost and income of buildings designed for a plot one hundred feet square. Assuming the cost of the land at \$1,000,000, and the buildings ranging from five to twenty stories in height, and "estimating that 20 per cent. of the area of the land should be left vacant for light and air, for a building five stories high, and twice that amount for a building twenty stories high, I find that this limit is reached at fifteen stories (the limit of height beyond which it is not profitable to go), but that after ten stories the percentage of income on the investment increases very slowly as the height is increased. A building fifteen stories high would not pay over 1 per cent. more on its cost than one ten stories high." This shows that it would impose no great hardship on property owners to limit the height of buildings. But even if it is assumed that the profit increases proportionately with the height, he asks very pertinently what would be the net effect of such a system which would benefit one plot at the expense of surrounding sections. So he decides finally that the tall buildings are not advantageous to property owners or tenants, nor are they necessary.

THE ACTUAL DANGER.

But not only are the sky-scrapers undesirable; they are, as presently constructed, very unsafe indeed. In the gigantic iron and steel frameworks the masonry support does not count at all. The wall of each story is an independent structure, and the walls can be actually built from the top down. The consequence is that the iron is covered with only a thin veneer of masonry which cracks and falls off as soon as subjected to great heat. This is particularly disastrous, because it has been demonstrated in the great Chicago and Boston fires that the best possible safeguard against conflagrations are thick brick walls. Building stones crumble, and it is merely inviting wholesale fires to build great metal frameworks and then cover them with thin slabs not more than four inches thick at the points of danger, constructed only with the view of counterfeiting massive blocks of stone. If fire on the opposite side of the street will peel off this veneer, the steel framework will break and the whole pile will collapse. And in these large buildings there is more woodwork than one generally thinks. The floors are of wood, and are laid double on wooden sleepers, while the trimmings of doors, windows, etc., together with the great amount of wooden furniture, are sufficient kindling to make a very cheery flame. Another constant danger is from corrosion. The steel framework is hidden by the covering of masonry, and is not examined for years at a time, so that one never knows what condition it is in. Then the thousands of feet of pipe for various purposes adjacent to the framework invite rust at many points. So that whether the sky-scrapers are permitted or not, it is certain that the outer walls of so-called fire-proof buildings should be real walls, capable of supporting themselves. The appearance of the street, too, and of adjacent buildings not of gigantic dimensions suffer dismally from the presence of the monster twenty-story edifices. Mr. Flagg cites the case of City Hall and Trinity Church with their monstrous architectural surroundings.

HIGH BUILDINGS AS ADVERTISEMENTS.

"The greatest offenders of all are the large corporations, who build not so much in the hope of a high percentage of return on the actual investment, as to advertise themselves. One would think people of refinement and good taste would rise in indignation against the further disfigurement of the city for such purposes; it seems incredible that men of such high standing as many of those who are directors in the companies which have erected these buildings should lend themselves to such projects, and erect structures which advertise to the world that the taunts of our enemies are not without foundation, and that here every consideration must give way to the desire for gain.

"Architects who design such buildings should be ashamed of themselves, for if they know anything

of their art, they must know that the problem is an impossible one. How can a building whose height is out of all proportion to the width of the street, which is punched full of holes, and which has greed written all over it, be a work of art?"

THE PROPER LIMITS OF HEIGHT.

Mr. Flagg recognizes that there is one peculiarity possessed by New York which raises the desirable maximum of height. This is the clear atmosphere which Manhattan enjoys, serving to keep light streets which in other localities would be far more dismal. He advocates that the extreme limit of height should be placed at a distance from the ground equal to one and one-half times the width of the street upon which the building faces. "At the same time a regulation should be made in regard to the percentage of the total area of the lot which is to be left vacant above the ground floor for light and air. In Berlin this area has been fixed at 25 per cent. At present we have a law limiting the height of dwelling houses to seventy feet in narrow streets and eighty feet in wide streets; but this regulation does not apply to hotels. I think this limit is too low for fire-proof buildings, and that the height of the buildings should be covered by the same rule, the only exception being in the case of non-fire-proof buildings, which should not be as high as those which are fire-proof."

THE *Looker-on* for May has a discriminating article by W. J. Henderson on "The German Opera Season," in which he appreciates the superior dramatic significance and higher artistic proportions which have come to us with the triumph of the Wagner music. He attributes much of this to the self-sacrificing spirit of the German operatic artist, who will sing a thankless part with conscientious devotion, and refuse to notice an outburst of applause in the midst of a scene. "He will never distort a melody for the sake of reaching a high note or making a languishing *morendo*. At all times he regards himself as a part of an important whole, and as such is his rôle not simple, but it has no meaning but for the significance of its relations to the other personages of the drama. When you hear a company of singers working together on this plan you get performances which have a dramatic meaning and artistic proportions. They have balance, symmetry, potency; they do not simply enchant the ear, they appeal to the intellect, and send you home with new convictions."

The result of Mr. Henderson's elaborate examination of the much vexed question of Mr. Walter Damrosch's worth is not altogether cheerful from that leader's point of view. As for "The Scarlet Letter," and its composer, Mr. Henderson says that "there is but one thing lacking, invention. Mr. Damrosch is a pretty good builder, but he is not yet an architect."

CATCHING A RUNAWAY ENGINE.

IN the May *McClure's* there is a characteristically graphic and racy account of a curious railroad exploit given by Mr. Cy Warman, who, before he took to publishing his bright and graceful verses, held the post of locomotive engineer on the mountain reaches of the Denver and Rio Grande. This hair-raising incident he tells in *McClure's* occurred on La Veta Mountain, where the grade of the railroad track is 200 feet to the mile, and where "when a locomotive gets away it drops down the hill, much as a bucket drops down a well when the rope breaks." A famous and daring engineer named "Jakie" was descending the mountain, and he and his fireman had settled themselves for a quiet run on the down grade. "Jakie had barely fixed his feet comfortably among the oil cans when he was startled by the wild scream of a locomotive calling for brakes. One short, sharp blast, under these circumstances, signifies that the engineer wants to stop, but can't, and so publishes his embarrassment. Glancing back, Jakie saw the fireman shoot out at one window and the 'prairie sailor' out at the other, leaving the locomotive free to chase Jakie's. Both engines were going at a lively gait—too lively to make jumping for Jakie less hazardous than dying at his post. This statement is made as a fact, and not to insinuate that Jakie was shy on 'sand,' for he was not. He was an old-timer on the hill, and had his own engine under complete control. He could stop her in three telegraph poles; but the other engine would surely play leap-frog with him if he did; so how to stop them both was a problem which Jakie had to solve inside of five seconds. He told his fireman to jump, but the fireman, for the first time in his life, refused to take Jakie's signal. If he jumped on his side he would smash up against a rough rock wall, and on the other side it was at least three-quarters of a mile to the bottom of the gulch; so the fireman elected to die with the engineer, and have the whole matter settled in one issue of the 'Huerfano County Cactus.' These arrangements were made by the engineer and fireman in much less time than it takes to tell the tale.

"It was not necessary for Jakie to slow down in order to allow the wild engine to come up with him; she was coming up at every revolution of her wheels. The delicate task which Jakie had to perform was to get a good gait on, so that when the runaway struck him both engines might still remain on the rail; and that he proceeded to do. Round curves, reverse curves, through tunnels and hemi-tunnels, over high wooden bridges, and down deep cuts, Jakie slammed the 403 at a rate which the builders of the time-card had never dreamed of. The right of way behind the flying engines was literally strewn with headlights, whitelights, oil-cans, coal, smoking tobacco, and pictures of play actresses—in fact, a little of everything that properly belongs on a locomotive. Now and then Jakie glanced back only to see the rolling engine bearing down upon his

unprotected tank. Nearer and nearer she came, and at last, as he headed into a short tangent, Jakie concluded that here was a good place to settle the matter. He had even gone so far in his deliberations as to grasp the reverse lever to slow down, but it was not necessary. When the wild engine found the tangent and freed her flanges from the hard, grinding curves, she shot ahead as though she had been thrown from the mouth of a great cannon, and the next moment she had Jakie's tank on her pilot. The force of the collision threw Jakie and his fireman both back into the coal tank, but aside from a few bruises they were unhurt.

"Climbing into the cab again, Jakie left the fireman in charge of the 403, and undertook to crowd back over the tank, and board the runaway. The task under ordinary circumstances would have been a difficult one, but at the rate they were now running it was almost impossible. As the flying engines left the short tangent and dashed into another group of curves they rolled frightfully, and made it almost impossible for Jakie to hang on to the hand-railing. But he was so accustomed to being slammed about that he managed to stick to the wreck, and finally reached the cab of the second engine. The curves, so long as the engines could make them, were to the advantage of the runaways; and now, what with the resistance they made, and the second engine being put far down in the back motion, the locomotives began to slow down, and were finally brought to a standstill."

Every one will want to know that "Jakie" received the usual gold watch and a rather unusual nest-egg for a bank account.

MR. E. S. WILLARD is the subject of an illustrated interview in the *Idler*. Puritan is the word chosen to describe him, because of his sobriety, reticence, severity of taste and the like qualities. He expresses himself as greatly concerned for the future of the English theatre as a paying institution, because of the cheapening influences at work, the gift of souvenir tickets on the anniversary of some immense success being specially to blame. The actor further said:

"At for that question of hunting, for free admission, I don't believe I know four people in England who don't look on a play as something they would like to see for nothing; whereas in America I'm sure I don't know four who do."

After giving vent to his dissatisfaction with the Actors' Benevolent Fund he makes an interesting suggestion which seems to have some potency in it:

"Every theatre in the kingdom should agree to set aside one day in the year as Actors' Day. There shall be no appeal made to the public; and quietly, without fuss or advertisement, the receipts for that night, without deduction for actors' salaries, should be handed over to the Fund. Certain working expenses—rent, band, stage hands—might be deducted; but the rest should be handed over intact."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

HARPER'S.

THE story of Mark Twain is readably told by Mr. Joseph H. Twichell in this May number. How the opening of the Civil War found him a pilot on the Mississippi River with no thoughts of any other future; how even when he came East seven years later, then thirty-three years old, he looked forward to a life of journalism; how he gradually took his position as the most widely-known humorous writer of his time—all this history is interspersed with many anecdotes and a number of letters. Of his methods of work Mr. Twichell says: "Mark Twain's habits of literary work are something between regular and irregular. He is not a steady every-day workman, yet for the impulse of writing he does not depend greatly on moods. It does not require a contract to awake his muse. Quantities of manuscript lie in his pigeon-holes that have never gone to the printer."

"Once started on a task, he usually concentrates himself upon it, and hangs to it with unrelaxing assiduity till it is finished. To save himself from interruption at such times he has been known to hide in a neighbor's house, concealing his retreat from his wife and children even, that they might be able to say they did not know where he was."

Professor Woodrow Wilson contributes an easy historical paper on the Virginia of Washington and Patrick Henry, which consists largely of character studies of these two eminent figures. The Great George dressed plainly and would have no lace or embroidery in his attire, but in the matter of horses he was harder to please.

"Washington loved horses and dogs with the heartiest sportsman of them all. He had a great gusto for stalking deer with George Mason on the broad forested tracts round Gunston Hall, and liked often to take gun or rod after lesser game when the days fell dull; but best of all he loved a horse's back, and the hard ride for hours together after the dogs and a crafty quarry—a horse it put a man to his points to ride, a country where the running was only for those who dared. His own mounts could nowhere be bettered in Virginia."

The advocates of theatre-hat reform do not receive much encouragement from Mr. Warner in the "Editor's Study." He calls to mind the similar futile movement made in the early part of the century and declares that the women are quite helpless in the matter and must follow the fashion. "There is scarcely anything that women and men also, will not sacrifice on the shrine of their personal appearance and good looks. Yet women would rather be ugly in apparel and look like guys than be out of the mode." He agrees, however, that if relief is to come it must be by restricting all wearing of head-gear in the theatre.

Apropos of Mr. Stephen Crane's recent book, Mr. Warner enters in an interesting discussion of "color" in literature. Not "local color" which belongs to a past order of things, but the "suggestion of real color in words."

"We read of an ethical motive as 'a yellow light thrown upon the color of his ambitions'; in the army a soldier is part of 'a vast blue demonstration'; we read of 'liquid stillness' and 'red rage,' a 'black procession' of oaths, the 'red sickness of battle,' and so on, and so

on. The attempt in the book from which these expressions are taken is to make every page blaze with color, in order to affect the mind through the eye. It is all very interesting. Every page is painted, perhaps I should say saturated, with this intensity of color. Undeniably the reader is strongly affected by it—though the effect is weakened in time. The natural eye cannot stand a constant glare of brilliant light, and the mind soon wearies of the quality that has come to be called 'intensity' in literature. Great literature is always calm, and produces its effects by less apparent effort."

SCRIBNER'S.

MRS. ISABEL STRONG, the daughter-in-law and amanuensis of Robert Louis Stevenson, presents in the form of a diary—"Vailima Table-Talk"—a number of anecdotes of Mr. Stevenson's South Sea life, and fragments of conversation which are a great help to the many book friends of that fascinating writer in their inevitable effort to get at his personality. For no matter how enthusiastic one may be concerning Stevenson's work, the man himself possesses an even greater attraction, especially in his beloved Samoa where he was a patriarch, the "High Chief Tusitala" (story writer). There are many characteristic and significant bits: "I was sitting by Louis' bedside with a book, this evening, when he asked me to read aloud. 'Don't go back,' he said; 'start in just where you are.' As it happened, I was reading 'the Merry Men'; he laughed a little when he recognized his own words. I went on and finished the story. 'Well,' he said, 'it is not cheerful; it is distinctly not cheerful!' 'In these stories,' I asked, 'do you preach a moral?'"

"Oh! not mine," he said. "What I want to give, what I try for, is God's moral!"

"Could you not give God's moral?" I asked, "in a pretty story?"

"It's a very difficult thing to know," he said; "it is a thing I have often thought over—the problem of what to do with one's talents." He said he thought his own gift lay in the grim and terrible—that some writers touch the heart, he clutched at the throat. I said I thought 'Providence and the Guitar' a very pretty story, full of sweetness and the milk of human kindness.

"But it is not so sweet as 'Markheim' is grim. There I feel myself strong."

"At least," I said, "you have no mannerisms."

"He took the book out of my hand and read 'it was a wonderful clear night of stars.' 'Oh,' he said, 'how many, many times I have written "a wonderful clear night of stars!"'"

"But I maintained that this, in itself, was a good sentence and presented a picture to the mind. 'It is the mannerisms of the author who can't say "says he" and "says she" that I object to; whose characters hiss, and thunder, and ejaculate, and syllable—'

"Oh, my dear," he said, 'deal gently with me—I once fluted!'"

Hamilton Busbey, the veteran editor of *Turf, Field and Farm*, contributes an anecdotal paper on the trotting horse—the first of two in which he outlines the

evolution of the trotting horse since the wager, made at a Jockey Club dinner in 1818, that no horse could be found to trot a mile in three minutes.

THE CENTURY.

FROM the May *Century* we have selected "The Crowning of a Czar," by Miss Mary G. Thornton, and "Are Nervous Diseases Increasing?" by Philip C. Knapp, to review among the "Leading Articles," reserving Eliza R. Scidmore's paper on the Alaska boundary question, and William R. Thayer's on "The Election of a Pope," for future mention.

An editorial in the *Topics of the Time* asks earnestly what will be the limit of the A. P. A.'s effect on the Presidential nominations, and fears that partisan leaders will go very far to secure the solid support of such a formidable contingent.

"But it should not require any exceptional far-sightedness to discern the ruin which must overtake any party, in a free government, that identifies its fortunes with these 'patriotic' orders. Such principles and purposes as their oaths reveal cannot be harbored by any political organization without forfeiting the confidence of the people."

The same department compliments Secretary Hoke Smith in the highest terms for his appointment of the Sargent Forestry Commission of experts to examine into the needs of a system of surveillance to protect what trees remain to us on our national domains. "We regard the establishment of this commission as a landmark of national progress. While of extraordinary value to the whole country, it will prove, particularly, the salvation of the West from those who would sacrifice its entire future to the greed of immediate moment."

Mr. Royal Cortissoz, who is rapidly becoming known as an art critic and connoisseur of extreme facility and sensibility, opens the number with a brief sketch of the painter Diaz, to accompany the full page reproductions of the latter's three famous canvases. Mr. Cortissoz makes the attempts of the engravers and printers grow pale beside his rapturous interpretation in words:

"He brings 'Diane Chasseresse' upon the scene, and with her a court of bewitching maidens, Cupid at her side, and such a charm of loveliness and gleaming beauty flung about the whole that the very dogs that leap beside the huntress lose their ferocious aspect and become one with the poetic glamour of the scene. Here begins the art of the colorist of which we have heard so much in Diaz. He has worked lovingly and searchingly over the remote woody haunt in which his figures stand, and now, with the coming of those enchanted and enchanting visitors, he lets his love of gorgeous hues spring out and have free play. Tube after tube he empties upon the palette, brush after brush is snatched up by his nimble fingers; even then the color will not come swiftly enough, and the palette knife is called into service. The paint goes on in layers, and the silvery flesh of the dryad which he paints grows warmer and firmer, the flowers in her hair grow brighter, the drapery flung from her shoulder takes, in one bold, passionate stroke, a quivering life of color into its texture, and the picture is complete; the record of an inspiration begun in meditative contemplation of a lovely scene, and developed further and further, until the fervor of the artist rises into a species of happy intoxication, and you get the ravishing art which makes Diaz a master."

MCCLURE'S.

FROM the May *McClure's* we have selected Will H. Low's sketch of Jean François Millet and Dr. W. W. Keene's paper on "The Use of the Roentgen X Rays in Surgery," and Mr. Cy Warman's account of "Catching a Runaway Engine," to quote from among the "Leading Articles of the Month."

In acknowledging the fame which "Gates Ajar" thrust upon her, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward boasts that among other honors an entire edition was published by an energetic pirate as an advertisement for a patent medicine. Still another man from the far West, who saw the name of the successful novel blazoned everywhere on posters, inquired if it was a new kind of drink. "There was a 'Gates Ajar' tippet for sale in the country groceries; there was a 'Gates Ajar' collar—paper, I fear—on the city counters, and ghastly rumors have reached me of the existence of a 'Gates Ajar' cigar. Music of course took her turn at the book, and popular pieces warbled under its title. Then there was and still exists a 'Gates Ajar' funeral piece."

CLIMBING MONT BLANC.

Professor Garret P. Serviss, that entertaining interpreter of astronomy to the popular mind, tells about "Climbing Mont Blanc in a Blizzard." In the course of their progress to the Janssen observatory, built 15,770 feet above the sea, Professor Serviss' party had more than one exciting incident. One of these gives a good illustration of the essential value of the ropes we see joining together the Alpine climbers in pictures of daring exploit. "A tourist descending from the Grands Mulets was passing, under an impending sérac, around the head of a crevasse, where the only footway was a few inches of ice hewn with an axe. Being heedless or nervous, his feet shot from under him, and with a yell he plunged into the pit. Luckily he was tied to the rope between two guides, one of whom had passed the dangerous corner, while the other behind had also a safe footing. As he fell the guides braced themselves, the rope zipped and the unfortunate adventurer hung clutching and kicking at the polished blue wall. He had really descended but a few feet into the crevasse, though to him doubtless it seemed a hundred, and with a surprising display of strength or skill the guides hauled him out by simply tightening the rope. One of them pulled back and the other forward, and between them the sprawling victim rose with a strain to the brink of the chasm, where a third man dexterously caught and landed him."

CASTING A LIVING HORSE.

Mr. Cleveland Moffet tells in a paragraph or two the details of the making of Partridge's statue of General Grant, which is just being formally unveiled in the City of Brooklyn. A new departure in the work of the sculptor was the making of a cast from a living instead of a dead horse, a thing which has never before been attempted, and which was pronounced impossible. In his experiments he began with "Dante," a coal-black saddle horse of perfect lines, from Kentucky. It was very difficult to keep the horse still enough to make the cast, and this was only finally achieved when they hit upon the trick of hammering upon "Dante's" hoof, as if a blacksmith were putting on a shoe, which distracted the horse's attention sufficiently to keep him from being nervous by the cast which was being made of another leg.

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

FROM the *May Cosmopolitan* we have selected Mr. Ernest Flagg's excellent exposition of "The Dangers of High Buildings," and W. E. Anderson's article on "Physical Training at the Universities," to quote from among the "Leading Articles."

MR. WALKER ON INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

Mr. John Brisben Walker, the editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, contributes to the department, "The Progress of Science," some paragraphs on international arbitration. He reminds us of the great international dangers, the battle, murder and sudden death that we have apparently barely escaped this winter, and he has a remonstrance to make against the subjects which are occupying the minds of our scientists to the exclusion of these greatest questions of public welfare.

"To most thinking minds, safety from these dangers was to be found nowhere so surely as in international arbitration. There has been no period of this acute danger at which a really strong man, in high public position, might not have taken steps which would have compelled international consideration of this measure. He would have been enthusiastically supported by the most intelligent classes of all lands, while the less thoughtful could have been quickly educated up to an appreciation of the interests involved. But instead, our political scientists have gone on perfecting their apparatus for extracting bird shot. The great journals have continued to discuss the new uniform of the new salvation army, and at the end of almost a year of excitement not a single step has been taken toward a permanent amelioration of the danger. Of course, it is very easy to explain why this is so. Our so-called political scientists too often are but very petty little politicians when all is said and done. They are interested in a thousand small schemes for the aggrandizement of themselves and their followers.

THE TREATMENT OF AUSTRALIAN CONVICTS.

Mr. Thomas W. Knox tells about "Convicts and Bush-rangers in Australia." He paints a doleful picture of the Australian exile. On the voyage the convicts are confined in a cage in the hold of the ship. The cages are made of iron gratings, with a door at one end, guarded constantly by an armed soldier. Around the sides of the cage are bunks, four convicts to a bunk, a quota which fills up every inch. If there is any straw they sleep on it; if there is not, they lay on the bare boards. They live during the entire voyage in the suit of gray clothing provided by the government. For two hours in the day a batch of convicts is brought up for air and exercise. The other accommodations are on a par with these cheerful details. On arriving in Australia the lot of the convict is, if Mr. Knox be a veracious witness, no more alluring. The chaplain of the prison at Hobart Town complains of the inadequate facilities for hanging. "He said it was impossible to hang more than thirteen men comfortably at once. The lash was kept in motion from morning till night, and the officer whose duty it was to apply that instrument of torture requested of the governor, not once but several times, that he would appoint assistants to enable him to perform his duty." Mr. Knox says that suicides are very frequent, and that, notwithstanding that the bay and ocean near Hobart Town are filled with man-eating sharks, prisoners occasionally take the risk, and sometimes they jump into the water loaded with iron and go down like plunkets to their death. Prospective convicts ought to have a chance to read this article.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

MISS ISABEL F. HAPGOOD makes a readable contribution to the *May Lippincott's* in her article on "Bed and Board in Russia." She gives the Russian ancillary credit for a vast deal of humility, judging from the experiences we have in America. They do not insist on having "days out" nor expect to be fed on the fat of the land, and are clean, quiet and respectable. A good family cook is paid from \$4 to \$4.50 a month, and she is expected to furnish her own tea and sugar in many instances. Of course, in the more fashionable establishments higher wages obtain, but they average far less than in America or England, and to make up for their cheapness a great many servants are kept; in fact more in proportion to the population than in any other country.

Theodore Stanton adds an argument to the call which has been heard often of late for a greater degree of state and ceremony for our American diplomats abroad. The salaries of the ministers do not by any means enable them to maintain the standard of living which the diplomats of other nations enjoy, and so it depends on the private purse of the ambassador. The first thing which Mr. Stanton thinks ought to be done is to effect a uniform system of official residences for American diplomats. He goes over the list of embassies of other nations, and shows that we are almost unique in the habit of allowing our ministers to occupy this or that building, according to their means, and changing from time to time. He thinks the United States ought to rent or purchase permanent diplomatic residences. Though this would cost something,—it amounts to about \$55,000 a year for all of England's European ministers,—Mr. Stanton reminds us that there would be a saving in office hire for embassies, legations and consulates; for if we had official residences, the diplomatic, and often the consular offices would be under the same roof with the ambassador's or minister's apartments. In almost all the capitals of Europe this is practice, especially as regards embassy and legation offices.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the *May Ladies' Home Journal* Mr. John Gilmer Speed, in the course of his article on "Running a Train at Night," tells us that in the course of a year one passenger out of every 1,965,153 that are carried is killed, and that for every 183,822, one is injured, which is scarcely likely to deter folks from availing themselves of the facilities of railroads on the score of danger. The chances against injury are such that a man must travel 4,406,659 miles before he gets hurt, and if he insists on being killed 47,588,966 miles is the requisite figure. Nowadays the brakemen and sleeping car porters have very little to do with the safety of the passengers, and can concentrate their efforts on attention to their comfort. Mr. Speed has one practical suggestion to make which might be uttered with even more strength in reference to the responsibility of these colored porters for the ventilation and temperature of sleeping cars. Nowadays the white conductors would be far from perfect in their management of the sanitary conditions of sleepers, but they could not help improving vastly over the inadequacy of the well-meaning porters, with their partiality for high temperatures.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, in answering the question, "Shall We Send Our Boy to College," is strongly affirmative. He thinks the most severely practical thing a boy can do is to devote seven years to reaching the end of a college course. If his only ambi-

tion was to have his son get rich, it would be otherwise; but to make "broad mindedness" he considers college courses the best training.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE have quoted in another department from Mr. Gaston Fay's article on "The Preservation of Our Game and Fish," and from the anonymous discussion of "The Presidency and Mr. Olney."

OUR NORSEMEN.

Mr. K. C. Babcock contributes a paper to this May issue on "The Scandinavian Contingent," which is in line with the article in the April number on "The Irish Contingent" in American life. Mr. Babcock begins his recital of what the Norwegians and Swedes have done in the West with a quotation from Frederika Bremer, written in 1850, when she rhapsodized on the visionary possibility of a new Scandinavia in Minnesota. At that time there were barely a score of Scandinavians in the whole of that enormous territory. Now, a generation and a half later, Mr. Babcock tells us that of the 11,500,000 living descendants of the Vikings, 2,500,000, or more than one-fifth, reside in the United States,—born of Scandinavian parents either in Europe or in America. The Scandinavian population of Minnesota alone, 375,000, is much more than the average of a province of Denmark or of Sweden or of Norway. He thinks the advantages in life for the vast majority of those who have emigrated are very real and positive. An exceedingly small percentage return to the home land for permanent residence. He tells us of a physician who came to Wisconsin, gained a small fortune, and returned to Christiansa with his family and belongings. He had served his term in exile, and was going back where a man could really live. In two years he was again in the Northwest to stay.

THE TEACHING OF ECONOMICS.

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin has a short paper on "Teaching of Economics," in which he describes the rapid evolution in the American mode and practice of studying economics from a formal text book to the "laboratory method." Our tests upon practical problems are given a greater place and importance. "As its name implies, it requires a collection of documents, materials, and treatises wherein the student can take his sources at first hand; and this workshop with its materials is to the economist what the laboratory with its appliances is to the chemist or biologist. The purpose of study is not the absorption of a given author, but the understanding of a subject through many sources and many authors. Instructed to report upon a given topic, the student is obliged to learn methods of work and study of far greater importance than any acquired information; he learns how to use his books, and he learns to weigh and discriminate between statements. The purpose of such a system is the acquisition of independent power and methods of work, rather than any specific beliefs. Indeed, the instructor may never know what the final beliefs of his student are."

Professor Laughlin recognizes that such a system of economic study means a large and generous expenditure for full and carefully arranged libraries, especially rich in all records of legislation, statistics, reports and the like for each country in the world. But he thinks this new need should cause no surprise, since economic science is only asking for what is recognized as proper for biographical and physical laboratories. In both cases

the end is the same; the development of eager, independent research on subjects intimately and directly affecting the welfare of the human race.

CAMBRIDGE MAGAZINE.

THE last three numbers of the *Cambridge Magazine* have been exceedingly creditable performances. This small but very attractive monthly is "devoted to education, co-operation, brotherhood." Its range of subjects extend from "The Ethical and Economical Aspects of the Vanderbilt Wedding," to "The Social Work of Charles Kingsley," and "The Crime and Folly of War with England." Its contributors and contributions are both excellent.

AN ORDERLY POET.

In the March number Miss Alice M. Longfellow tells briefly about the home life of her father. She says that the rhythmical quality of his nature showed itself not only in his verse, but in the order and method of the small details of his life. For instance, his library was very carefully arranged by subjects, and no needed volume required protracted search. He fell in love with his books and handled them like a lover. Beautiful bindings were a great delight, and the leaves were cut with the utmost care and neatness. Letters and bills were kept in the same orderly manner. The latter were paid as soon as rendered, and he always attended personally to those in the neighborhood. "An unpaid bill weighed on him like a nightmare. Letters were answered day by day as they accumulated, although it became often a weary task. He never failed to keep his account books carefully, and he also used to keep the bank books of the servants in his employment and to help them with their accounts."

CO-OPERATION FOR FARMERS.

In the same number Mr. N. O. Nelson, whose name is so closely identified with practical co-operative projects, has a brief, hopeful paper on "Co-operation Among Farmers." He tells us that the numerous stores started by the Farmer's Alliance twenty years ago have not by any means all failed, and that in addition to the stores a good deal of syndicate buying is still done. "Agents are located in many parts of the country who arrange for wholesale prices on wagons, buggies, implements, organs, sewing machines, bicycles, and other goods of bulk value. A deposit is kept in the agent's hands to guarantee payment, and the goods are shipped C. O. D. direct to the customer. It is a cash business and aggregates a large amount annually; the trade is anxiously sought for by manufacturers and wholesalers." There are also many co-operative flour mills, and some grain elevators. The former are small, with daily capacities of from fifty to one hundred and fifty barrels. The most common class of co-operative schemes is in creamery concerns, it being so laborious to make butter by hand, and the quality of churned butter being so inferior. There is a great advantage in patronizing a creamery on a plan which gives a regular minimum price for the milk supplied, with a dividend on the butter it makes. Mr. Nelson recognizes that the fatal mistake in farming is single crops. These allow only a few months of the year to be utilized, the remainder to be frittered away in odd jobs and going to town. If the one crop fails the farmer is stranded; if the yield is large the price is low.

There is not a number of the *Cambridge Magazine* we have seen whose concise, well-selected articles are not very worthy reading.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN the *North American Review* for April (from which we have in the "Leading Articles" department reviewed Mr. Hazeltine on the possibilities of the Cuban question, Mr. David A. Wells on the true relations between Great Britain and the United States, and Senator Raines on the New York liquor law), Mr. Gladstone continues his discussion of the "Future Life and the Condition of Man Therein," this being his fourth paper.

GLADSTONE ON CONDUCT AND CHARACTER.

Particularly impressive are Mr. Gladstone's remarks upon the development of character through conduct and habit: "If there be one fact more largely and solidly established by experience than any other, it is, apart from all controversy as to the relative weight of environment and endowment, that conduct is the instrument by which character is formed, and that habit systematically pursued tends to harden into fixity. This is testified by what is so often said in the case of new ideas and methods, that it is idle to teach such things to the old, and that real progress is only to be made by impressing them upon the elastic and malleable minds of a new generation. The settled laws of our nature are the corner stones of our education, as well as the landmarks of our Creator's will concerning us; from them we are enabled to comprehend the dispensation under which we live, and to turn it to account."

Mr. Seaton Munroe, of Washington, whose death has been announced within the past month, contributes some very interesting recollections of Lincoln's assassination. His personal acquaintance with Wilkes Booth and other persons actively connected with the tragical episode had given him much personal knowledge which enabled him, in this last product of his pen, to settle for all time certain controverted questions, which, though of minor importance, are not without interest to the historian.

KARL BLIND IN DEFENSE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Karl Blind, who though a German has long been domiciled in London, writes a vigorous article in defense of the Boer side of the Transvaal controversy. Mr. Blind has been somewhat closely identified in knowledge and sympathy with the active men of the South African Republic for many years. The purpose of his paper is to show that by the treaty of 1884 the Transvaal or South African Republic absolutely discarded the suzerainty of Great Britain and became in the fullest and truest sense a sovereign foreign power:

"After protracted negotiations they succeeded in having the English suzerainty claim, which had been inscribed in the preamble and in three paragraphs (2, 18 and 33) of the convention of 1881, *formally struck out*. Together with this, the right of the crown to move troops through the Transvaal in time of war or in case of the apprehension of immediate war was also abolished. Once more the country was now acknowledged as the South African Republic. The British Resident, too, was done away with. In the third article of this new treaty of February 27, 1884, it was laid down that if a British officer is appointed to discharge functions analogous to those of a consul he will receive the protection of the republic. So the commonwealth was again independent. It was no longer under the protection of a suzerain, but, on the contrary it gave protection to the consul of what was henceforth again—as before 1877—a foreign power."

The state geologist of Colorado, Mr. T. A. Rickards,

writes instructively concerning gold-mining in his state, showing how remarkable has been the recent expansion of gold production, while the mining of silver has considerably declined.

PYGMIES IN MEXICO.

Professor Frederick Starr writes of "Pygmy Races of Men" and sums up much curious information regarding small people and dwarfs in different parts of the world. He concludes with the following remarks about pygmies in Mexico: "At Mr. Haliburton's suggestion our party last summer looked in Mexico for evidence of pygmy peoples there. No very definite information was secured. At Aguas Calientes, with a population of perhaps 30,000, we saw seven adults, none more than four feet eight inches in stature, in a single half hour. An Indian at Lake Chapala declared that there were little peoples in the mountains somewhere in Jalisco or Colima. Near Aytzacapatzalco, a suburb of the City of Mexico, are some full-blooded Indians who retain their old dress and are very conservative, who are of little stature; they are probably Otomis. Little people live near Cholula. Archbishop Gillom, of Oaxaca, assured us that the Chontals in his diocese are very small. All of these hints may lead to something when followed up. Meantime the question whether there are real pygmy tribes in America seems to be really propounded."

WHAT POLAR RESEARCH HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Admiral A. H. Markham, of the British navy, sums up the experience of attempts for several decades to find the North Pole. He is optimistic as to the future success of polar exploration, but the comparatively limited advances that have been made thus far are summed up in the following paragraph:

"It will be seen that science, experience and modern inventions and improvements have not, after all, assisted us very materially in reaching that hitherto inaccessible spot. For while other parts of the world, for instance, in North and South America, in Africa, and notably in Australia and New Zealand, which 300 years ago were absolutely unknown, have now been not only explored, but brought under the influence of civilization, the North Pole remains as unapproachable as ever. During all that long period we have only succeeded in advancing 130 miles out of the 530 that separated Henry Hudson in 1607 from the Pole; while during the last seventy years, that is to say, since Sir Edward Parry made his bold push for the north, we have only succeeded in reaching a position forty miles beyond that reached by that successful navigator. An accomplished distance of not more than two miles for each year that has elapsed!"

Governor Morton's candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination is advocated in brief and rather perfunctory remarks by Mr. T. C. Platt, Mr. C. M. Depew, Mr. Warner Miller, Mr. Edward Lauterbach, and Mr. C. W. Hackett, all of whom are New Yorkers and committed to the support of Governor Morton.

THE ARENA.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" we have made extracts from the Hon. Charles Beardsley's character sketch of Professor Herron and from the article by President George A. Gates on "Government by Brewery."

Justice Walter Clark continues his interesting descriptive papers on Mexico; these are elaborately illustrated. The other illustrated article in this number is by the editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, on "The Educational

Value of Instructive and Artistic Entertainments Which Appeal to the Non-Theatre-Going Public." Mr. Flower advocates the representation of classic art by means of tableaux, and introduces several half-tone pictures to show how it can be done, at slight expense, where the "material" is accessible, and willing to pose.

In his first paper on "Limitation as a Remedy," Prof. John Clark Ridpath discusses land ownership, holding that if the ownership of realty were restricted to actual possession and use, results would be seen in a greater variety of industry and in a revival of spiritual powers and aspirations. We shall return to a more extended notice of Dr. Ridpath's article in connection with his subsequent papers.

THE FORUM.

IN the preceding department we have summed up Senator Sherman's financial article, which opens the April *Forum*. The second place is accorded to a valuable analysis by the Hon. James Bryce of the constitutions of the two Boer republics, namely, the Orange Free State and the Transvaal (South African Republic). Mr. Bryce has within a few weeks returned from a vacation trip to South Africa, and he brings much accurate political information back with him. The present article is one which cannot well be synopsisized, but for reference purposes it will be found exceedingly useful. The experience of these Dutch republics, Mr. Bryce declares, has been too short to warrant positive conclusions. "But we may learn much more from the experience of the next few years in both republics; and there is a constant interest in watching the different ways in which different peoples are trying to grapple with the perpetual, and certainly not diminishing, difficulties of popular government."

TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

Professor A. W. Wright, who occupies the chair of experimental physics in Yale College, and whose own experiments with the cathode ray have attracted wide attention, writes briefly upon that topic. The admirable address delivered in February by President Schurman, of Cornell University, before the gathering of school superintendents which met at Jacksonville, Florida, is printed in full. It is entitled "Teaching—A Trade or a Profession?" The address is an eloquent and convincing argument in favor of "the establishment in our universities of a graduate school of pedagogy,—not a chair, but a fully organized school,—which shall be open only to college graduates or persons of similar scholastic standing, and which will uplift, ennoble, and liberalize the teaching profession,—which is in constant danger of degenerating into a sorry trade,—as schools of law, medicine, and technology have already dignified the callings of the lawyer, the doctor, and the engineer."

Mr. William Morris, the English poet, artist, manufac-

ENGLISH SOCIALISM.

turer, and socialist leader, writes about the present outlook of socialism in England. He declares that the socialistic idea has at last taken hold of the workingman, that the governing classes feel themselves compelled to yield more or less to the vague demands of the workman, that the general idea of socialism is widely accepted among the thoughtful part of the middle classes, that the old political parties have lost their traditional bearings, that a great new party, which can only be a socialistic

one, is going to draw largely from both old parties, and that the outcome is going to be "the realization of a new society founded on the practical equality of condition for all, and general association for the satisfaction of the needs of those equals. The sooner this party is formed, and the reactionists find themselves face to face with the socialists, the better. For whatever checks it may meet with on the way, it will get to its goal at last and socialism will melt into society."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Dr. August Fournier, who is a member of the Austrian Reichsrath, writes a complimentary article about the political conditions of his own country under the title "Francis Joseph and His Realm," and lavishes praise upon the Austrian Emperor while explaining with a good deal of optimism the complicated political issues growing out of a great diversity of nationalities and languages. Under the title, "Holland's Care for Its Poor," Prof. J. H. Gore, of Columbian University, tells about the savings banks and public pawnshops in Holland. These do not appear to differ in any essential respect from those of France, Belgium, and other continental countries. Commander J. W. Miller, of New York's first naval battalion, writes of "War Rumors and Resultant Duties," advocating in a practical way various measures for coast defense and improved naval and military organization. Dr. Richard Hodgson, secretary of the American Society for Psychical Research, describes Mrs. Piper's remarkable seances, which have been carried on largely under his direction and observation, and finds what he calls "glimmerings of a future life" in clairvoyant experiments.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

A GOOD number this for April, but not exceptional. We notice the best article—that by Dr. Dillon on "The Quadruple Alliance"—elsewhere.

THE ESSENCE OF CHRISTIANITY.

Professor Menzies, being moved thereto by various dissertations of German theologians, discusses what is the essence of Christianity. He sums up his conclusions thus:

"In the meantime we judge that the essence of Christianity is Christ Himself, as He appears in the Gospels, the revelation He there makes of God and of the true way of approaching Him, His teaching how the children of God should live together, His life crowned by His death. If this is so, then no other part of our religion, even though it may be a necessary part of the working system, must be allowed to come between us and that which is most essential. This implies that dogma is not to be allowed to interfere with criticism; we must study the Gospels and the other parts of the New Testament in a position of perfect liberty with a view to finding in them not a pre-conceived doctrine about Christ, but Christ as He actually was and taught and influenced His followers. It also follows that we cannot accept any doctrine which involves a different attitude toward God or any other religious spirit, than that of which Jesus gives us the example."

THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD.

Mr. M. Macdonagh endeavors to reassure the English public as to the character of the Irish priesthood. He says:

"I think that if the truth were really known, it would

be found that the priests, as a body, are really in Ireland, as in every other country, a great conservative force, and that they have controlled and checked, rather than inflamed, the excesses of popular agitation. What they, like the ministers of every dogmatic creed, fear, is the secularization of education; and hence their efforts, in which they have the authorities of the Irish Church as allies, to bring about (much to Mr. John Morley's perplexity a short time ago) the denominationalization of the national school system. It is probable that under Home Rule the aim of the priests in the matter of primary education—that is, supreme control of the training of the Catholic young—would soon be realized. They would also demand a state-aided Roman Catholic university; and would get it. But the Irish education question settled on these lines—as indeed it may soon be settled by the Imperial Parliament—no fear need, at least, be entertained, whatever else may happen under an Irish Parliament, that the priests would try to impose any disability on any Protestant sect, or confer any privilege on their own Church."

IS THE LONDON EDUCATION RATE TOO HIGH?

Mr. G. L. Bruce, a member of the London School Board, argues that the rate is rather too low than too high. The following table of comparative rates is very interesting:

Board.	Population area.	Number on School Board roll of Board	Percent- age of 3 to 2.	Rate in £.
London.....	4,302,356	498,908	11.3	11.5
Liverpool.....	641,063	35,940	5.6	6.5
Manchester.....	524,865	48,100	8.2	6.25
Birmingham.....	496,751	56,709	11.3	11.3
Leeds.....	386,546	48,632	12.3	14.0
Sheffield.....	342,798	37,801	11.0	13.25
Bristol.....	229,139	15,818	6.9	7.0
Nottingham.....	226,658	28,653	12.6	13.33
Bradford.....	226,384	26,855	11.9	10.2

"The result is curious. All approximate, and with one or two exceptions approximate extraordinarily closely, to a rate of 1 penny for every 1 per cent. of their population which they have to educate. And London is one of the lowest."

THE FRENCH-CANADIANS.

Mr. H. A. Kennedy tells us that at length the French-Canadian is becoming Anglicized. He says:

"It is a remarkable fact, and one not generally known, that one-fourth or one-fifth of the French-Canadian race has turned its back upon Canada, and is apparently turning its back upon French. Jean Baptiste gets even less encouragement to persist in 'jabbering his lingo' under the Stars and Stripes than he got under the Union Jack. For once, in their ambition to hear their common language spoken by all the world, John Bull and Uncle Sam agree; and when Jean Baptiste flees from one to the other he only exchanges the frying-pan for the fire. He cannot even keep his own name. It is clear that the language of Bossuet can only hold its own in French Canada if that country escapes annexation to the United States. No nationality, he declares, can long resist the dissolvent action of the great American crucible. M. Tujague is right. In the Canadian crucible not only is the mass to be dissolved both absolutely and proportionately greater, but the dissolvent chemicals are intrinsically more sluggish in their action. In the interest of the English language this is a pity. In the interest of Imperial unity it is a very good thing."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for March has some very good articles. Major Griffiths' account of "Egypt and the Frontier Question," and Olive Schreiner's "Stray Thoughts on South Africa" are noticed elsewhere. There are also articles which can hardly be summarized upon "Jules Lemaitre," "Suderman's Novels," and Malcolm McColl's "Fallacies about Islam."

THE LATTER-DAY MEN OF ISRAEL.

Mr. Herman Cohen, writing on the "Modern Jew" and the "New Judaism," proclaims aloud that the Jew has ceased to be religious, and is now a materialist without any faith in anything but his destiny. Mr. Cohen says: "We believe that the old classical Biblical faiths have been dead for centuries, and the people now worship, but do not pray." But Israel has always had a mission, and Israel hath a mission now. What then is her mission? Mr. Cohen answers: "The duty of the Jew is to make things here as pleasant and as comfortable all around as possible, and that duty multiplied by the numbers of the population is the Mission of Israel. Of all arts the art of life is the superlative art; and it seems in danger of perishing from off the face of the earth. The French, alone among the nations, are permeated by its cordial, but, with all their greatness, they may be as local and temporary as Assyria or Rome. The Hebrew abides and has faith in his destiny."

A REMINISCENCE OF CARDINAL MANNING.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., contributes a very interesting paper describing the indefatigable energy with which Cardinal Manning labored for the settlement of the Dock strikes: "I desire in this article, as far as possible, to avoid controversy, but I do feel bound to enter a protest against the idea fostered by Cardinal Vaughan (*Nineteenth Century*, February, 1896), that, during the 'last few years' of Cardinal Manning's life (he died January, 1892), 'the process of senile decay had set in . . . after eighty his nature began to give way and break . . . the controlling power of the practical judgment of men and things was suffering the penalty of poor mortality.' To any one who was witness to the prodigality of exertion the Cardinal underwent during the late summer and early autumn of 1890, to the acute and businesslike mind he, at that time and on many subsequent occasions, brought to bear on that and other labor troubles, even up to within a month or two of his lamented death, Cardinal Vaughan's assertion appears untrue, uncalled for, and cruel."

THE ITALIAN REBELLION.

Ouida, in an article entitled "The Italian Awakening," exults over the fall of Crispi. She makes various statements which, if true, are important, but which can hardly be accepted as true merely upon her *ipse dixit*:

"The present war was Crispi's war, 'la mia guerra,' he called it, as the Empress Eugénie called the war of 1870-71 hers, 'ma guerre à moi.' It was begun and sustained for purposes entirely his own. It was never popular except with the innumerable officers, who are one of the most serious burdens of the country, and with the King, stimulated to seek a bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth by his friend, William II. England was the chief cause and counsellor of the African insanity; and, in this instigation, England did an injury to Italy which she will not recover for half-a-century, probably not for a longer period. Italy was led to found the most solid expectations on the practical aid which she would

receive from England; she has received none. She has been tempted and misled into a colonial enterprise for which she is of all nations the least fitted; and the influence of England has been limited to launching her on a most unjust war of attempted conquest."

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

Mr. Edward Dicey has revisited Bulgaria, upon which he wrote at length some few years ago. His article is worth reading if only as a timely reminder of the difficulty of extirpating the persistent doctrine of our interest in the maintenance of Turkey. Mr. Dicey is quite singularly frank upon the subject. He says that Baby Boris would never have been converted to the Orthodox Church if England had not worried the Turk about Armenia. Mr. Dicey's advice is:

"We should drop the Armenian question altogether, as one in which we have no special concern; we should concentrate our attention on the Peninsula, and we should do our utmost to retard any immediate overthrow of the Ottoman Empire in Europe, and thus secure for the Balkan States a period of immunity. . . . My own impression is that the Government of St. Petersburg will not attempt to force on any immediate recognition of her recovered supremacy, but will proceed slowly and tentatively and will profit by the experience of her past failures. Russian influence will be supreme at the Court and in the Cabinet of Sofia, and all Bulgarians who wish to rise in the civil and military service will find it to their interest to stand well with the representatives of Russia. Gradually all the important posts in the principality will be filled by partisans of Russia; and if the Czar and his ministers are wise enough to avoid the mistake of the Kaulbars era and not to insist upon Russians being employed in the army and the public service, the Russification of Bulgaria may be brought about without encountering any serious opposition."

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Mr. W. Laird Clowes, instead of being in the least degree pacified by the largest naval estimates on record, rageth like a lion robbed of her whelp. He says:

"I take them to be the minimum proposals that a patriotic and well-meaning minister could have brought forward at the present juncture. But it is difficult to say much more in their praise. Indeed, the shipbuilding programme is essentially an insular and 'know-nothing' one. It suggests that the admiralty is absolutely blind to what is going on elsewhere, or that, if it be not blind, it is so puffed up with its own conceit for things British that it will not condescend to give a thought to the policy of any 'blasted foreigner.' I speak strongly, for I have strong opinions."

Mr. Laird Clowes then proceeds to compare the naval strength of England, and the combined fleets of France and Russia, with this result:

"Classifying the figures, we shall have afloat in ships of the line, in 1899, 145 guns of 10-inch calibre and upward, whereas France and Russia will have afloat in corresponding ships 148 guns of equal size; and we shall have 328 smaller guns, down to but not including 4.7-inch ones, whereas France and Russia will have 314. To sum up: we shall have a tonnage superiority of about 17 per cent.; they will have a numerical superiority in ships of about 16 per cent.; we shall have a numerical superiority, counting all heavy guns, of less than 3 per cent.; they will have a numerical superiority in the bigger classes of heavy guns of about 2 per cent.; and we shall have a numerical superiority in the lighter classes of heavy guns of a little more than 4 per cent."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE April number is marked by wide variety of contents and general readability, but offers no article of the first rank of importance. International politics are restricted to only three papers.

JEALOUSY OF ENGLAND: ITS CAUSES.

Professor Mahaffy reads a homily, a little in the approved academic style, on "International Jealousy." Why are all the great nations jealous of England? To begin with, because of "the bad manners and unsympathetic character" of the English. But the real ground is English success beyond all others in extending English influence over the world and in gaining that material wealth which is the one ambition of modern states. They are the borrowers. American indebtedness is one root of American hatred. Her colonial failure embitters France against England. Germany is envious. The professor hopes that better feelings will spring up as a result of the waning of France and the waxing of Germany—"our natural ally"—and cannot anticipate a permanent estrangement with the United States. His counsels of courtesy and patience and firmness are good; but his paper breathes too much of that very air of conscious superiority which foreigners find so offensive in the Englishmen. Thus he speaks of "the silly American public of the West," and suggests that every four years "England will be insulted by the party that desires to catch the Irish vote" in the presidential election.

DID ENGLAND RENOUNCE THE MASS?

Mr. Augustine Birrell, in rejoinder to Anglican assertions of an ecclesiastical continuity, unbroken from the earliest times, asks "What, then, did happen at the Reformation?" He accosts the Anglo-Catholics with the cry, "Protestants we know, and Papists we know; but who are you?" The question of the validity of Anglican orders will not, he thinks, much vex the minds of the laity. "It is the Mass that matters." Attention will be fixed on four points relating to the Mass: the actual changes in the rite; the changes in the ordination service of the clergy; the general intention and general effect of these changes; and the teachings of the Church since the Reformation. If it be finally believed that the English Church did in mind and will cut herself loose from further participation in the Mass as a sacrifice, most people will conclude that a change so great broke the continuity of English Church history. One *obiter dictum* may be cited: "Christianity without dogmas precise and well-defined is more like a nervous complaint than a positive religion."

AGAINST UNMUZZLING PRISONERS.

Sir Herbert Stephen, by his experience of the working of the Criminal Law Amendment act (1885), has been converted to the belief that the bill to make all accused persons competent witnesses in criminal cases is a bill to promote the conviction of innocent prisoners. Juries respect the sort of sanctity of a prisoner whose mouth is closed, and give him the benefit of the doubt. But that sanctity disappears from their view of him when he becomes a witness. Timidity, or want of straightforwardness, or other innocent failings in giving evidence, set the jury against him; and the presumption of innocence his silence favored is removed by his speech.

WHERE TO ELECT THE NEXT POPE.

Mr. W. L. Alden, late American Consul-General at Rome, declares the Pope a pretender to the throne of

the Italian king, and recommends the Italian government, after letting the present Pope die in peace, to forbid the meeting of the electoral conclave on Italian soil. The election would probably take place in France; and the Pope there chosen, whether French or Italian, would have against him the patriotic sentiment of even the Catholics of Italy. Only in exile will the Papacy learn to renounce the folly of its temporal pretensions, says Mr. Alden.

OTHER ARTICLES.

S. F. Van Oss finds the most serious cause of "consols at 110" in the government competing against itself by buying up its own stock and by encouraging savings bank depositors to invest in consols. He recommends the substitution of municipal or colonial securities. Professor Douglas communicates the Chief Lama of Himis' indignant denial of the allegations of M. Notovich as to his finding there the original of his now famous "Unknown Life of Christ." A dialogue by Mrs. Chapman finds the essence of vulgarity to consist in obtrusive self-assertion. Dr. Macdonell inveighs against "the fetich of publicity"—a valuable means exalted into a pernicious end—especially as observed in divorce and breach of promise cases. Mr. Herbert Paul reviews Mr. Mackail's history of Latin literature under the heading of "The Decay of Classical Quotation." Mr. H. D. Traill and Sir Wemyss Reid's opposite views of the Egyptian question are separately noticed.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

WE notice elsewhere the articles by Lord Farrer and Captain Lugard on the Egyptian question. Lord Raglan expounds at length and with minute detail the changes he thinks should be introduced into the militia.

Mr. Charles Darling, in a paper on this subject, says:

"Even successful Cobdenism is not sufficient to insure

affection; and people who have forgiven us Agincourt may still hate us for sweetening our tea with sugar which the French townsman pays the peasant to supply to us at less than cost price. That we flourish in spite of a political economy which every other nation condemns, assuredly creates in others something of that terror which every creature of supernatural habits always inspires. It is impossible to have no apprehensions in presence of those of whom it is complained that they 'don't know when they are beaten,' especially when they grow fat on a diet on which they should long since have starved to death."

THE PROPOSED STORAGE OF WHEAT.

Mr. Yerburch argues in favor of national granaries for storing grain against time of war. He says:

"We propose that the government should build granaries of the aggregate storage capacity of 10,000,000 quarters, which is about one third of the present annual consumption of the United Kingdom, and should then proceed to purchase during a period extending over three years, 10,000,000 quarters of wheat and form therewith a wheat reserve for four months' requirements.

"In granaries of modern construction, such as are described further on, wheat can be kept, and, speaking generally, improved in condition during three years. The government would be able to sell one-third of the reserve every year without loss, replacing the matured wheat disposed of by new wheat of an equal amount.

"The annual cost, therefore, of storing and purchasing 10,000,000 quarters would, in this calculation, be £3,200,000. It will be seen, however, from the estimate we give that the cost will be only £800,000."

Mr. Shadwell publishes a valuable synopsis of the licensing legislation of the last sixty years. Mr. Leslie Stephen contributes an essay on John Byron, the author of the epigram about tweedledum and tweedledee.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

BOTH the March numbers of the *Revue de Paris* are of exceptional interest. We have noticed elsewhere Mr. Sydney Webb's descriptive account of the Fabian Society.

The place of honor in the first March number is given to M. Hanotaux's analysis of the apportionment of Africa. He discusses the question rather from an historical than a present point of view, and gives at some length the causes which led to the postponement of African exploration and colonization. He points out that there, in all probability, rose the first great empire of the world, for Thebes was a fine town long before Homer sang; and the Pharaohs civilized the Nile while Europe was still plunged in darkness. These facts make it curious that the conquest of Africa was so long neglected. From time to time an explorer made an effort to secure a portion of the Dark Continent for his nation, but these efforts rarely met with success. The Portuguese had a period of African power, but it crumbled away, and even they cannot be said to have penetrated into the interior. Spain, France and Holland followed closely on the steps of Portugal, but each nation did little more than establish maritime stations. A famous French statesman once observed, "Africa is like a

barrel: one makes a hole with a gimlet, and then one can drink what flows out, but if one tries to enter the barrel one is drowned." M. Hanotaux promises in a further installment to tell the story of modern African exploration and its bearings on politics.

In the same number M. Jules Simon gives an intimate and charming account of his friend the late Ambroise Thomas. The French composer, whose works merit to be better known among English pianists and singers, was born at Metz in 1811. The bent of his genius was wholly French, and notwithstanding his advanced age he fought in 1870, and much deplored the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. The elder Thomas was a music teacher, and discovering the talent of his son sent him to Paris, where he became a pupil of the Conservatoire, the famous establishment over which he himself later on presided for so many years. M. Simon tells an interesting anecdote. At the end of the Franco-Prussian war Ambroise Thomas, in common with all those who possessed country houses near Paris, went out fully expecting to find his home a ruin and a desolation. What was his surprise to see everything in perfect order. Unlocking the door he went in; on the hall table lay a card; on it was written the name of a German officer, and underneath were added in pencil the words "Meyerbeer's nephew."

As regards actuality, an anonymous article setting forth the possible results of an Anglo-Franco conflict is by far the most important contribution to the *Revue de Paris*, for in it the writer analyzes the maritime power of England. He states that in 1816 the British fleet consisted of 180 line of battle ships, 150 frigates, and 700 lighter vessels, and he compares the naval position of England as it is now very unfavorably with that which was hers in the beginning of the century. He estimates that in time of need the deficiency of trained men to man the present British navy would be from forty to fifty thousand, and he criticises strongly the Royal Naval Reserve, quoting in support of his words "Sir Brassey." The author of these pages, who is said to be a well-known French Admiral, betrays in every paragraph the curious mixture of accurate knowledge and strangely inaccurate impressions and ideas so constantly met with even in the works of the best French writers, when dealing with foreign countries, and more particularly England.

French politicians belonging to every party, and holding every opinion, make common cause against the threatened income tax. M. Leclerc goes into the question from the commercial point of view, and he declares that it would be practically impossible to tax with any degree of justice the floating revenues of either great merchants or small shopkeepers, and he also reiterates what has often been pointed out before—that each village will become a center of dissatisfaction with a government that imposes a new form of taxation peculiarly vexatious to the average Frenchman. According to the present scheme those charged with the local business of each commune will act as grand inquisitors on both their poorer and on their wealthier neighbors, settling (though their victims will have right of appeal) the amount that each shall pay. The Frenchman of business has a morbid horror of allowing his business affairs to become known, and it is exceedingly unlikely that any system of taxation implying publicity will ever be tolerated in *la belle France*.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

THE most interesting contribution to the March *Nouvelle Revue* consists of Madame de Novikoff's English reminiscences, noticed elsewhere.

Madame Adam is wisely turning her attention and those of her readers to the social rather than to the political questions of the day, and in the first March number begins what promises to be a remarkable series of articles on "American Trade Unions and Federations," the result on the part of the writer, M. Levasseur, of many careful inquiries.

An Italian politician, Signor Colajanni, possessed, it need scarcely be said, of strong French sympathies, or he would not be a contributor to the *Nouvelle Revue*, contributes a timely article on Italian colonial policy. He greatly deplores Italy's longing for colonial conquests, attributing it, in a certain measure, to the humiliation and annoyance caused to the Italian nation by the Tunis incident. He declares the late Italian disaster in Africa to be in a great measure owing to the lack of sufficient preparation; and he recalls that several newspaper correspondents pointed out long ago that the expedition was lamentably lacking in munitions, and that the commissariat was extremely badly organized.

A diplomat, who under the circumstances prefers to keep his name a secret, gives a far from flattering portrait of M. Hanotaux, the present French Minister of

Foreign Affairs. Admittedly a strong man, the Minister has had a long and well filled career. He is now only forty-three years of age, and has been in his time attached to various embassies, and he for a long time occupied an important though not showy post in the ministry where he now reigns as chief. Even according to his critic, M. Hanotaux has on the whole steered well and carefully during the last two years, but he is violently reproached with sharing M. Ribot's Anglo-mania, and also for having allowed the French fleet to take part in the Kiel celebrations.

M. du Bled passes in rapid review the famous French preachers of the past and present, but he says little of the better known *Prédicateurs* of the day, preferring to describe at some length the strange methods of the French priests and friars whose fame in the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries spread all over Europe.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

THE place of honor in both the March numbers of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is given to the first part of some extremely interesting and hitherto unpublished letters written by Prosper Mérimée during the period from October, 1854, to May, 1857, to an unnamed lady, a friend of the Carlists in Spain, who seems to have been nominally Catholic but without much faith. She was interested in art and archaeology. It is curious that these letters should appear almost at the same time as the death of M. Boeswilwald, Mérimée's successor as Inspector General of Historical Monuments.

Vicomte d'Avenal continues his series of articles on the mechanism of modern life, treating this time of shipping companies. The essay is full of statistics of considerable interest. M. Guiraud, in the same number, deals with the historical work of Fustel de Coulanges, the famous author of "La Cité Antique." He has obtained permission from Mme. de Coulanges to dig among her husband's unpublished papers. Here are some observations of M. de Coulanges which have not before seen the light: "Those who think they know everything are indeed happy. They have not the torment of searching. Half-truths content them; vague phrases satisfy their needs. . . . They are sure of themselves; they walk with head erect; they are masters and they are judges." "Nothing is more contrary to the scientific spirit than to believe assertions too quickly, even when these assertions are fashionable. It is necessary to have a systematic incredulity, in history as much as in philosophy. The true scientist, like the philosopher, begins by being a doubter."

In the second March number of the *Revue* M. A. Fouillée, a prominent member of the Academy of Moral Sciences, deals with the idealist movement in France. "Philosophy," he says, "that boundless night, sown with stars, is more beautiful than the great limited day of science—and it is its very sublimity which produces its moral elevation." The value of M. Rouire's article on the Italians at Erythrea is somewhat discounted by the fact that it was written before the announcement of the British advance in the Soudan. Nevertheless it is an interesting summary of Italian colonial ambitions. M. Rouire says nothing that has not been said before. The obvious disproportion between Italy's extravagant aims and her actual resources is plain enough to the most superficial observer, but it was worth repeating, for it is the key to the existing situation in Italy.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

History of Prussia Under Frederic the Great, 1756-1757.

By Herbert Tuttle. With a biographical sketch of the author by Herbert B. Adams. 12mo, pp. 205. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

The present volume, in continuation of Professor Tuttle's "Prussia Under Frederic the Great," constitutes the fourth of the series begun many years ago as the "History of Prussia." The completion of the original plan of this great work was cut short by the death of the author while professor of Modern European History in Cornell University, two years ago. Professor Adams contributes a most interesting biographical sketch in which the story of Mr. Tuttle's brilliant career as a diplomat of the press in Berlin is graphically told. From 1873 to 1879 Mr. Tuttle was the Berlin correspondent of the *London Daily News*. He also represented the *New York Tribune* at that capital. "It was a position requiring



THE LATE PROFESSOR TUTTLE.

great courage and energy," says Professor Adams. "He had to master the German language and obtain an inside view of the most important political and social affairs of Germany. He had to be accurate as well as clever, and to take the greatest pains to avoid entanglements with foreign officials. . . His constant observation of the course of German politics and his growing acquaintance with German society enabled him to prepare newspaper and magazine articles with conscious authority. He was drawing his knowledge from life, the best of all historical sources. . . He knew Count Herbert Bismarck, the old Chancellor's son, and was in social touch with statesmen who were then making Prussian history." The Hon. Andrew D. White, then United States Minister to Germany, found this American journalist "a most valuable source of accurate information," and it was President White who afterward influenced Mr. Tuttle to enter university

work in the United States. As to the value of Mr. Tuttle's historical work no better testimony could be cited than that of Rudolph Gneist, the eminent professor in the University of Berlin, who said that Tuttle's "Frederic the Great" was the best written.

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By Edward Gibbon. Edited, with Notes and Introduction, by J. B. Bury, M.A. Seven vols., Vol. I. 12mo, pp. 632. New York: Macmillan Co. \$2.

In slightly belated commemoration of the Gibbon Centenary, there now appears the first volume of the revised edition of the "Decline and Fall" under the editorship of Professor Bury. As to the scholarship displayed in the editor's notes, nothing need be said, since those who are competent to criticise it are few indeed. The typography is clear and adequate, and the edition, so far as can be judged from a single volume out of seven, will doubtless prove to be wholly satisfactory to the present generation of Gibbon's admirers.

Lectures on the Council of Trent, Delivered at Oxford, 1892-93, by James Anthony Froude. Octavo, pp. 294. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

With this volume is completed the publication of Mr. Froude's lectures at Oxford as Regius Professor of Modern History. The present series, however, formed the first of the three courses given in that capacity in 1892-93. The lectures did not have the benefit of revision by their author, whose death occurred before their preparation for the press had been begun. Mr. Froude's views of the Protestant Reformation are well known, and these lectures on the Council of Trent gave ample opportunity for the expression of them—an opportunity which was not neglected.

History of the Jewish Nation, After the Destruction of Jerusalem Under Titus. By the Rev. Alfred Edersheim, M.A. Octavo, pp. 567. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$5.

This book has been for forty years the most widely read history of the Jews in the English language. Its author had the unusual point of view of a Christian born into the Jewish race. Ten years after his admission to the Scottish Free Church he wrote this history of his people. The present revision has been made by the Rev. Henry A. White, M.A., Fellow of New College, Oxford, and a preface is furnished by the Rev. William Sanday, D.D.

An Ambassador of the Vanquished: Viscount Elie de Gontaut-Biron's Mission to Berlin, 1871-1877. From His Diaries and Memoranda. By the Duke de Broglie. Octavo, pp. 282. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

Last month we noticed in this place Count Benedetti's "Studies in Diplomacy," which throws new light on the negotiations which preceded the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. The reminiscences of the French Ambassador to Berlin during the years immediately following the peace of 1871 are hardly less important to an understanding of modern European history. The final chapter, devoted to the consideration of the Eastern question as it presented itself at Berlin in 1877, is of peculiar interest to-day.

Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages. By George Haven Putnam, A.M. Vol. I. Octavo, pp. 486. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

In an earlier volume ("Authors and Their Public in Ancient Times") Mr. Putnam dealt with the methods of bookmaking and publishing in the classic period of history. He now resumes the study at the fall of the Roman Empire. What he has to tell about the production and distribution of

medieval literature grows in interest and definiteness as the narrative approaches the invention of printing. Before that point is reached a long chapter is devoted to the making of manuscript books in the monasteries, another to the book trade in the manuscript period, and the parts taken by the universities and libraries of the middle ages are described. Mr. Putnam promises another volume which will bring the history down to the close of the seventeenth century. The work has a unique place in literature and most worthily fills it.

Reminiscences of Literary London, from 1779 to 1853.

By Dr. Thomas Rees, with Extensive Additions by John Britton, F.S.A. 12mo, pp. 175. New York : Francis P. Harper. \$1.

These "Reminiscences" were written about 1853 and privately printed at that time. The authors were personally acquainted with many of the prominent writers, publishers, artists, and booksellers of the closing decade of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth. They make frequent mention of such names as Rivington, Longmans, Southey, Bohn, Walpole, Cobbett, Leigh Hunt, Hogarth, Cruikshank, Charles Lamb, and other distinguished men of their time. Many interesting anecdotes are told. The "Reminiscences" have been edited by "A Book Lover," and they are now offered to the public for the first time.

Southern Side Lights. By Edward Ingle, A.B. 12mo, pp. 373. New York : T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.75.

"A Picture of Social and Economic Life in the South a Generation before the War" is the sub-title of Mr. Ingle's study. The book is noteworthy as one of the very few attempts to describe the ante-bellum civilization of the South in its general aspects, with comparatively slight reference to the disturbing influence of slavery as an institution. The author, however, does not ignore the slavery question; he devotes one chapter to "The Peculiar Institution" and another to "The Crisis" (of 1860). Still these matters are treated as minor topics rather than as leading ones. Mr. Ingle has gathered much newspaper and manuscript material from which he has constructed an admirable account of the period under review. Such subjects as "Phases of Industry," "Trade and Commerce," "The Educational Situation," and "Literary Aspirations," receive full and appreciative treatment. The style is graceful and the subject matter attractive.

The Hamilton Fac-similes of Manuscripts in the National Archives Relating to American History. Part I. The Monroe Doctrine: Its Origin and Intent. Quarto. New York : Public Opinion Company. \$1.50.

The *Public Opinion* company has undertaken the very laudable enterprise of publishing reproductions of important manuscripts in the national archives at Washington. The first series, just issued, includes letters of President Monroe, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, and Richard Rush, bearing on the policy which has become known as the Monroe Doctrine. These documents are of great value to the student of American history.

Memoirs of Frederick A. P. Barnard, D.D., LL.D. By John Fulton. Octavo, pp. 497. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$4.

The long career of the late President Barnard was almost wholly devoted to the advancement of higher education in the United States. Half of it was passed in the South, though Dr. Barnard was a man of New England birth. His impress on educational work and methods in Alabama and Mississippi was profound. The last quarter-century of his life was spent in the presidency of Columbia College, in New York City, and in that position his gifts found suitable scope. This volume contains much material on Columbia and other educational institutions, including an account of the events which led to the establishment of Barnard College. (Dr. Barnard had been for years before his death, in 1889, an untiring advocate of co-education of the sexes.) There are two excellent portraits of Dr. Barnard.

The Life and Letters of George John Romanes. Written and edited by his wife. Octavo, pp. 357. New York : Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.

Perhaps no one of the younger English scientists in recent years has enjoyed a greater popularity in the United States than did George J. Romanes. His work was known and followed with keenest interest by our scientific men up to the time of his death in 1894. Many statements have had currency since his death concerning his religious beliefs. Mrs. Romanes says that her husband had early "entered on that period of conflict between faith and skepticism which grew more and more strenuous, more painful, as the years went on, which never really ceased until within a few weeks of his death, and which was destined to end in a chastened, a purified, and a victorious faith."

Brother and Sister : A Memoir and the Letters of Ernest and Henriette Renan. Translated by Lady Mary Loyd. Octavo, pp. 323. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

The Memoir of Henriette Renan, which forms the introductory portion of this volume, was written by her brother Ernest in 1862, a year after her death. Only a hundred copies of the pamphlet were printed. It was not intended for general circulation, but a codicil of Renan's will, in 1888, authorized a reprint under the direction of his wife. Madame Renan has not only supervised the publication of the Memoir, but has selected and edited the correspondence of the brother and sister. This correspondence is a wonderful revelation of two lives. Its publication would not have been permissible while either party was living; now that both are dead, it affords a double character study of rare charm.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Introduction to Political Science. Two Series of Lectures. By Sir J. R. Seeley. 12mo, pp. 398. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

An important part of the work of the late Professor Seeley in Cambridge consisted in giving elementary instruction in political science. The expository lectures which he gave for this purpose have been collected and edited by Professor Sidgwick. The lectures enforce Seeley's general view that political science is to be studied by the historical method, and that political history is to be studied as material for political science. Professor Sidgwick, in his prefatory remarks, emphasizes this idea, which has more commonly, perhaps, been attributed to Freeman than to any other historical student.

An Examination of the Nature of the State. A Study in Political Philosophy. By Westel Woodbury Willoughby. Octavo, pp. 460. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$3.

The Theory of the State. By George H. Smith. (Henry M. Phillips Prize Essay.) Paper, octavo, pp. 162. Reprinted from Proceedings of American Philosophical Society.

Mr. Willoughby has collected and digested the more important theories of political organization, from Aristotle's time to our own. His present work originated in a course of lectures given at the Leland Stanford, Jr., and Johns Hopkins Universities. The references to authorities will prove useful to students, and the volume is well indexed. Mr. Smith's essay, on the same subject, is also decidedly academic in flavor. It was awarded the Phillips Prize of \$500 by the committee of judges of the American Philosophical Society in 1895.

Citizenship and Suffrage in Maryland. By Bernard C. Steiner. Octavo, pp. 95. Baltimore : Cushing & Co.

It would be most fortunate if Mr. Steiner's valuable work on the Maryland electoral system could be imitated in other states. It has set an example which we hope to see fol-

lowed, at least in each of the original thirteen commonwealths. About two-thirds of Mr. Steiner's treatise is historical; the early conditions of citizenship are clearly defined, and the development of the suffrage laws carefully traced. The remainder of the book is devoted to a description of the present election laws of Maryland. The author has made a close study of all judicial decisions bearing on the subject of elections, and recognizes the inefficiency of the mere letter of the law in accomplishing reforms. He dwells frequently and with force on the necessity of honest administration of electoral machinery.

State Railroad Control, with a History of Its Development in Iowa. By Frank H. Dixon, Ph.D. With an Introduction by Henry C. Adams, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 251. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.75.

The author of this work holds that the railroad problem is to be solved by public control through state and national commissions. He has made a thorough study of the situation in Iowa, where the system of state control has been regarded as conspicuously successful for many years. Professor Adams, in the introduction, gives an excellent historical sketch of the relation of the state and federal governments to inland transportation.

Classes and Masses; or, Wealth, Wages, and Welfare in the United Kingdom. By W. H. Mallock. 12mo, pp. 155. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Mallock's "Labor and the Popular Welfare" has for some time been regarded as the arsenal of argument against English socialism. It has been followed by a series of articles in the *Pall Mall Magazine*, which are now reproduced in a convenient volume, with the diagrams and pictures originally used for purposes of illustration. Much statistical matter is presented in an attractive way, the writer's style adding greatly to the effectiveness of his argument.

The Science of Money. By Alexander Del Mar, M.E. Octavo, pp. 283. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.25.

The second edition of a work which has had for ten years considerable circulation and prestige as an authority on monetary questions. We recently noticed the new Chicago edition of Professor Del Mar's "History of Monetary Systems," which is also an authoritative work.

Civic Club Digest of the Educational and Charitable Institutions and Societies in Philadelphia. With an Introduction on Social Aspects of Philadelphia Relief Work, by Samuel McCune Lindsay, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 174, 201. Philadelphia: Civic Club.

This work aims to be more than a mere directory of Philadelphia charities. It not only lists all the charitable and educational societies of the city, but concisely describes the work and purpose of each. Dr. Lindsay's introductory essay is more than its title indicates. It contains helpful discussions of various general movements, such as charity organization in England and the United States, the training and education of workers, the establishment of wayfarer's lodges and wood yards, the provident loan societies and pawn shops, and efforts for the relief of the unemployed. Dr. Lindsay tells Philadelphians what is being done in other cities. The stock charge of provincialism so often brought against the Quaker City cannot be laid at the door of the Civic Club.

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1896. Edited by J. Scott Eklie, with the Assistance of I. P. A. Renwick. 12mo, pp. 1196. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

Four valuable maps are prefixed to this year's edition of the "Year Book" to illustrate questions connected with the frontiers of Afghanistan, Siam, Venezuela and Bechuanaland. The sections relating to the navies of the world have been thoroughly revised, and other improvements made in the volume, which stands easily first among the statistical annuals published in the English language.

The Woman's Manual of Parliamentary Law. With Practical Illustrations, Especially Adapted to Women's Organizations. By Harriette R. Shattuck. 16mo, pp. 298. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.

This useful little work is now in its sixth edition and has been revised so as to include certain details originally omitted. The book is used as an authority in the conduct of all meetings held by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. For all women who wish to familiarize themselves with the ins and outs of parliamentary forms the manual is indispensable.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM.

Kokoro: Hints and Echoes of Japanese Inner Life. By Lafcadio Hearn. 16mo, pp. 388. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

To Mr. Hearn we look for the most sympathetic and graceful interpretations of the modern Japanese spirit. Readers of the *Atlantic Monthly* papers and of Mr. Hearn's other published writings on Japan will know what to expect in this new volume from his pen. Perhaps the most impressive sketch in the book is the first—"At a Railway Station"—which forms an effective presentation of the attitude of Japanese public opinion toward crime. "The Genius of Japanese Civilization" is a thoughtful study of modern tendencies and conditions, and there are other essays on allied topics. The chapter headed "After the War," written in 1896, allows us a glimpse into the most recent experiences of the flowery kingdom.

In New England Fields and Woods. By Rowland E. Robinson. 16mo, pp. 287. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have added to their already long list of attractive out-of-door books a volume of Mr. Robinson's charming sketches, most of which have appeared in *Forest and Stream*. The reader will find in these essays something about the weather and the seasons, and more about New England scenery and natural history. The writer has a grace of expression all his own.

Art and Humanity in Homer. By William Cranston Lawton. 18mo, pp. 209. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Professor Lawton, of the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, is an appreciative student of Homer, and believes in the popularizing of the great Greek epics through English translations. His little book represents the fruit of an "extension" lecture course given by the author. Most of these lectures, or papers, appeared in an earlier form in the *Atlantic Monthly*. The principal topics are: "The Iliad as a Work of Art"; "Womanhood in the Iliad"; "Closing Scenes of the Iliad"; "The Plot of the Odyssey"; "The Homeric Underworld"; "Odysseus and Nausicaa." There is also an essay on "Post-Homeric Accretions to the Trojan Myth."

John Milton's "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," "Comus," and "Lycidas." (Longmans' English Classics.) Edited by William P. Trent. 12mo, pp. 181. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

Macaulay's Essay on Milton. Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by James Greenleaf Croswell, A.B. 12mo, pp. 141. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

We have had occasion to speak more than once of the excellent editing which characterizes the series of "English Classics" now issuing from the Longmans press. The "Suggestions for Teachers and Students," with the appended bibliographies, lists of topics, and other helps, are most valuable. The biographical materials incorporated in these little volumes are important, and the compiling has been carefully done.

A History of Nineteenth Century Literature (1780-1895). By George Saintsbury. 12mo, pp. 489. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Macmillan's series of reference books on the different periods in the history of English literature is proving decidedly successful. The plan involves a comparatively full treatment of a limited period in each volume. Professor Saintsbury's previous contribution to the series—"A History of Elizabethan Literature"—has been most favorably received. The present volume follows that by Edmund Gosse on "Eighteenth Century Literature," and takes up the task at the precise point where Gosse left it—the year 1780. The range of Professor Saintsbury's survey may be indicated by some of the chapter headings, as "The New Poetry" (Wordsworth, Coleridge, Scott, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Landor); "The New Fiction" (Miss Austen, Bulwer, Dickens, Thackeray, Lever); "The Development of Periodicals" (*Edinburgh Review*, etc.); "The Historians of the Century"; "The Second Poetical Period" (Tennyson, Browning, Arnold); "The Novel Since 1850" (George Eliot, Kingsley, Stevenson); "Philosophy and Theology"; "Later Journalism and Criticism"; "Scholarship and Science," and "Drama." Living writers, with the single exception of Mr. Ruskin, are ignored, and the author has not deemed the influence of American literature of sufficient importance to justify even the most meagre reference to such names as Emerson, Lowell, Hawthorne and Longfellow.

The History of Oratory from the Age of Pericles to the Present Time. By Lorenzo Sears, L.H.D. 12mo, pp. 440. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Professor Sears assumes that oratory, like other arts, has a distinct history of its own. He regards oratory, too, not merely as an art, but as a science also, though the historical treatment of the subject in the compass of a single volume forbids a formal separation of the two phases. In the several periods, designated as the Greek, Roman, Patristic, Mediæval, Reformation, Revolution, Restoration, Parliamentary, and American, the author attempts to give a brief account of each typical orator's place, to note the rhetorical principles exemplified, and to follow the general trend of eloquence. This is a task that has never before been undertaken in any single work.

A Handbook of Greek Sculpture. By Ernest Arthur Gardner, M.A. 12mo, pp. 283. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

In view of the fact that all the histories of Greek sculpture which formerly had authority have stood for some time in need of revision to put them in accord with the results of modern archaeological discovery, Professor Gardner's "Handbook" should be welcomed by students and others who wish to be well informed. No one was better fitted to prepare such a work than the former director of the British School of Archaeology at Athens. By adhering to his purpose of confining himself to the writing of a general outline only, Professor Gardner has avoided the tedium and prolixity of detail, but has relied on the selection of a few typical examples for illustration. The result is a clearly written and exceedingly useful manual of the subject. The illustrations seem to have been prepared with special care.

RECENT FICTION.

The Supply at St. Agatha's. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Octavo, pp. 38. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.

It is doubtful if Mrs. Ward, with all her fine work, always striking a true, high note, has ever done anything better than the "Supply at St. Agatha's," now appearing in book form after its first magazine introduction to the reading public. Like all the best things, it is simplicity itself, but the plain little narrative carries a weight of interest and conviction which seems astonishing upon trying to analyze it. The old country clergyman has been asked by one of the vestrymen to be the "supply" at fashionable St. Agatha's; two days before the appointed Sunday he is called out on a

terribly stormy night to attend the death bed of miserly widow Peek and, tho' exposure proving too much for his feebleness, dies with his broken engagement burdening his mind and a prayer to God to provide a "supply" in his stead. And then there is a masterly description of the wonderful and mysterious stranger who appears twice in St. Agatha's pulpit the following Sunday, stirring up those luxury guarded hearts by words of fire—that is all there is to the story, but if such sermons were preached a little more frequently one might venture to predict a far greater growth of real Christianity than manifests itself to-day. In its literary aspect the little story is quite perfect.

Rose of Dutcher's Cooley. By Hamlin Garland. Chicago. Stone & Kimball. \$1.50.

Mr. Hamlin Garland remains true to his preference for his own Northwestern scenes and situations. His heroine in this story begins life on a Wisconsin farm. Her district school experiences are portrayed with a fidelity that is painful but undoubtedly true in its unloveliness. Rose is a girl of ambition and great natural endowments of person and mind, and she arrives in due time at the State University. Life in the town of Madison and collegiate work in the university are passed over quite too sketchily. It seems to us that Mr. Garland should have devoted more care and given more space to this interesting and character-forming period in the career of his heroine. Her old father had made sacrifices to send her to college, and had counted on her returning to share his lonely home when school days were finished. As a surprise, he has built a new house and made much preparation for his daughter's home coming; but Rose can no longer endure the numdrum life on the farm and yearns for a knowledge of the larger world. To go to Chicago is the height of her ambition, and to Chicago she goes. Mr. Garland introduces his Wisconsin heroine into certain circles of professional and semi-Bohemian people in Chicago, and she marries eventually an editorial writer on the daily press who is many years her senior and a man of talent and high character, but rather a gloomy and depressing personage. Mr. Garland has not written an amusing story by any means; but he has given us a strong, clear picture of certain phases of life in the Northwest, and the effort was worth while. Mr. Garland is more successful in the short story than in the novel; nevertheless his work gives every promise of growing riper and better in the future.

A Woman Intervenes; or, The Mistress of the Mine. 12mo. New York: Frederic A. Stokes Company. \$1.25.

Mr. Robert Barr is entertaining in every line that he writes. He reveals especially in plots which grow out of the attempts of reporters on metropolitan newspapers to unearth sensational information. In this particular story a young woman reporter takes passage on an Atlantic liner, commissioned by her New York managing editor to obtain on the trip to England the secrets of two British experts who have been sent out to Canada to report upon certain mining properties. Her mission would have been successful but for the pluck of an English girl, who prevents the landing of the special dispatches at Queenstown. The American newspaper woman and the English girl eventually join forces in saving the two experts from the wiles of certain company-promotion sharks in London, and of course affairs end as they ought to, happily for the heroines and their friends. If the story is light, it is nevertheless wholesome and well worth reading.

A Lady of Quality. By Francis Hodgson Burnett. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Mrs. Burnett's new story has been received with a variety of judgments. The voice of the majority, however, is strongly eulogistic. The story is written in the narrative English of the Addisonian period, and the whole affair is artificial and romantic in the extreme. The heroine develops from a hoydenish and even immoral youth into the graces and perfections of the most angelically perfect womanhood ever portrayed in fiction. This charming young

woman had the strength of nerve and of character to conceal and to live down some exceedingly dark and depressing episodes in her earlier history, and nothing afterwards happens to throw any cloud upon a long life of radiant happiness and beneficence.

Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City. His Progress and Adventures. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Crockett's books are issuing from the press with an almost bewildering frequency. His work lacks the pathos and spontaneous humor of Ian Maclaren's, and comes far short of the delicacy and artistic perfection of Mr. Barrie's. *Cleg Kelly* is the story of an Edinburgh street boy and his friends; and it does not bear favorable comparison with the chapters of Mr. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" that have made their appearance. Nevertheless, *Cleg Kelly* is a thoroughly readable book and one that appeals strongly to the wholesome sympathies, to the love of children, and to the sense of adventure and humor. It will, for the purposes of the average Sunday school library, probably turn out to be the most popular book of the season.

Comedies of Courtship. By Anthony Hope. Octavo, pp. 377. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Of the six "Comedies" here presented the "Wheel of Love" (from *Scribner's Magazine*) and the "Lady of the Pool" appear for the first time in book form, and the other four stories have only been published without the author's consent and under changed titles. Probably no one will claim any great degree of permanence for Mr. Hawkins' clever dialogues, but it is equally certain that they are most entertaining and readable. It is quite impossible to finish one of these naively attractive sketches without a sense of good humored amusement—and surely that is the aim of a comedy, and one cannot ask for more than a book pretends to give. Canon Farrar prefaces one of his novels with the grim announcement that it is not intended to be amusing, but instructive; Mr. Hawkins, on the other hand, is so frank a worshipper of the art of pleasing that he does not consider it necessary to declare his motives. The "Wheel of Love" is the longest story in the present volume and treats very characteristically of some extremely tangled love affairs, which are finally straightened out by a "ladies' change" movement on the part of the two engaged couples. The denouement is apt to leave the reader with dismal forebodings as to the stability of the blissful arrangement with which the story winds up, but the author is wise and stops at the right moment.

The Mighty Atom. By Marie Corelli. Octavo, pp. 310. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

The opening of the "Mighty Atom" is hardly in character with either the "Sorrows of Satan" or the "Vendetta." The youngster of eleven who quotes Marcus Aurelius in confirmation of his opinion that it is cowardly to be sorry for himself seems to bear more resemblance to the Boston infant, as made known to us through the funny columns of the newspapers, than to the hero of a tale by Marie Corelli. However, the story is an exemplification of the fact that genius will out, in whatever direction it be applied, for the metaphysical speculations of "Browning Beans, Jr."—as the aforesaid youthful denizen of the Hub is generally termed—are infantile prattle compared with Lionel Villacount's delvings after the Atom and the First Cause. His father, a "Materialist Positivist" of the deepest dye, first drives his wife to an elopement culminating in her suicide, and then by a continued course of harshness so crushes the child's hope and spirit that he follows his mother's example and hangs himself from his bedroom window—both tragedies leaving the Positivist as "sot in his ways" as ever.

Battlement and Tower. By Owen Rhoscomyl. Octavo, pp. 403. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Rhoscomyl dedicates his book to "all such folk as prefer the glancing vistas of the free forest to the noxious growths of the social midden," yet it is a strange sort of forestry that we read of here. Plots and counterplots, sieges,

storming of castles, "battle, murder and sudden death," and a great many other events from which we pray in the Litany to be delivered, make up the story. It is well told withal, and is founded upon certain happenings during the English Civil War which have not been much exploited, although the central event, the storming of the castle of Conwy, was one of the grimmest episodes in all that bloody struggle. All those readers who enjoyed Mr. Roscomyl's "Jewel of Ynys Galon," which appeared last year, will need no recommendation of his spirited romance.

A Point of Conscience. By The Duchess. 12mo, pp. 311. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.

Is there any one among the congregation of fiction worshippers who has not worshipped at the shrine of The Duchess? It is hard to realize that there is always a new generation coming forward to whom "Molly Bawn" and "Airy Fairy Lillian" are as yet untasted sweets, and who have yet in store for themselves the perusal of those six (or was it sixteen?) pages of monosyllabic conversation wherein the gentleman who has kissed Lillian is endeavoring to find out whether he has committed a mortal or a venial sin. The grass used to look particularly green when viewed over one of those "yellow backs" from the shade of the maple tree, and if Mrs. Hungerford should eventually give us as many volumes as John Ruskin the last will still be a welcome visitor. "A Point of Conscience" is chipped from the same block as the others; the only evidence of modernity apparent in it is the inevitable touch of the New Woman—as, for instance, where Carry strides up to the little curate and threatens to pitch him headforemost into the Droon if he doesn't stop making love to her!

A Fight with Fate. By Mrs. Alexander. Octavo, pp. 300. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

Mrs. Alexander, too, we have heard of before. It is hardly necessary to say that the Lord and his old friend, "a handsome woman," with a "rounded, finely proportioned figure," are sitting together—page 1—in "Renshaw's excellent, if costly, private hotel," when the "aspirant" for the place of companion to the friend enters; nor to add that on page 300 the quondam companion enters upon a "happy married life" with the aforesaid nobleman.

Samantha in Europe. By "Josiah Allen's Wife." Octavo, pp. 727. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$2.50. (Sold only by subscription.)

It is by no means unusual for an author to treat the children of his fancy to a foreign trip if they have behaved themselves in such a manner as to win public approbation and reflect credit upon himself. Marietta Holley has yielded to this impulse in her last book, and the adventures in strange lands of our old friends Josiah and Samantha are, as might be foretold, very mirth provoking. A hundred and twenty-five pictures by DeGrimm assist in giving point to the many humorous sallies.

The Cid Campeador. By D. Antonio De Trueba y la Quintana. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

This is a translation by Mr. Henry J. Gill of what is generally considered one of the finest historical romances in Spanish literature. The original tale is really compounded from the old "Chronicle of the Cid" and the innumerable ballads which tell of the adventures of the Castilian Knight and his famous steed Bobica. The Cid is the Spanish prototype of the French hero Roland and the English King Arthur, and, as the author remarks, "in him are personified all the virtues of the citizen and of the soldier." A tale founded upon the many traditions concerning such a notional hero could hardly fail to be interesting, but there will probably be a good many readers who will prefer that quaint ancient "Chronicle" to any remodeled version.

The Jucklins. By Opie Read. 12mo, pp. 291. Chicago: Laird & Lee. \$1.

Mr. Read's "Kentucky Colonel" is now followed by a Carolina story. That an author should venture to name his

heroine "Guinea Jucklin" and refer over and over again to her "musical cluck" is a sufficient proof of boldness and originality. And yet despite her name and her cluck Guinea is on the whole a decidedly attractive person, and one may well envy William Hawes his sensations when at last she comes toward him with outstretched hands. Her essential femininity is evinced in nothing more clearly than that she refuses to listen to her lover until she has had the qualification of seeing at her feet the man whom her father and his had selected for her husband, but who had broken the engagement upon her brother's arrest on a charge of murder. The father, Sim Jucklin, is the best character in the story, and his passion for gamecocks, restrained by the disapproval of his wife and the neighbors, is very cleverly conceived. "The Jucklins" is well worth reading and holds the attention throughout. Even reviewers have been known to be beguiled into perusing it throughout.

A Hard Woman : A Story in Scenes. By Violet Hunt. 12mo, pp. 277. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.

When "Violet Hunt" on a title page transforms herself into "W. St. Jerome" in the preface, speaking of herself directly as a man, the reader may be pardoned for some uncertainty as to the author of the book in question, particularly in the case of a new writer. Whoever is responsible for "A Hard Woman," however, has no reason to desire to conceal his identity, for it is a most ingenious and cleverly told story. It was in this novel that Mr. Howells recently discovered infallible evidences of an "Americanization" of English authors—which is carrying the war into the enemy's country with a vengeance. His point is, however, as felicitous as his observations usually are. The conversation is distinctly un-English in its brightness and vivacity. As for the slangy Lydia she is "hard," indeed, and her marriage to an artist with high ideas both of art and living gives a chance for some very complex and subtle sketching of character which the author avails himself of to the utmost. "A Hard Woman" is distinctly fresh and interesting.

His Father's Son : A Novel of New York. By Brander Matthews. 12mo, pp. 248. New York : Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

Mr. Matthews knows his New York very well, so the "local color" is prominent in his last sermon, for "His Father's Son" is a sermon with Wall street methods for its text. Old Ezra Pierce, the self-made millionaire and combative "operator," takes his only son into his office and initiates the boy into some of the mysteries of the "street." The whole point of the story lies in the gradual moral deterioration which takes place in Winalow Pierce, whereby he is transformed from a callow, country youth, horrified at his father's easy morality and keen business methods, to a swaggering man about town, who finally commits forgery to obtain money enough to support the theatrical company in which his favorite actress is starring. As colorless and worthless a rascal as he is, one can hardly blame him for wearying of the equally flaccid Mary, who as his fiancée, joins in a retrospect of their love affair at the dinner table, upon her first meeting with her future father-in-law, and not only is urged into naming the day before dinner is over, but also hears with complacency the old gentleman's outspoken admonition to his wife to get everything for the wedding and the future home—"Get good things, too. Never mind the money; I'll pay for them."

Whatever may be the defects of the book, however, Mr. Matthews deserves no little praise for his attack upon the laxity of current business morality, and the development of young Winalow's evil tendencies makes interesting reading.

Dr. Warrick's Daughters : A Novel. By Rebecca Harding Davis. 12mo, pp. 301. New York : Harper & Brothers. \$1.50.

Mrs. Davis knows how to tell a story and make a dramatic point. The fact that there is more than a hint of Becky Sharp and Rawdon in the characters of Milly and Dave Plunkett could hardly detract from one's entertain-

ment. Not that Dave is an imitation by any manner of means; in many respects he is quite a unique personage. The sordid, vulgar soul elevated by a real love for an unworthy woman is an old story, but Dave's youthful passion for poetry, afterward smothered by successful dealings in oil, and his final satisfaction in the conviction that men are like the passing workman, in that they will to-morrow get a chance to use the tools which were not employed to-day—such touches as these are the author's own, and are an essential part of her work.

Exploits of Brigadier Gerard. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo, pp. 361. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

It is to France, Napoleon's France (and to Dumas?), that Dr. Doyle has gone for his latest inspiration. Brigadier Gerard combines some of the modest self-esteem of Major Goliath O'Grady with the dash and pertinacity of D'Artagnan. The "Exploits" do not pretend to be very closely connected with each other, but they are all most intimately connected with the Chevalier and redound to his credit not a little. His last adventure is the recapturing of some supremely important papers belonging to the Emperor, and, though of course he accomplishes it, both his companions are killed and the Emperor himself is forced to help him bury the documents. It does not take much of a prophet to foresee that the proper time will come some day when the Chevalier will resuscitate those letters and throw some new lights upon the unexplained passages of Napoleonic history.



From "A House-Boat on the Styx."—Copyright, 1896, by Harper & Brothers.

"BOY, IS ADAM IN THE CLUB-HOUSE TO-DAY?"

From "A House-Boat on the Styx,"

A House-Boat on the Styx : Being Some Account of the Divers Doings of the Associated Shades. By John Kendrick Bangs. 16mo, pp. 171. New York : Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

Mr. Bangs can get fun out of almost anything, and with such a brand new idea as the above, in itself so essentially ludicrous, it is small wonder that he has succeeded in producing a collection of scenes which are irresistibly comic. The characters are handled admirably; there is one Munchausen story which comes near outdoing the Baron's own veracious accounts; and Nero, Shem, Shakespeare, Dr. Johnson, Hamlet, Diogenes, Thackeray, Jonah and the rest preserve in this after state many of the salient characteristics which distinguished them on earth. Mr. Peter Newell was, of

course, the ideal illustrator for such a collection, and his pictures, with such an opportunity, are more inimitable than ever.

The Red Badge of Courage : An Episode of the American Civil War. By Stephen Crane. 12mo, pp. 233. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Mr. Crane's much talked of book would be a remarkable enough piece of work in a man who had gone through the whole war and in whose mind the minutiae of camp-life and battlefield were indelibly stamped by experience. But when one reads the "Red Badge of Courage" with the realization that the author is hardly twenty-three years old and consequently never saw a battlefield, the extent and vividness of



MR. STEPHEN CRANE.

his imagination becomes apparent. For the universal testimony of those who were in that great conflict seems to show that there is hardly an error in the story, although it describes the life in detail. The whole tale is really a study of the emotions of a youth, Henry Fleming, during his first battle. After a trying winter of inaction, it becomes evident that a conflict is imminent, and the young man finds himself brooding continually over the question of his own conduct, with a haunting fear that his heart will fail at the critical moment. He keeps his place through the first charge of the enemy, but just as he and his raw companions, exhausted and gasping, are congratulating themselves upon having repulsed the attack, the gray lines surge up again, and Henry, becoming panic-stricken, turns and runs, fancying that his regiment has been driven back, too. After wandering around amid the most ghastly sights, described with almost sickening minuteness, he is struck on the head and severely wounded by a fleeing soldier of his own side. After a while he gets back to his regiment, pretends that he was wounded in the fight, and the next day behaves with such conspicuous gallantry that he is publicly praised to his colonel by the profane lieutenants. The book ends with the close of the next day's fighting, and Henry, having gained a sense of perspective, very humanly forgets his previous conduct in the feeling of resolute manhood which comes to him. Mr. Crane has already been singled out by a very eminent critic as a shining

example of the unadulterated American author and his next book will be awaited with no common interest.

The Day of Their Wedding : A Novel. By W. D. Howells. 12mo, pp. 158. New York : Harper & Brothers. \$1.25.

Mr. Howells has certainly given us a decidedly unique wedding. Althea Brown and Lorenzo Weaver, two members of a Shaker "Family," have grown to "feel foolish" about each other, and run away into the "world-outside" to get married. These two grown-up children have various adventures when they reach Saratoga, which increase poor Althea's uncertainty and timidity. Finally they go to the minister's house and are married—which decisive step crystallizes Althea's shadowy ideas, and she at once discards the finery which had been such a delight to her, once more puts on her prim garb, and tells her husband she has decided to return to the "Family." Although this means an absolute separation, he decides that he would rather return with her than make use of his freedom, so they meekly retrace their steps, prepared to take up the "angelic life" once more. It is a very pathetic little story, but the reader is apt to fume at the hopelessly narrow point of view of the two waifs from the settlement—a sufficient proof, to be sure, of the naturalness and realism of the tale.

The Red Republic : A Romance of the Commune. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo, pp. 475. New York : G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

A love story in the midst of the wild scenes of the Commune in Paris must, of necessity, offer a chance for some strong contrasts, and Mr. Chambers, whose "King in Yellow" many will remember, makes the most of his opportunity and has produced a stirring romance of the time when the terrible Central Committee terrorized Paris and blood flowed as fast as wine.

Diana's Hunting. By Robert Buchanan. 18mo, pp. 217. New York : Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

Diana is the leading lady in a new and successful play, written by her quarry, Mr. Frank Horsham. The dramatist in married to a lady whose crime seems to be that she drops her h's. He is nothing loath at first, and the exultant Diana accepts an offer to go to America with the understanding that Horsham is to go, too, but at the eleventh hour he experiences a change of heart and decides to remain with his wife, "who needs him," and his little daughter.

Wandering Heath : Stories, Studies and Sketches by Q. 12mo, pp. 276. New York : Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

While one may not agree with the "Poet's Wife" as to the quality of the verses in Mr. Quiller-Couch's prologue, it is a pleasant task to give an opinion of his stories, for they have a zest and a "go" that are very pleasing. The last of the fifteen is particularly good ; the author's burglars are his show pieces and he handles them as dexterously as they do "jimmy" or ladder or lying tongue when the latter can get them out of a scrape.

A Fool of Nature. By Julian Hawthorne. 12mo, pp. 287. New York : Charles Scribner Sons. \$1.25.

There is rather a superfluity of imagination about the names of the people in Mr. Hawthorne's "New York Herald \$10,000 Prize Story." "Pynchpole Whiterduce," "Stukely Poyntell," "Verinder Vyse" and the "Rev. Christopher Plukerose Agabag" are almost too original for every day use. It is quite certain that nobody else ever designated one of his men as "Devereux Scaramanga the Wagnerian," but it may be that the reading public has not lost anything hitherto by the omission. "A Fool of Nature" is rather unfortunate in its introduction; for there is somehow an unreasoning and unreasonable prejudice abroad against newspaper prize-stories ; that it will assist in dissipating such an impression seems rather unlikely.

Brown Heath and Blue Bells: Being Sketches of Scotland, with Other Papers. By William Winter. 18mo, pp. 237. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

The present volume comprises, besides the ten charming little accounts of rambles in Scotland, half a dozen miscellaneous papers, "tributes" to George Arnold, Jefferson, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rufus Choate, Charles Dauson Shanley and Fitz-James O'Brien; and the poem "On The Verge," which, under the title of "Into the Dark," originally appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*.

Dedora Heywood. By Gertude Smith. 16mo, pp. 152. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 75 cents.

Irralie's Bushranger. By E. W. Hornung. 16mo, pp. 163. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

The Ebbing of the Tide: South Sea Stories. By Louis Becke. Octavo, pp. 292. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.25.

The Broom-Squire. By S. Baring Gould. Octavo, pp. 345. New York: F. A. Stokes Company.

A Professional Beauty. By Elizabeth Phipps Train. 16mo, pp. 233. J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

The Singing Mouse Stories. By E. Hough. 18mo, pp. 177. New York: Forest & Stream Publishing Company. \$1.

A Whirl Asunder. By Gertrude Atherton. 18mo, pp. 192. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

I Married a Wife. By John Strange Winter. 16mo, pp. 200. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. 75 cents.

A Chord from a Violin. By Winifred A. Haldane. 16mo, pp. 164. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

Robert Atterbury. By Thomas H. Brainerd. 16mo, pp. 264. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

When Greek Meets Greek. By Joseph Hatton. Octavo, pp. 327. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.50.

Nobody's Fault. By Netta Syrett. 12mo, pp. 240. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

REPRINTS.

Ekkehard: A Tale of the Tenth Century. By Joseph Viktor von Scheffel. Two vols. 16mo, pp. 376-519. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$2.50.

"If any one derives pleasure from my modest production I shall be glad; but if on account of my self abnegation or of the crudeness of an imperfect style it pleases no one, then I myself shall take pleasure in what I have created," wrote the sturdy and independent von Scheffel in his preface to "Ekkehard," and he lived to see his three greatest works—"Ekkehard," "Gauzesamus," and "Der Trompeter von Säkkingen"—please people to the extent of nearly half a million copies. Moreover, his charming historical romance sounded a new note in German literature—its success was so instantaneous and extraordinary that upon it as a foundation sprang up the whole structure of German history-fiction, and the latter have somewhat obscured the fame of its great precursor. But von Scheffel's insight into human nature was too keen, and his realization of the unchangeableness of man's motives and feelings through the ages was put to far too good use in his works not to insure these a permanent place in literature. His friars and peasants of old Alemannia and his fierce hordes of invading Huns are as real to us to-day as they must have been to the poet himself when he was following the example of "Notker the Stutterer" and beating away the more imaginative visions which threatened to lure his fancy away from the old chronicles which supplied a large proportion of his exact data.

Works of John Galt: The Entail; or, The Lairds of Grippy. With Introduction by S. R. Crockett. Two vols., pp. 376-320. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$2.50.

Mr. Crockett's plea for John Galt is a bait hardly calculated to attract those much sought after fish, the casual purchaser and the railway reader. As Hazlitt said of the allegory in the Faery Queen, "the plot won't bite us"—which to the above mentioned is a hopeless condemnation, for their satiated palates require something hot and strong to afford any sensation at all except boredom. But those less jaded readers for whom Mr. D. Storrar Meldrum's revision and editing has removed enough of dialectic difficulties (and even with the running glossary of foot notes there are occasional stumbling blocks for persons not versed in Gaelic)—such will find a rare treat in the chatter of the "Leddys of Grippy" and the innumerable humorous situations brought about by the elaborate plots of the intermarrying families of Grippy and Kittlestonheugh. Galt's characters are "canny" in the American acceptance of the term, and the way in which every other passion is subordinated to the lust of personal aggrandizement is so striking as to contribute a distinctive flavor to the whole story.

A Tale of Two Cities and the Mystery of Edwin Drood. By Charles Dickens. Octavo, pp. 565. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

This is a reprint of the edition corrected by Dickens in 1869 and contains short introductions to both stories by Charles Dickens the younger. There are few literary points so indisputable as the impossibility of having too many editions of Dickens. One picks up each new one with an utterly irrational idea that perhaps some fresh light will be thrown upon that inexpressibly tantalizing "Edwin Drood"—and lays the volume down again with the conviction more firmly established than ever that were it ten times as fragmentary as it is we could ill spare it and its grisly mystery.

The Faience Violin. By Champfleury. 16mo, pp. 205. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

This is a very attractive edition translated by Helen B. Dole of Champfleury's masterpiece, which has made for the author admirers all over the world since its first appearance in "La Presse" thirty-five years ago. Dalégre, the fanatical enthusiast on the subject of faience, is a monumental warning of the dangers of overzealous "collecting," and when under the impetus of a sudden revulsion of feeling one day he breaks up all the treasures he has gathered so ardently, he naturally finds a solace in the neglected joys of domesticity—a moral as obvious as the style and character-drawing is charming.

The Gallery of Antiquities. By Honoré de Balzac. Octavo, pp. 399. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

This is the thirty-fifth volume in the uniform edition of Balzac's works translated by Miss Wormeley, and contains, besides the "Gallery of Antiquities," "An Old Maid," which is in a slight degree connected with the former story.

Amiel's Journal. Translated by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Two vols. 32mo, pp. 319-402. New York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents each.

These two volumes comprise the March and April issues of Macmillan's "Miniature Series," and present the familiar "Journal" in a very handy form, paper bound and capable of being carried comfortably in the pocket. Mrs. Ward has inserted a good many passages from the latest revised French edition and contributes a hundred-page introduction, while there are valuable notes at the end of each volume and a comprehensive index.

Despite the confusing mazes of introspection into which Amiel frequently wanders, there is so much that is fine and strong and true in the Journal that it cannot fail to be a most agreeable companion to every thinking man and woman. "There is but one thing needful," he says in the very first sentence, "to possess God." A weightier sermon than is contained in many ponderous volumes of criticism and commentary upon disputed passages of Scripture or upon the shortcomings of opposing sects

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Art in Photography and Photographic Models. A. Van B. Berg.
Physical Training at the Universities. W. G. Anderson.
The Dangers of High Buildings. Ernest Flagg.
The Phoenix Park Tragedy. Tighe Hopkins.
Convicts and Bush Rangers in Australia. Thomas W. Knox.

Engineering Magazine. New York. May.

Present Value and Purchasing Power of Gold. H. M. Chance.
Quackery in Engineering Education. Edgar Kidwell.
The Vast Importance of the Coke Industry. John Fulton.
Development of Electric Lighting Engines. H. Lindley.
Are British Railroad Stocks Good Investments? T. F. Woodlock.
Electricity and the Horseless Carriage Problem. W. Baxter, Jr.
Points in the Selection of Steam Engines. W. H. Wakeman.
Modern Machine Shop Economics.—II. H. L. Arnold.

Minor Mineral Products of the United States. D. T. Day.
Restraints Upon the Practice of Architecture. J. B. Robinson.

Frank Leslie's Magazine.—New York. May.

Robert Edward Lee.
The "White House of the Confederacy." Mrs. Jefferson Davis.
Cuban Non-Combatants. Frederick A. Ober.
Vagabond Wanderings in Guatemala. Thomas R. Dawley.
The Prince of Wales on American Prairies. Mrs. J. Leduc.
Sons and Daughters of Feudal Sires. Barbara McGahan.
The Tardy Spring. William Potts.
A Holiday Tour to Iona and Elsewhere. M. E. L. Adama.
The Queen City of the South. Charles T. Logan.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. May.

Mark Twain. Joseph H. Twichell.
Through Inland Waters. Howard Pyle.
England and America in 1863.
The Penalty of Humor. Brander Matthews.
The German Struggle for Liberty.—XXXVI. Poultney Bigelow.
The Dashur Explorations. Jacques de Morgan.
At Home in Virginia. Woodrow Wilson.
The English Crisis.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. May.

This Country of Ours.—V. Benjamin Harrison.
Running a Train at Night. John G. Speed.
Neighborhood Types.—VI. Mary E. Wilkins.
Shall We Send Our Boy to College? C. H. Parkhurst.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. May.

The Last Duels in America. William C. Elam.
Highways of the Sea. Clarence H. New.
Bed and Board in Russia. Isabel F. Hapgood.
Official Residences for American Diplomats. T. Stanton.
In the Abbey of Gethsemane. Allan Hendricks.
An Overlooked Poet. Joseph Fawcett.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. May.

A Century of Painting. Will H. Low.
Chapters from a Life. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.
The Life of Abraham Lincoln. Ida M. Tarbell.
Climbing Mont Blanc in a Blizzard. Garrett P. Serviss.
Use of the Röntgen X Rays in Surgery. W. W. Keen.

New England Magazine.—Boston. May.

The Olympian Games. William S. Bannemer.
Glimpses of Life in New England Two Centuries Ago. W. B. Weedon.
George Edward Ellis. Arthur B. Ellis.
New London, Connecticut. Henry Robinson Palmer.
The Evacuation of Boston.
The Western Reserve. Robert Shackleton.
Memories of Bluemeadow.—IV. Charlotte Lyon.
New England Methodist Conference and Education. W. F. Warren.
Casco Bay. Holman D. Waldron.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. May.

Vaillima Table Talk. Isabel Strong.
The Evolution of the Trotting Horse.—I. Hamilton Busbey.
Women Bachelors in London. Mary Gay Humphreys.
The Comedies of a Consulate. Ben H. Ridgely.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. March.

Women in Photography. Catharine Weed Ward.
The New Radiography. F. C. Beach.
Beginner's Column.—XXVI. John Clarke.

American Historical Register.—Philadelphia. April.

Lafayette's Visit to the United States in 1824-25.
Lafayette as a Free Mason. Abraham Jordan.
The Private Armed Brig Yankee. George C. Mason.

American Historical Review.—New York. (Quarterly.) April.

The Battle of Bunker Hill. Charles Francis Adams.
The Bohun Wills. Melville M. Bigelow.
Virginia and the Quebec Bill. Justin Winsor.

The Case of Josiah Phillips. William P. Trent.
Light on the Underground Railroad. Wilbur H. Siebert.
First Six Weeks of McClellan's Peninsular Campaign. J. F. Rhodes.
Recent Memoirs of the French Directory. H. M. Stephens.

American Magazine of Civica.—New York. April.

A Legislative Remedy for Labor Disputes. H. A. Drake.
Martyrs of Industry. E. D. McGreary.
Morals and Politics. Cardinal Gibbons.
Periodicity of Commercial Crises. E. V. Grabbill.
Woman Suffrage. C. W. Wiley.
William McKinley and the Presidency. N. A. Flood.
Citizenship, Civic and Ecclesiastic. Adolph Roeder.
The National Peril. L. Satterthwait.
Finance and Its Influence upon Industrial Progress. A. Kitson.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. April.
Principles of Taxation.—II. David A. Wells.
Practical Results of Bacteriological Researches. G. M. Sternberg.
Tropical Fruit Trees. Bertha F. Herrick.
War and Civilization. W. D. Le Sueur.
The X Rays. John Trowbridge.
Acclimatization.—II. William Z. Ripley.
The Savage Origin of Tattooing. Cesare Lombroso.
Hypnotic States, Trance and Ecstasy. W. R. Newbold.
The New Geography. Alfred Perry Brigham.
Quacks and the Reason of Them. A. Carter.
The Ways and Means of Ants. Norman Robinson.
The Social Function of Wealth. Paul Leroy Beaulieu.
Evolution of the Professions. Herbert Spencer.

The Arena.—Boston. April.

Mexico in Midwinter. Walter Clark.
Educational Value of Instructive and Artistic Entertainments.
Limitation as a Remedy.—I. John Clark Ridpath.
Man in His Relation to the Solar System. J. Heber Smith.
Napoleon Bonaparte. John Davis.
Professor Herron. Charles Beardsley.
Government by Brewery. George A. Gates.
The Telegraph Monopoly.—IV. Frank Parsons.
Planetary Freebooting and World Policies. R. J. Hinton.
Telepathy. Charles E. Newcomb.

Art Amateur.—New York. April.

Flower Painting in Water Colors.—I. Robert Jarvis.
Talks on Elementary Drawing. Elisabeth M. Hallowell.
Casting in Plaster.

Art Interchange.—New York. April.

Plain Talks on Art.—III. Arthur Hoeber.
Antique Sculpture.—II.
Talks on Home Decoration.—IV. Mary E. Tillinghast.
Industrial Art Education.—V. H. F. Stratton.

Atlanta.—London. April.

The Girls of Modern Athens. Bayford Harrison.
The Fashions of Figaro. Edwin Oliver.
Pepps and Evelyn. E. E. Kitton.

Bachelor of Arts.—New York. April.

The Olympian Games at Athens. W. A. Robinson.
Shall the English System of Colleges Prevail? F. N. Smith.
Three New English Poets. Anna McClure Sholl.
Medieval Student Mobs. Lyman H. Weeks.
Track and Field Records of English and American Universities.
About English Public Schools. A. G. Bradley.

Badminton Magazine.—London. April.

The Sport of Yacht Cruising. Sir George Baden-Powell.
Some Poachers. Alex Innes Shand.
Otter Hunting with the H. O. H. Hugh S. Heber Percy.
Gentlemen Riders. Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.
With a Cycle in Jutland. C. Edwardes.
The Joys of a Boat Race. C. M. Pitman.
The Football Season. C. S. Colman.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. April.

The Investor's Dilemma.
United States Loans.
Indian Currency.
Banking in Great Britain and Ireland, 1895.
Endowment Assurance.

Bankers Magazine.—New York. March.

Greenback Legislation.
The Walker Banking and Currency Bill.
The Commercial Movement of Gold.
State Banking Systems.
Gold, Silver and the World's Money.
Annual Report of the Director of the Mint.

Biblical World.—Chicago. April.

Problem of Well-Being and Suffering in the Old Testament.
The Sea of Galilee. A. K. Parker.
The Letters of Peter and Jude. M. W. Jacobus.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly.) April.

Divine Origin of the Religion of the Bible. James Monroe.
The Builders of the Second Temple. Walter Betteridge.
Studies in Christology. Frank Hugh Foster.
Professor Moore's Commentary on the Book of Judges.
What the Working Classes Owe to Christianity. G. F. Greene.
The Demand for More Money. Edward W. Bemis.
Dr. G. A. Gordon's Reconstruction of Christian Theology.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. April.

Caterina Sforza: a Heroine of the Renaissance. Helen Zimmern.

Church Parade.
Personal Reminiscences Touching Opium Smoking. E. H. Parker.
Schoolboys as They Were; a Day's Bird's Nesting.
Sir Samuel Ferguson's Life.
Recent Home Politics in Germany.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. March.

The Iron Industry of Russia.
Commercial Relations between France and Her Colonies.
European Sewing Thread in China.
Tea and Coffee Cultivation in India.

Bond Record.—New York. April.

The Currency Question. A Symposium.
Irrigation: Its Bearing on Transportation. James A. Davis.

The Bookman.—New York. April.

Living Critics.—VI. Andrew Lang. Annie Macdonnell.
American Feeling Toward England. H. T. Peck.
Landon, Dickens, Thackeray. Mrs. E. Lynn Linton.
Dr. Burton on the Future Tense. George M. Whicher.

The Bostonian.—Boston. April.

Our Coast Defense. Lieut. James A. Frye.
Vested Choirs. Albert E. George.
Frederic Thomas Greenhalge. Edwin G. Heath.
The United States Life-Saving Service. Rose P. Newcomb.
Dr. Nansen's Voyage to the North Pole. John Murdoch.

The Cambridge Magazine.—Cambridge, Mass. April.

Ole Bull. Sara C. Bull.
Cathode Ray Photography. John Trowbridge.
The American Federation of Labor. John F. O'Sullivan.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. April.

The Prerogative of Dissolution. L. G. Power.
The Canadian Pacific Railway. J. M. Oxley.
A Canadian Bicycle in Europe. Constance R. Boulton.
The University of Toronto and Its Presidents. W. H. Fraser.
Representative Government and Federalism. Edward Meek.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. April.

Kings of the Playing Fields. B. Fletcher Robinson.
Where Mr. Chamberlain Lives. F. Dolman.
Pictures of Italian Life. Arthur Fish.
Cablegrams for the Million. J. Henniker Heaton.

Catholic World.—New York. April.

The Shoe in Symbolism. Camillus P. Maes.
American Museum of Natural History. William Seton.
Early Labors of the Printing Press. C. W. Currier.
In the Land of the Jesuit Martyrs. Thomas O'Hagan.
John Harvard's Parish Church. Jesse A. Locke.
Supersensitive Constitutionalism. Thomas McMillan.

Chambers's Journal.—Edinburgh. April.

Rome after Thirty Years.
The Englishman in the Colonies.
Modern Gun Powder and Its Development.
Pets and Pests in Barbados.
Bird Catching in Heligoland.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. February.

Criticism and Reform in Charity.—I. Mary E. Richmond.
How to Care for the Poor. Charles R. Henderson.
Reformatory Work. Isabel C. Barrows.

March.

The Working Hours of Pupil Nurses. Adelaide Nutting.
Analysis of the Structure of a Western Town. Arthur W. Dunn.
Rural Loan Associations in Germany. H. F. Merritt.
Farm and Garden Work for Girls. Mrs. L. L. Brackett.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. April.

Footprints of Washington. H. H. Ragan.
The Tariff in Legislation. James A. Woodburn.
The Air We Breathe.—V. Sydney A. Dunham.
The Biglow Papers. J. H. Gilmore.
Political Party Machinery in the United States.
Protection of Italian Emigrants in America. J. W. Jenks.
The New Olympic Games. W. A. Elliott.
Principles which Underlie the Cooking of Food. T. G. Allen.
Military Powers of Europe. S. P. Cadman.
The New Photography. Charles Barnard.
The Sultan of Turkey. Edward F. Hay.

Contemporary Review.—London. April.

The Quadruple Alliance. E. J. Dillon.
The English Government and the Boers. W. Basil Worsfold.
Is Poverty Diminishing? J. A. Hobson.
Jean Baptiste and His Language. Howard Angus Kennedy.

Zeitun. Avetis Nazarbek.
The Irish Priesthood. Michael Macdonagh.
The Evolution of the Professions. Herbert Spencer.
The Essence of Christianity. Professor Menzies.
Nature in the Earlier Roman Poets. Countess M. Cesaresco.
The Case for Agriculture. Banks. H. W. Wolff.
Is the London School Board Rate too High? G. L. Bruce.

Cosmopolis.—London. April.

La Pleiade. George Wyndham.
Old Lombard and Venetian Villas. Vernon Lee.
The Revival of the Olympian Games. J. Gennadius.
Letters from an Exile. Lazare Carnot.
Sabbioneta. Under the Duke Vespasian Gonzaga.
The Olympic Games. Baron Pierre de Coubertin.
Bishop Reinke and the Old Catholics. Dr. F. V. Schultz.
Difference of Opinion among Economists. Lujo Brentano.
Photography in Natural Colors. Gustav Sella.

The Dial.—Chicago. March 16.

A Crisis in Public Education.
The New "King Arthur." Anna B. McMahan.
Mother's Influence in Teaching Poetical Literature. Mary J. Reid.

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The Arnold Aftermath.
American and European Secondary Schools Compared.

Education.—Boston. April.

Aims and Methods in Study of Literature. S. Thurber.
Two Paths in Arithmetic. W. D. Mackintosh.
Some Practical Results of Child Study. A. S. Whitney.

Educational Review.—New York. April.

Practicable Correlations of Studies. Charles B. Gilbert.
Five Co-ordinate Groups of Studies in Schools. W. T. Harris.
The Work of the High School. F. L. Soldan.
The University of Michigan.—I. B. A. Hinsdale.
The County Unit in Educational Organisation. L. B. Evans.
Educational Museums and Libraries of Europe. W. S. Monroe.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. April.

Dr. Nansen's Polar Expedition. H. Ward.
Torture of Trained Animals. S. L. Bensusan.
Winter and Summer in the Trenches of Sebastopol.
A Peep at Sandringham. Constance Beerbohm.
A Country Taxidermist. A. J. Goodson.

The Forum.—New York. April.

Deficiency of Revenue the Cause of Our Financial Ills. John Sherman.
Two South African Constitutions. James Bryce.
The Catholic Ray—Its Character and Effects. A. W. Wright.
Teaching—A Trade or a Profession? J. G. Schurman.
Foibles of the New Woman. Ella W. Winston.
Present Outlook of Socialism in England. William Morris.
Francis Joseph and His Realm. August Fournier.
On Pleasing the Taste of the Public. Brander Matthews.
Holland's Care for Its Poor. J. H. Gore.
Rumors of War and Resultant Duties. J. W. Miller.
Glimmerings of a Future Life. Richard Hodgson.

Fortnightly Review.—London. April.

Egypt and its Frontier. Major Arthur Griffiths.
Stray Thoughts on South Africa. Olive Schreiner.
The Italian Awakening. Ouida.
Jules Lemaitre. Yetta Blaze de Bury.
Naval Estimates and Imperial Defence. W. Laird Clowes.
Cardinal Manning; a Reminiscence. Sidney Buxton.
Viewy Folk. Mrs. Lynn Linton.
The Story of an Amateur Revolution in South Africa.
Some Fallacies About Islam. Canon Malcolm MacColl.
The Modern Jew and the New Judaism. Herman Cohen.
The Agricultural Programme. James Long.
Sudermann's Novels. Janet E. Hogarth.
Russia and Bulgaria. Edward Dicey.

Free Review.—London. April.

Schopenhauer and Women. E. S. Galbraith.
The Ethics of Renan. K. Hinton.
Imperial Federation. B. Barker Booth.
Fatal Fires. A. Welldon.
Free Love Fallacies. E. Willmot and others.
Socialism and Anarchism. Continued. A. Hamon.
The Battle of Adowa. G. E. Macdonald.
The Muzzling of Dogs. G. Whitfield.
Protect Arcadia. Geoffrey Mortimer.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. April.

Unpublished Letters of Theodore Hook. Francis G. Waugh.
The Beesquees; Their Country and Origin. T. L. Phipson.
An Eighteenth Century Parish Council at Inkberrow.
The Ordnance Survey of Ireland. Ool. E. Mitchell.
Count de Grammont's Memoirs. A. J. Gordon.

Pontefrac Castle; a Royal Fortress. Edwin Wellington Kidd.

Cumbrian Etymology. Thomas H. B. Graham.
Pity the Poor Prisoners of Italy. Clare Sorel Strong.
God in Gloucestershire. James Hooper.

The Green Bag.—Boston. April.

Richard Riker. Irving Browne.
Burning at the Stake in North Carolina. Walter Clark.
The Landmark Boundary of Alaska. George J. Varney.
The Law Court of Belgium. John B. Osborne.
The Quaint Laws of Howel Dda. George H. Westley.
Dogs and the Law. R-scoe Pound.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. April.

Building Associations and Savings Banks.
Restoring American Ships.
Economic Aspect of Large Trading.
American School of Political Philosophy.. T. S. Blair.
The Myth of Stock Watering.
Social and Industrial Statistics. Carroll D. Wright.
The Inadequacy of Great Parties. W. B. Chisholm.

Homiletic Review.—New York. April.

The Triumph of Christianity. John Henry Barrows.
The Physical Resurrection of Christ. R. F. Sample.
God's Glory in the Heavens.—II. Charles A. Young.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) April.

The Ethics of Religious Conformity. Henry Sidgwick.
The Moral Aspects of Socialism. Sidney Ball.
Conflict Between the Old and the New. Herald Höffding.
The Morality That Is. Alfred Hodder.
Self-Realization.—A Criticism. A. E. Taylor.

Irrigation Age.—Chicago. April.

The Art of Irrigation.—XI. T. S. Van Dyke.
Water Supplies for Irrigation.—VI. F. C. Finkle.
Oregon as a Fruit Growing Country.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. February.

Engineers, Consulting, Inspecting, Contracting. George W. Dickie.
Triangulation Preparatory to Tunnel Alignment. W. W. Redfield.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-Quarterly.) Feb.-Mar.

Game Areas in Western New York. H. L. Fairchild.
A Pre-Tertiary Nepheline-Bearing Rock. F. Baecom.
Petalocrinus Mirabilia.
On the Nature of Igneous Intrusions. I. C. Russell.
Deformation of Rocks. C. R. Van Hise.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. April.

Some Practical Results of Child Study. A. S. Whitney.
Standard for Kindergarten Training in Germany.
Pioneer Kindergarten Experiences. Anna B. Ogden.
May the Kindergarten Ideal Vitalise Primary Work?

Knowledge.—London. April.

Electrography; or the New Photography. J. W. Gifford.
Ship Waves and the Solitary Wave. Vaughan Cornish.
The Spectrum of Helium. E. Walter Maunder.
Vases of the Primitive Period to 600 B.C. H. B. Walters.

Leisure Hour.—London. April.

The Migration of Birds. C. Dixon.
The British Museum. Continued. Sir E. Maunde Thompson.
Jersey Cows.
New South Africa. Continued. B. Worsfold.

Lend A Hand.—Boston. April.

The Home of the Apache. Antonio Apache.
Free Labor Bureau.
Education in Alaska.
Report of Board of Indian Commissioners.

Longman's Magazine.—London. April.

Thos. Gent, Printer. Austin Dobson.
A Winter's Day in Mid-Forest. Fred. Whishaw.
Birds; Our First Home Coverts. Horace Hutchinson.

Lucifer.—London. March 15.

Man and His Bodies. Continued. Mrs. Beesant.
Early Christianity and its Teachings. Continued. A. M. Glass.
Folk Lore. W. F. Kirby.
The Desire-Body. Bertram Keightley.
Devachan. Continued. C. W. Leadbeater.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. April.
The Lutheran Church and Inspiration. John J. Young.
The Lutheran Symbols and the Holy Scriptures. F. H. Knubel.
Professor Nitti on Catholic Socialism. F. P. Manhart.
Evangelical Agnosticism. David H. Bauslin.
Luther's Income and Possessions. G. F. Behringer.
The Lutheran Doctrine of the Lord's Supper. W. S. Sigmund.
The Roman World in the Time of Christ. Jeremiah Zimmerman.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. April.
Admiral Lord Hawke; the Father of the British Navy.
A Day on the Yellow Clay.
Unfinished Books.
Lent in High Brittany; the Forty Days.
British Guiana.

The Menorah Monthly.—New York. April.
Religious Anti-Semitism. M. Ellinger.
Sketches from the New York Ghetto. S. Weiner.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. April.
The Correlation of Spiritual Forces.—I. Franz Hartmann.
Philosophy of Psycho-Therapeutics. S. S. Mumaugh.
Involution as Correlated to Evolution. S. B. Biggar.
The Martyrdom of Man and "Being." C. H. A. Bjerregaard.
Mathematical Principle in Unity. C. B. Darling.
Freedom and Destiny. W. J. Colville.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. April.
Buried Mountains of the Prairie. H. F. Bain.
The Home of the Duel. Elbert W. Rockwood.
Some Statesmen's Wives in Washington. Juliette M. Babitt.
Henrik Ibsen's Contribution to the Age. Ida Corvinus.
The Need of Public Libraries. Frank I. Herriott.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. April.
Nine Centuries of Buddhism.—I. F. B. Shaw.
Present Position of the Anti-Opium Movement. J. G. Alexander.
Kaching Traditions and Religion. O. Hanson.

The Monist.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) April.
The Stereoscopic Application of Roentgen Rays. Ernst Mach.
On the Nature of Roentgen's Rays. Herman Schubert.
The Philosophy of Money. Edward Atkinson.
In Search of True Beings. W. Lutostawski.
From Animal to Man. Joseph Le Conte.
The Dualistic Conception of Nature. J. C. Murray.
Nature and the Individual Mind. Kurd Lasswitz.
The Nature of Pleasure and Pain. Paul Carus.

Month.—London. April.
Canon Gore on the Doctrine of Transubstantiation.
Aspects of the Renaissance.—I. Transition. J. M. Stone.
The Exultet and the Paschal Candle. Herbert Turston.
Protestant Fiction. James Britten.
The Dove in History, Symbolism and Romance. Edward Peacock.
Walter Bagehot and His Attitude Toward the Church.

Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country.—New York. April.
Sir John Everett Millais. Rufus R. Wilson.
From Cuxhaven to Constantinople. C. W. Allers.
Holy Week and Easter Here and Abroad. Joshua Pelham.
Classical Painting in France. Edgar M. Ward.
Uxmal. William D. Foulke.

Music.—Chicago. April.
Lowell Mason and the Higher Art of Music in America.
Significances in Gounod's "Faust." E. I. Stevenson.
Our Mother Tongue.
Pindar, the Immortal Laureate. Elizabeth Cumings.

National Review.—London. April.
Egypt and England. Lord Farrer.
Slatin Pasha and the Sudan. Capt. F. D. Lugard.
National Granaries. R. A. Verburgh.
John Byron. Leslie Stephen.
The Humorous Aspect of Childhood. Professor Sully.
Militia. Lord Raglan.
England's Isolation: Infirma Vincula Caritatis. C. J. Darling.
The Forces of Temperance. Arthur Shadwell.
The British Case against Venezuela. With Maps. L. J. Maxse.
Corn Stores for War Times. R. B. Marston.

New Review.—London. April.
The Real Pepys. Charles Whibley.
Textiles; Made in Germany.

The Path of the Shades. Fiji. Basil Thomson.
Sheffield System of Scattered Cottage Homes for Children.
Candor in Biography. Wilfred Ward.
The Case for the Uitlanders. Charles Leonard.

Nineteenth Century.—London. April.
International Jealousy. Professor Mahaffy.
The "Burden of Egypt."
The Difficulties of Withdrawal. H. D. Traill.
Our Promise to Withdraw. Sir Wemyss Reid.
A Bill to Promote the Conviction of Innocent Prisoners.
Consols at 110. S. F. Van Osa.
Memoirs of the Duc de Persigny. Earl Cowper.
Sir Robert Peel. Hon. George Peel.
A Dialogue on Vulgarly. Hon. Mrs. Chapman.
The Decay of Classical Quotation. Herbert Paul.
The Fetish of Publicity. Dr. John Macdonell.
What, then, Did Happen at the Reformation? Augustine Birrell.
The Chief Lama of Himis on the Alleged "Unknown Life of Christ."
King and Pretender in Rome. Cav. W. L. Alden.
Mr. Gladstone and Cardinal Manning. Sidney F. Smith.

North American Review.—New York. April.
Great Britain and the United States. David A. Wells.
Possible Complications of the Cuban Question. Mayo W. Hazeltine.
Pygmy Races of Men. Frederick Starr.
Recollections of Lincoln's Assassination. Seaton Munroe.
Future Life and Condition of Man Therein.—IV. W. E. Gladstone.
Problems of the Transvaal. Karl Blind.
Gold Mining Activity in Colorado. T. A. Rickard.
The Raines Liquor Tax Law. J. Raines.
The North Polar Problem. A. H. Markham.
Governor Morton as a Presidential Candidate.

Outing.—New York. April.
Cycling in the Heart of England. Ernest R. Holmes.
Hunting with Beagles. Bradford S. Turpin.
Lons's World Tour A-wheel.—Shiraz and Beyond.
Model Yachts. Franklin Bassford.
Yachting in San Francisco Bay.—I. Arthur Inkersley.

Overland Monthly.—San Francisco. April.
Original Sketches by San Francisco Painters.—II.
California's Exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition. J. A. Filcher.
International Bimetallism. J. J. Valentine.
The Study of History. Thomas R. Bacon.
G. A. R. on the Pacific Coast. Frank E. Myers.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. April.
Knole, Kent, and Its Memories. Lord Sackville.
Memoirs of Bagatelle. Paris. C. Vriarte.
The Liverpool Docks. E. R. Dibdin.
Bengal Cavalry. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough.
Secrets in Cipher. Continued. J. Holt Schooling.
Is Christian Re-union Possible?

The Photo-American.—New York. March.
Is There a "New Photography?"
Gelatin-Chloride Paper and Its Treatment. R. Barnstaple.
Care of the Fixing Bath.
Psychic Photography. Hall Edwards.
The Reproduction of Black and White. E. J. Wall.
Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. March.
The "X" Rays.
Revival of the Carbon Process. Max Boelte.
Projecting Stereoscopic Pictures by Two Ordinary Lanterns.

The Photographic Times.—New York. April.
Alfred Stieglitz and His Latest Work.
Short Chapters on Organic Chemistry.—IX. A. B. Aubert.
Naturalistic Photography.—I. P. H. Emerson.
On the Assay of Photographic Chemicals. J. H. Stebbins.
The Value and Use of Stops. Richard Penlake.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. April.
New Views of Shakespeare's Shrew. Arthur S. Way.
Shakespeare's Catharine and Ibsen's Nora. Ella Crowell.
Molière, Dramatist. H. D. Lawhead.
Clowns and Fools of Shakespeare's Time. H. E. Borradaile.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. April.
Babel and Its Lessons. John F. Cannon.
Dr. Briggs' Confession of Faith. Samuel M. Smith.
Contributions to the Philosophy of Religion. W. S. P. Bryan.
Christianity, Insistent, Uncompromising and Catholic. J. J. Little.
Life and Immortality. J. M. P. Otts.
Socrates and the Doctrines of Death and Judgment. A. Hogue.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia.
(Quarterly.) April.

Hindrances to Missions and Their Remedies. F. F. Ellinwood.
Some Aspects of Recent German Philosophy. C. W. Hodge, Jr.
Difficulty of Revising the New Testament. David Brown.
The Idea of Systematic Theology. B. B. Warfield.
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AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.	EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York).	Mus.	Music.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NatR.	National Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AAPs.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NewR.	New Review.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	F.	Forum.	NW.	New World.
A.	Arena.	FreeR.	Free Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AA.	Art Amateur.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly	NAR.	North American Review.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
Ata.	Atlanta.	G.	Godey's.	O.	Outing.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	GMag.	Guntton's Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PA.	Photo-American.
BW.	Biblical World.	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PL.	Post-Lore.
BRec.	Bond Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Boet.	Bostonian.	K.	Knowledge.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
CaaM.	Canadian Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CaaM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	R.	Rosary.
CW.	Catholic World.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CM.	Century Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CRev.	Charities Review.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
C.	Cornhill.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolita.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	TB.	Temple Bar.
D.	Dial.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	US.	United Service.
DR.	Dublin Review.	Mon.	Monist.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	M.	Month.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Ed.	Education.	MI.	Monthly Illustrator.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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M. MÉLINE, THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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NEW YORK, JUNE, 1896.

No. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The McKinley
Tidal Wave.*

The fifty states and territories of the Union (not including Alaska) had, with the week ending Saturday, May 16, completed the appointment of delegates to the convention which will assemble at St. Louis on the 16th of June. The McKinley tidal wave had been rolling ever higher as the state conventions were held one after another; and when the Republicans of Vermont on April 29 declared for McKinley instead of for Reed, while on April 30 under circumstances of the wildest excitement and enthusiasm the Republicans of Illinois abandoned their own candidate, Senator Cullom, and declared for McKinley by a vote of 832 to 503,—it became apparent that the coalition against Ohio's candidate could not possibly offer successful resistance to a movement that was of the people rather than the politicians. On May 7 the Indiana convention was held in Indianapolis, and the opponents of McKinley exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent the sending of an instructed delegation to St. Louis. But their efforts only made their defeat the more conspicuous and overwhelming. The Michigan convention was held on the same day, and it declared for McKinley with scarcely a dissenting voice. On the day before, the Republicans of California had endorsed McKinley with unmistakable enthusiasm. The total number of delegates to the convention is 916. The number of votes necessary to secure a nomination will be 459. It has been claimed by the active promoters of Mr. McKinley's canvass that at least one hundred more delegates than the number necessary to make a choice are pledged in advance for their candidate.

*Strength of
the Other
Candidates.*

Mr. McKinley's support is as wide as the country; while no other candidate will enter the convention with much strength outside of the delegates from his own state or immediate section. Thus Speaker Reed will be voted for on the first ballot by the delegates from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, together with some scattered members of several Southern delegations. Senator Allison will be supported by the delegates from his own state of Iowa, and a very few from Southern states. Governor Morton, for whom so much outside strength was at one time claimed by his manager, Mr. Platt, seems to have no delegates except those of the state

of New York; and it will be difficult to hold these together, inasmuch as the popular sentiment throughout the state is far more strongly inclined toward McKinley than toward Morton. Senator Quay will receive the votes of the Pennsylvania delegation on the first ballot, unless he shall have decided to end the farce before allowing it to go as far as an actual vote. Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, now expects to have his name presented, and to secure the support of more than half of the delegates of his own state. The other candidates have disappeared.

McKinley's Nomination Practically Certain.

Unless, therefore, something entirely unexpected should happen before the convention meets, Mr. William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio, will be nominated either by acclamation or by a good majority on the first ballot. Mr. McKinley has from the beginning been the most prominent of all the Republican candidates. His character and his general attitude toward the principal questions of the day are quite as well known as those of any man in the Republican party. Four years ago he was chosen as permanent chairman of the great Minneapolis convention, which renominated President Harrison. At that time, a combination of Republican politicians, headed by Mr. Platt, of New York,—striving to compass in some way the defeat of Mr. Harrison,—selected Mr. McKinley as their candidate; and the attempt was made to "stampede" the convention in favor of its presiding officer. The Ohio delegation changed its vote to McKinley, and for a moment it seemed quite possible that an irresistible impulse might do for this favorite son of Ohio what had been done under somewhat similar circumstances for Garfield in the convention of 1880. But Mr. McKinley protested with earnestness; and those who pretend that he was a party to the attempt to nominate him at that time do him great injustice. It should be borne in mind, however, that there was a very general agreement on the floor of the Minneapolis convention that McKinley should be the nominee in 1896. That great gathering of 1892 was divided into two almost equal parts, one part passionately demanding the nomination of Blaine, in spite of his illness and declination, while the other half sturdily, and at length successfully, held out for Harrison. One sentiment, however, pervaded the whole conven-

tion, and it would be impossible to say which half entertained it most heartily. That sentiment was one of admiration for Mr. McKinley and of expressed or tacit understanding that he should have the nomination of 1896 for the asking. It has not suited the purposes of the Warwicks of the Republican party to remember how pervasive was this McKinley sentiment in 1892. But the plain voters who are not Warwicks, and whose own personal interests are not bound up with those of any particular candidate, do not so easily forget.

*The Absence
of
Blaine.*

The great mass of voters in a democracy will always seek a leader and a name to rally around. Most men seem to have forgotten that the chief fact in the psychology of the political situation this year has been the absence of the magical name and the magnetic personality of James G. Blaine. For more than twenty years, a great part of the Republican party had been devotedly attached to Mr. Blaine and had desired his election to the presidency above all other political objects. There had been nothing local or sectional in the support of Mr. Blaine, and his death made room in the popular Republican heart for some one else. Mr. McKinley, who is not a pretentious man, but rather a very modest and unassuming one, would be quite the last to claim for himself that extraordinary power of captivation which kept men for a whole generation under the spell of Mr. Blaine's ambitious leadership. But if the Ohio citizen is not so dazzling a figure, it is only a pitiable mark of ignorance or blind prejudice to set Mr. McKinley down as a personage lacking in distinction,—a commonplace politician without any mind of his own or any strong characteristics, or an amiable and time-serving public man of inferior intelligence, vacillating opinions, and scant endowment of courage. Mr. McKinley is, on the contrary, one of the strongest and most satisfactory political figures the United States has produced in the past generation. He is a man of singular highmindedness, of true dignity without affectation, and of a sterling integrity that all who know him regard as his domi-



From a new photograph taken for the *Mall and Express*, copyrighted by S. V. Courtney, Canton, O.
WILLIAM M'KINLEY, JR., OF OHIO.

nant trait. Through his long service in Congress he held the esteem and respect not only of his Republican colleagues, but also of his Democratic opponents, to an extent perhaps unequaled in the case of any other Republican congressman since the party began.

*Protection as a
Republican
Dogma.*

Mr. McKinley is unquestionably the advocate of a high protective tariff. But if one may believe the speeches and the platforms that have emanated from fifty state Republican conventions this year, Mr. McKinley simply represents his party on the tariff question. A great national party was never more unanimous on an important question of public policy than are the Republicans of the United States to-day in their profession of faith in protective tariffs. Some years ago, there seemed to be growing up gradually a free-trade wing of the Republican party, especially in the Mississippi valley. But the

Republicans of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois are no longer doubtful on the tariff question, but are as unanimously outspoken for stiff and uncompromising protection as the Pennsylvanians themselves. The tariff of 1890,—known as the McKinley bill, because Mr. McKinley was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and leader of his party on the floor,—was at least a consistent measure, to the making of which great study had been devoted; and the outcome was the expression of a broad theory rather than a mere jumble of log-rolling concessions to clamorous private interests. There was a reaction; and in the Congressional elections immediately following the promulgation of the new tariff bill the Democrats gained a great victory.

*The
Anti-McKinley
Tariff.*

The verdict of the people was apparently in favor of an entirely different theory—namely, that of a tariff for revenue only. The Democrats were therefore justified in repealing the McKinley tariff. Their weakness was exhibited, however, when they undertook to obey the popular mandate in substituting a revenue tariff for a high protective one. The measure that they produced was a miserable makeshift, utterly lacking in logic, partial to some interests and hostile to others, savagely mutilating the consistent protective system of the McKinley bill. It was more objectionable as a discriminating tariff than its predecessor was, while proving itself neither in theory nor in results to be a tariff for revenue. The industries of the United States, although developed under a protective policy, could in our opinion adapt themselves to the changed conditions that would result from the adoption of a non-discriminating, reasonable tariff for revenue only. But the country seems now to have discovered that it prefers an isolating policy of protection rather than a policy which would reach free trade by the process of battering holes in the protection walls at haphazard intervals.

*The
Money
Question.*

There is another great question that this year's campaign seems destined to settle for some years to come, and that is the question of our monetary standard. A few years ago, the Republican party was rather ambiguously committed to a "bimetallism" which preferred to wait for international action, but was not definitely against some possible plan of separate American restoration of silver as a full money metal. The country was trying to get the bearings of the subject; and the average politician, like the average citizen, had not altogether made up his mind. Those who have been so cock sure that they know all about the currency question,—whether free silver men or gold standard men,—have not in fact been much wiser than their fellow citizens who were in doubt. The currency question has a good many sides, and it allows room for a great variety of truly honest and fairly intelligent opinions. But out of the

nebulous state of the American public mind two diametrically opposite conclusions have been taking solid form. One conclusion is that the United States,—which is in fact upon the gold basis like the other chief commercial nations,—cannot afford to cut away from these moorings, and must therefore give the world firm notice that America will make contracts and do business on the same basis which now underlies the exchanges of the world.

*Republicans
are for a
Gold Standard.*

This is the view that nearly all of the Republicans of the United States have at length adopted. The monetary planks in the state platforms this year are very different from those of former years, for they are no longer timid and ambiguous, with the exception of one or two adopted very early in the season. The most oracularly meaningless of all was that which the Ohio Republicans adopted; and this fact more than anything else has endangered Mr. McKinley's nomination. It is asserted in behalf of Mr. McKinley that he was in no wise responsible for the phrasing of the Ohio platform; but it would have been far better if his own state had taken as clear a stand as the Republicans of Indiana and Illinois have assumed. The Republicans of Illinois declared themselves opposed

"to any and every scheme that will give to this country a currency in any way depreciated or debased, or in any respect inferior to the money of the most advanced and intelligent nations of the earth. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only, and under such restrictions, that parity with gold can be maintained."

The financial plank of the Indiana platform, adopted May 7, reads as follows:

"We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

These monetary expressions adopted by the Republicans of Illinois and Indiana represent unquestionably the overwhelming opinion of the Republican party, except in the far West and in some parts of the South. It is not likely that more than one-tenth of the delegates to the St. Louis convention will represent the free-silver doctrine. The California convention declared for free silver, but it also endorsed McKinley as the candidate; and this, if it means anything, must be interpreted as meaning that California Republicans are for the party first and for their minority views on monetary questions only as a secondary consideration. The Colorado delegation, under the lead of Senator Teller, will be disposed to put the silver question first and the party second. Senator Wolcott, who though a free-silver



SENATOR HENRY M. TELLER, OF COLORADO.

man had declared that he would support the action of the St. Louis gathering, was not sustained by the majority of the Colorado convention. Senator Teller received an endorsement of the most ardent description, and the entire delegation to St. Louis was instructed to act with Teller to the end.

Where Mr. McKinley Stands. It is morally certain that the St. Louis convention will adopt a monetary plank equivalent in meaning to those that most of the states have already adopted. Many well-meaning persons, particularly in New York city and other Eastern communities, have been much disturbed in their minds by the vehemence and clamor with which the opponents of Mr. McKinley have been calling upon that gentleman to define his position on the money question. For many days the Wall street element,—always predisposed to hysteria, and singularly deficient in ordinary common sense,—was kept in a state bordering upon frenzy, because Mr. McKinley would not gratify his opponents by expressing himself upon the questions of the day. Yet, all this time, nothing was so manifest in the drift of public opinion as the emergence of the Republican party from all fog and doubt on the money question; and nothing was plainer than that any Republican, whether McKinley, Allison, Reed, or Robert T. Lincoln, if nominated at St. Louis, would have to stand

squarely upon an anti-silver platform. The election does not occur until next November. If Mr. McKinley should be nominated he would be obliged to endorse the St. Louis platform, and furthermore would be compelled to express his opinions with the utmost clearness in his letter of acceptance and in subsequent utterances through the eighteen weeks more or less that must intervene between the convention and the election. Nothing could have been less needful than all this frantic appeal for Mr. McKinley's views on the silver question. Nobody who is fairly well informed has supposed for a moment that Mr. McKinley's monetary views differ in any important respect from those of John Sherman, William B. Allison, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas B. Reed, or any other prominent Republican who lives east of the Missouri River.

The Democrats and the Money Question. What the money market might better have concerned itself about was the life and death struggle going on in the Democratic party over this same question of gold and silver. While the Republicans were emerging, clear and strong, for sound money against free silver, the Democrats have seemed, all things considered, to be gravitating toward the opposite pole. The Southern states are apparently more determined than ever to bring the money question into the front place and to array themselves upon the side of silver; while in the great Middle West the free-silver wing of the party seems stronger than ever before. It is significant of the turn of the tide that Governor Claude Matthews, of Indiana, who is a Presidential



GOVERNOR MATTHEWS, OF INDIANA.

aspirant, should have abandoned his non-committal attitude and come out for free silver; while ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, also a candidate, is making it clear that he is quite open to conviction on the question. The Illinois Democracy, under the intense and powerful leadership of Governor Altgeld, who is one of the foremost advocates of free coinage, is likely to give its adherence to that doctrine in the Chicago convention. Ex-Governor Boies, of Iowa, will head the delegation of his state, and will be a candidate for the Presidential nomination on a free-silver platform. He is regarded in many quarters as the most probable nominee. Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, also very conspicuous as a writer and orator on the side of free-silver coinage, will be the most influential member of the delegation from his state. Mr. Bland, Senator Vest and their pro-silver friends will control the delegation from Missouri; while Senator Blackburn seems much more likely than Secretary Carlisle to typify the sentiments of the Kentucky delegation. It begins, therefore, to seem probable that the Eastern Democrats, representing the gold-standard views of President Cleveland, will find themselves in a minority at Chicago in July. Such is the present outlook.

The Cuban Situation.

Nothing very decisive has occurred in the Cuban situation since last month, although a little flutter of excitement was occasioned in May by the fact that two or three American citizens, captured by the Spanish on board the filibustering schooner *Competitor*, were summarily sentenced to death by court-martial. Our government at once protested, taking the ground that under existing treaties between the United States and Spain these men are entitled to a regular trial before the civil tribunals. Execution of the sentences was accordingly postponed; and it is not likely that Spain will ever venture to put these Americans to death. The letters sent from Cuba by special representatives of the New York newspapers have been particularly offensive to General Weyler; in consequence of which several more of the American correspondents have been expelled from the island, among them being Mr. James Creelman, representing the *World*. Mr. Creelman's high reputation for pains taking accuracy, established in the war between Japan and China, serves him in good stead when his statements of fact are disputed by the Spanish military authorities in Cuba. Mr. Creelman charges against the Spanish generals a policy of deliberate butchery of inoffensive Cuban laborers that is brutal and shocking in the extreme. Reluctant as we are to believe that so atrocious a policy could be pursued in this closing decade of the nineteenth century, we must nevertheless accept as truthful the descriptions which Mr. Creelman and other American correspondents have sent. The Atlantic Squadron of our new navy remains in readiness; and so great is its strength that it could drive Spain from Cuba on a week's notice with perfect ease.



GOVERNOR ALTGELD, OF ILLINOIS.

The Greater New York.

One of the truly historical events of the past month has been the signing of the so-called "Greater New York bill" by Governor Morton. This act unites the municipalities of New York City and Brooklyn, and adds to them Long Island City, a place of approximately 50,000 people, and Staten Island, which lies in New York Harbor. The aggregate population now exceeds 3,000,000, and there is ample room for several millions more in unoccupied areas on Staten Island and Long Island, and north of the Harlem River. Brooklyn, with its population of approximately 1,200,000 souls, has never had any self-centred existence. It has been merely a great residential district of the metropolis. The highest ends of municipal progress will doubtless be served by the consolidation. Much of the opposition which was expressed against the bill signed by Governor Morton was due, not to a disapproval of the project of a Greater New York, but to the particular method. For some time to come the union will exist only in name. A commission must now be designated to devise a charter and recommend a practical scheme for making the union a working affair. Many believers in consolidation would greatly have preferred that a charter should be first drawn up and then submitted to the people of the Greater New York for ratification, the adoption of the charter carrying with it the approval of consolidation. But the order



HON. ANDREW H. GREEN, OF NEW YORK.

has been reversed. To Mr. Andrew H. Green, of New York City, more than to any one else, belongs the credit of the splendid consummation. Mr. Green has worked for many years to bring about this object, and his efforts have been entirely disinterested and public-spirited. Many good things in the past history of New York have been accomplished

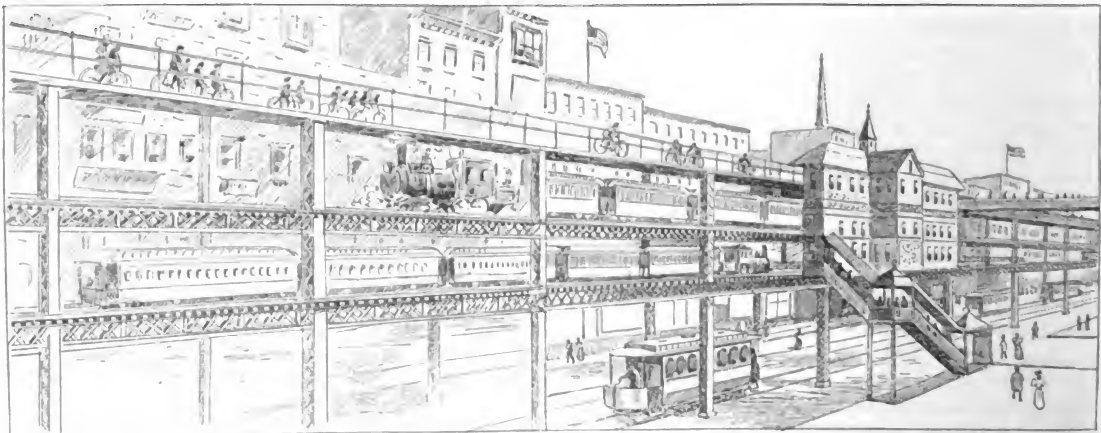
through Mr. Green's efforts, no other man having done more than he to promote the laying out of Central Park, the reservation of the great new parks north of the Harlem River, the utilization of the Hudson bank for the magnificent Riverside Drive and Park, and several other matters of large consequence to the people of the city.

Transit Projects.

It is altogether reasonable to expect that the success of the Greater New York project will hasten the accomplishment of several much-needed projects for improving the transit facilities of the metropolis. At least two new bridges, besides the great Brooklyn Bridge now existing, are urgently needed across the East River. The project of a bridge across the Hudson River seems to be taking on definite engineering and financial plans, and its construction will not only serve the convenience of travelers from the West and South, but will also have the effect to increase very greatly the suburban population on the New Jersey side of the river. The congestion of north and south transit lines on Manhattan Island grows constantly more serious, and the speedy construction of the proposed underground line is to be desired above all things. Meanwhile, there has been much talk of radical improvements in the elevated railway system, a second story for express trains having been proposed, with a bicycle track to crown the whole structure. What New York wants first is the absolute assurance that the rapid-transit underground line will not be abandoned or postponed; and then it may consider the immediate improvement of the elevated system. There can be no danger that the traffic will not suffice to make both systems busy and profitable.

Affairs Abroad.

In Europe there has been a lull, pending the Czar's coronation. Now that the great event has passed into history, with due magnificence and *éclat*, we are told we may see

From *The Journal*.

THE PROPOSED DOUBLE DECK AND BICYCLE-PATH REARRANGEMENT OF THE ELEVATED ROADS.

fresh developments of Russian policy that will astonish us not a little. In South Africa things are at a deadlock, with no present prospect of getting any better. In England, the ministry seems to be floundering in the midst of legislative proposals which it will be unable to carry, but which have filled the country with clamors of controversy that, so far as can be seen at present, are warranted to last until the end of the century.

The Ill-Luck of the Salisbury Government. There is an uneasy impression in the British air that the new government is not exactly having the good luck which was hoped for it. Never was so strong a ministry, so united a majority behind it, or such a galaxy of notable men in office. Never was the opposition so disheartened, outnumbered, and demoralized. But, somehow or other, the ministry of all the talents, with a majority of all the votes, seems to be unfortunate, both at home and abroad. It may not be Lord Salisbury's fault, or Mr. Chamberlain's; but nothing they put their hands to prospers. The feeblest and most distracted of English ministers never had to face a more humiliating reverse than that which Lord Salisbury encountered in connection with Armenia. After all his diplomacy, all his persuasion and all his menaces, the position of the Armenians has not been improved. As a net result of the Russian distrust of the author of the Anglo-Turkish convention, the European concert has been broken up, and the Sultan can practically count

upon the support of Russia in opposing the demands of England. In the Western hemisphere, Lord Salisbury gets "no forrarder." He has not been able to come to terms with Venezuela, and the whole affair continues to drag on,—except for the fact, reported about May 18, that Venezuela on advice of the United States agrees to pay the petty indemnity demanded for the arrest last year of a British policeman on the disputed frontier at Uruan. But this does not help the main controversy.

The Slump in South Africa.

But South Africa is the scene of the worst predicaments of the British ministry. It is quite possible that any other minister in Mr. Chamberlain's place would have no more to show as the result of four months of an active African policy than Mr. Chamberlain can produce to-day. One thing we may, however, be certain of; and that is, no minister, no matter how imbecile, could have less to show than the trophies which have fallen to the share of Mr. Chamberlain. President Kruger has had the best of Mr. Jameson; he has "bested" the Uitlanders; he has "bested" Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and now he has "bested" Mr. Chamberlain. The net result of four months' attempt to shake the position of the shrewd old gentleman who is said to tyrannize over the Transvaal, has been to establish British impotence, to convince even Mr. Chamberlain himself that he can do nothing, and to reduce a somewhat high-flying Colonial Secretary to a condition of collapse.



"Joe" To-Day as Yesterday the same.

Mr. Chamberlain was one of the assets of the Empire. He began well. He seemed to approach questions in the right spirit, and there was a cheery and confident ring about his assertions which for the moment stood him in good stead with the country. Here at last, it was thought, England had a strong man,—a man who knew his own mind, who knew what he could do, and who was determined to get it done. In place of that, we find out that Mr. Chamberlain is still Mr. Chamberlain; a clever man, who does not know his facts; who is inclined to bluster, and who, when fairly cornered, has a constitutional predisposition to plunge, even when the plunge will land him in the abyss. His method has not succeeded in South Africa; and as Mr. Chamberlain is just now in a very tight place indeed, the

world is watching with some degree of interest to see whether he will advance or retreat from a position which is manifestly untenable. It is now evident that the wily old man in Pretoria has been playing with Mr. Chamberlain for the last three months; and Mr. Chamberlain does not like it. It hurts his vanity, which is his most vulnerable point; and were it possible to do so desperate an act, no one would be surprised if he made good the words which he has been reported to utter, and dispatched an army corps to achieve by arms that which he has failed to secure by diplomacy. This, indeed, is what the advocates of immediate action have all along been working for.

What the High Imperialists Wanted.

Their policy has been perfectly clear. When Dr. Jameson failed, their idea was that England should take up his cause, launch an ultimatum, and follow it up by the dispatch of a fully-equipped army of 20,000 to 30,000 men. Believing this to be the only way out of the situation, they have worked toward that end with a steady perseverance. Twice Mr. Chamberlain was reported to have declared, without reserve, that he longed for nothing so much as an opportunity to wipe his slate clean and re-establish the impaired authority of Great Britain. "If the Boers would only give me an excuse," he said, "there is nothing I would like better." It was further reported that he had sent private messages to President Kruger to the effect that he was perfectly prepared to fight the Boers, whether or not they had made an alliance with Germany; for he would never abandon the quasi-suzerainty secured by the Convention of 1884. These stories have fostered the hopes of those who knew perfectly well from the first that President Kruger would never come to England. They told Mr. Chamberlain that Kruger would never come to London; but Mr. Chamberlain thought he knew better. "I have information," he declared, "that you do not know anything about;" and for two months he buoyed himself up with the expectation that President Kruger would come to negotiate on Mr. Chamberlain's own terms. The result turned out exactly as the Uitlanders and their friends in England had predicted.

President Kruger Closes the Door.

President Kruger, after being somewhat pressed for an answer to the invitation, showed his hand, and on the 21st of April dispatched a reply to Mr. Chamberlain, which must have made that gentleman particularly uncomfortable when he read it. President Kruger told him, in effect, that he would not come to London unless it was clearly understood that there should be no interference whatever with the internal affairs of the Transvaal. The dispatch proceeded with uncompromising directness to demolish the only proposal which Mr. Chamberlain had made, other than that of inviting the President to visit the Colonial Office. If the Boers would adopt measures which would remedy the acknowledged grievances of the Uitlanders, Mr. Chamberlain, as a

quid pro quo, would give a complete guarantee in future to the Republic against any attack on its independence from any part of the British dominions, or from any foreign power. It is not difficult to see what an opening this gave to a diplomatist as wary as Paul Kruger. He replied, dryly, that Great Britain is at present under obligations to restrain any attack upon the independence of the Transvaal from the British dominions; and that Mr. Chamberlain only therefore offers to give the Republic what it already has. As for a guarantee against attack by a foreign power, "this government has never desired or required any such guarantee." With this dispatch the door was decisively closed on Mr. Chamberlain's little scheme.

What Would Mr. Chamberlain Try Next?

What would Mr. Chamberlain do to open it? For a short time the Uitlanders and their friends believed that if Mr. Chamberlain found the door shut in his face, he would try to break it open by some military expedition. But they did not know Mr. Chamberlain, nor did they realize the conditions under which he had to work. With a sigh, Mr. Chamberlain accepted the situation, and vented his wrath on the Uitlanders, whom he accused of having spoiled his game by preventing Kruger's acceptance of his invitation, and also by fermenting an agitation in England, which irritated and alarmed the Boers. It is not the first time that prophets have been held responsible for the accuracy with which they predicted events. We had therefore to witness the spectacle of Mr. Chamberlain awkwardly retreating before Paul Kruger, and recommending the Uitlanders to rely upon the justice of their cause, but practically telling them that they need no longer rely upon him for anything more than the writing of eloquent dispatches. The Uitlanders, upon their side, were furious, and fixed their hopes upon an agitation by the press that might coerce Mr. Chamberlain into war with the Transvaal. Their efforts were not promising much success, when suddenly the cards were once more shuffled in their favor by the action of the Boers themselves. For, when everything was moving smoothly in their interest, they committed themselves to a course which, if persisted in, would have rendered it difficult to avoid hostilities.

The Sentences Against the Reformers.

The fresh change of opinion was due to the sentences which were passed by the Pretoria Court against the Uitlanders accused of participation in the insurrection. The evidence against them was overwhelming. It was agreed that all the accused should plead guilty. This they accordingly did, and, as a reward for thus saving the time of the courts and facilitating the action of the Public Prosecutor, four leading men of the Reform Committee, including Colonel Rhodes—Mr. Cecil Rhodes' brother—and Mr. Hammond, an American, were condemned to death. The sentences were at once commuted. Each of the other sixty of the accused was sentenced to a fine of

£2,000, two years' imprisonment, and three years' banishment. Considering that the accused represented all the leading men of the gold mining community, and that they were intimately connected with the British element throughout South Africa, the reinforcement which such a policy gave to the advocates of war with the Boers was evident.

*The
Deciphered
Telegrams.*

No sooner, however, had the tide of feeling risen against the Boers on account of the sentences passed on the Reformers, than President Kruger adroitly turned it the other way again by publishing the telegrams which had passed in cipher between the Reformers at Johannesburg, Dr. Jameson, and the British South Africa Company at Cape Town. These telegrams confirm what has been publicly notorious ever since Mr. Rhodes visited England, but which had not been officially stated, except in the report of the Orange Free State delegates to their Volksraad. They show what Mr. Garrett in the *Cape Times* has over and over again admitted, that Mr. Rhodes supported by all the means at his disposal the attempt to overthrow the Transvaal government. He aided and abetted the insurrectionary movement, and mustered Jameson's troopers in readiness to assist the Reformers after they had risen in rebellion. He acted, in short, as the Elizabethan worthies acted in the Low Countries, when with the great Queen's connivance and support they fought the Spaniard

with whom England was at peace. A still more recent and pertinent precedent is to be found in the support given by the Czar, Alexander II., to the Servian revolt against the Sultan, with whom Russia was at peace.

*What Is
England to
Do Now?*

The situation being as it is, the only policy possible now is to let the Uitlanders take their chances until the permanent forces underlying the situation have reasserted themselves. The loyal "Afrikanders," whether British or Dutch, who were temporarily dismayed and confounded by the recent events, are beginning to find their feet, and to see that all is not lost in South Africa. Nor is there any need of their despairing of the position so long as Mr. Rhodes lives, and is ready and willing to lead them. To get Mr. Rhodes back into the Cape Parliament as speedily as possible, to place him at the head of a united loyalist party working for the federation of South Africa, to reknit the shattered alliance between the English and Dutch loyalists at the Cape; in short, to secure for the Cape the headship of a united South Africa, instead of allowing that to be grasped by the Boers of the Transvaal—are the objects for which the most far seeing friends of the British Empire are working in South Africa. But it would be utterly fatal for the success of any such policy if there were any talk of military expeditions against the Boers.



From the Pretoria Press.

TRANSVAAL MOUNTED POLICE ESCORTING TRANSPORT RIDERS WITH INFECTED OXEN BACK OVER THE BORDER TO THE PROTECTORATE.

*The Rising
in
Matabeleland.*

The situation in the Transvaal is, however, of less sensational interest than the position of affairs in Rhodesia. For some reason or other, not yet clearly discerned by the best authorities on the spot, the Matabele have risen, massacred a score of English settlers, and threatened Bulawayo with a force estimated to be fifteen thousand strong. The reports have been singularly contradictory. Telegrams arrived day by day for a month which would have led us to believe that the whole country was up in arms, that all the whites were besieged in Bulawayo and one or two other towns, and that the British garrison were fighting for their lives against an overwhelming force of savage warriors. And yet the very arrival of these telegrams from all parts of Rhodesia showed that the telegraph wires were not cut, nor does communication with Bulawayo by the ordinary mail service appear to have been suspended for a single day. In Dr. Jameson's opinion the whole rising might have been suppressed in a day if only there had been at Bulawayo a man who could lead. But the proper leader was at Bow Street, London, on trial, and Mr. Rhodes, hurrying up from Beira, was down with fever on the frontier. When the rebellion broke out there were one thousand three hundred men in the Chartered Company's service,—three times as many as the force with which Dr. Jameson conquered Lobengula. The situation was serious enough to induce President Kruger to offer help to the threatened colonists—for in face of the black danger all whites are of one race; but Sir Hercules Robinson declined the proffered help, and contented himself with ordering up to Charterland the troops that were lying idle at Natal and at the Cape. The opinion of South Africa seems to be that the Afrikaners can settle accounts with their own natives; and Mr. Chamberlain has contented himself with ordering sufficient troops to Natal and Cape Town to replace those—not one thousand in all—who have gone to the front.

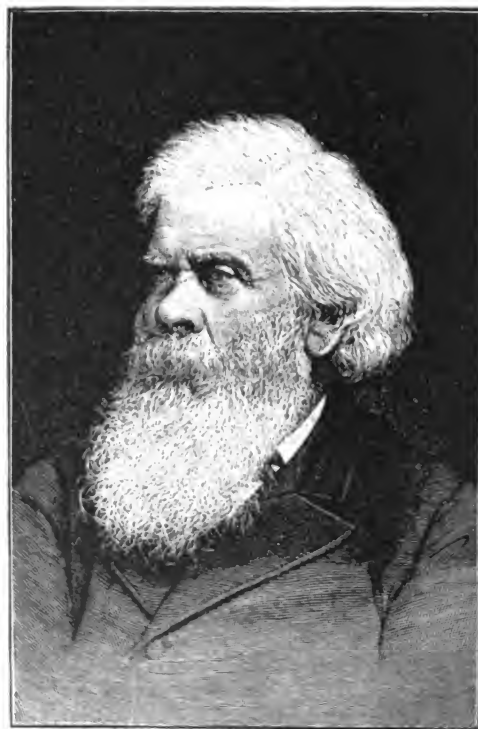
*The Rinderpest
in
South Africa.*

The rinderpest, which is sweeping its deadly way through the herds of the natives within and without the British dominions, is necessitating stringent measures of pole-axe isolation which may, as likely as not, have precipitated the rising. It is probable that the cattle disease will prove a far more miserable curse to South Africa than either the despotism of the Boers, the impatience of Dr. Jameson, or the rebellion of the Matabele. It is compelling the Boers to impose a strict quarantine blockade along their frontier, but it is exceedingly doubtful whether any blockade can be enforced rigidly enough to preserve the Transvaal from the plague. Khama's cattle have been smitten, and there is no news as yet of the abating of its ravages. The Matabele are said to be led by a son of Lobengula, who is conspicuous on a white horse as he leads the impis into battle. They were assured by their witch-doctors that success

was certain at the time of the full moon; but they seem to have fared badly when they made their combined attack upon Bulawayo. Note that in Damaraland also the natives have risen against the German garrison. They were unsuccessful at first, but the Germans lost two officers, and the end is not yet. Germany has decided to dispatch more troops to South Africa and to permanently strengthen her garrisons.

*The
Imperial
Factor.*

The case against Dr. Jameson was again adjourned—this time for six weeks, just long enough for him to run out to Cape Town and back, but not long enough for him to reach Bulawayo. The Cape Parliament opened with May. Mr. Rhodes would have been in his seat to defend his action and to rally the forces of the Imperialists, but he was marching with a relief column from Salisbury to Bulawayo—his first business being to restore order in Rhodesia. It is a significant fact that it was not till the control of the Chartered Company's police was taken over by the Colonial Office that the rebellion broke out in Matabeleland. It may have been a mere coincidence, but, bearing in mind the bloody and costly experience of Downing Street in South Africa, it is not without suggestiveness. Lord Grey is hard at work at Bulawayo by this time, and when he meets Mr. Rhodes it may be expected that order will once more reign in Charterland. But it will not be due to Mr. Chamberlain or to the Imperial troops.



THE LATE SIR HENRY PARKES, OF AUSTRALIA.

John Bull
and
His Children.

The Australian contingent at Johannesburg forwarded to Lord Grey an offer to raise a fully equipped force of 1,000 men for service against the Matabele. This offer deserves to be remembered, together with the gallant proposal of the Eighth New Brunswick Hussars, one of the finest of the Canadian cavalry regiments, to send 600 soldiers to assist in the reconquest of the Soudan. Blood seems to be a great deal thicker than water; and the one solid gain claimed by the English press as a result of all the recent botheration is that it has made John Bull and his children realize more clearly than they did before that they are, after all, one family, wherever they may chance to have pitched their tents. Not much progress has been made in the discussion of Mr. Chamberlain's tentative proposal of an Imperial Customs Union. Mr. Loring, who was secretary to the Imperial Federation League, has placed on record some of the difficulties which have hitherto barred all progress in that direction. They are briefly as follows:

1. The colonies chiefly send England food and raw products. How can England put a tax on such commodities coming from foreign countries?

2. To give an appreciable advantage to the colonies, England should levy a 10 per cent. duty on foreign imports. This would entail additional taxation of £32,000,000.

3. The colonists raise one-fourth of their revenue by taxing imports, chiefly British goods. How are they to raise the £13,000,000 now received by customs duties if free trade is established within the Empire?

4. Finally, what would the colonial protected industries do if suddenly deprived of the tariff which enables them to compete with the British manufacturer?

The Colonial
Zollverein
Idea.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell told the Senate of the Dominion that, while he would welcome a preferential arrangement whereby mutual advantages would be secured, he could not accept a Zollverein on a free trade basis. The London *Times* published last month an interesting article on the subject, from which we quote the following figures (corrected):

Colonial Group.	Total Revenue.	Customs.	Other Sources.
Australasia.....	£29,164,830	£7,706,082	£21,458,748
Canada	7,274,940	3,839,623	3,435,317
South Africa.....	6,491,132	1,730,189	4,760,943
	£42,930,902	\$13,275,894	£29,655,008

This is a very respectable showing, especially when one remembers that the revenues of the various provinces of the Canadian Dominion do not figure in the table. Were they included, it would be found that these nascent commonwealths levy a revenue one-half as large as that which the mother country collects, and that they rely less upon customs than England does, although England swears by free trade. The colonial *ad valorem* tariffs run pretty much as follows in percentages: Natal, 7 to 12; New South Wales, 10 to 15; Cape, 16; New Zealand, 20 to 25; Canada, 35, and Victoria, 40 to 50.



SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH INTRODUCING THE BUDGET.

There is not much chance of getting them to accept Mr. Chamberlain's invitation. It is to be remarked that the project of Australasian Federation is at present under very serious consideration, and that the death of the venerable Sir Henry Parkes, long known as the Father of Federation, will not retard the progress of his ruling idea.

A Hundred
Million
Budget.

There was no sign in Sir M. Hicks Beach's Budget that the ministry contemplates making any change in the direction of the Zollverein. Last year they had a realized surplus of £4,210,000. This year, with an estimated revenue of £101,074,000, they expect a surplus of £1,708,000. Some slight modifications in the death duties will dispose of £200,000; £100,000 will go in a trivial reduction of the Land Tax; increased grants to voluntary schools will swallow up—if the Education bill passes—£125,000; leaving a balance of £975,000, which is to be devoted to the relief of the landlords' rates. England's fiscal system remains exactly as it was. She raises £20,756,000 by customs, £26,800,000 by excise, £16,100,000 by income tax, and makes a profit of £3,743,000 out of the post office. The national debt now stands at £652,000,000,—£190,000,000 lower than it was thirty-nine years ago. England's national revenue and yearly budget is of about the same volume as that of the United States.

*Rate Relief for
England's
Splendid Paupers.*

The disposition of the surplus depends upon the passage of two measures—the Education bill and the Landlords' Relief bill. These bills have both been introduced. The Agricultural Rating bill, introduced by Mr. Chaplin, decrees that after March 31, 1897, the occupiers of agricultural land in England shall be liable, in the case of every rate to which this act applied, to pay one-half of the rate in the pound payable in respect of buildings and hereditaments. This in practice amounts to a subsidy from the Imperial Exchequer of £1,550,000 per annum in relief of the "Splendid Paupers," as the landed aristocracy has been dubbed. Mr. Chaplin said the Government had not the slightest doubt that the relief given by the bill would go wholly and directly to the tenant; but every one else, including the tenants, doubts it very much. The Liberals are stoutly combating the proposal to subsidize the landlords. But the great fight of the Session will not rage over the Agricultural Rating bill. The place of honor is reserved for the Education bill of Sir John Gorst.

*Sir John
Gorst's
Exploit.*

Sir John Gorst is a very clever man,—too clever, indeed, for Lord Salisbury safely to introduce him into his Cabinet. As a reward, he has achieved the rare distinction of reviving for a second time one of the two great parties which govern the Empire. His first exploit was to revive the Conservative party, which, after 1869, was utterly hopeless and helpless. He undertook to democratize its organization; and to him, more than to any other single man, Lord Beaconsfield owed the victory of 1874. Now it would almost seem as if Sir John Gorst, seeing that the Conservative party was no longer in need of a "pick-me-up," had been unable to resist the temptation of showing the world that his hand has not lost its cunning, and that he, better than any other statesman, had the gift of breathing upon the dead bones of a political party and making them live once more. His Education bill has at last supplied the discomfited Liberals with something to fight about. It has given them a fairly good fighting cause, and it has compelled them to leave off sulking in their tents, and to come forth in battle array into the open field. For the first time since the last general election, the Liberals feel that they have something worth fighting for, and a cause in which it is not impossible they may win. And all this they owe to Sir John Gorst.

*What Liberals
Think
of His Bill.*

The Education bill, which has roused the fighting spirit of the Liberals, is not likely to pass as it stands, if indeed it passes at all. Its importance arises, not from what it proposes to do, but almost entirely from the effect which its proposals have upon the Liberal party. That has been immediate, and exists. What Sir John proposes to do will not come

into operation for some time yet, if at all. Now this is what the Baptist Union—Dr. Clifford being their most eloquent and earnest mouthpiece—sees in the bill. The Baptists unanimously condemned the measure, because in their opinion it will do the following evil things. Its effect, they say, will be:

(a) To lower the standard and to lessen the efficiency of the education given in public elementary schools; (b) to degrade, to weaken, to prevent the extension of, and extensively to supersede, School Boards; (c) to introduce creeds and catechisms into public elementary schools and so to abolish the clause in the Education act, 1870, which provided that only unsectarian religious instruction should be given in Board Schools; (d) to substitute for School Boards (which are elected by ratepayers to provide and to manage public elementary schools) an Education Committee, to be appointed by County and County Borough Councils, which will not be directly responsible to the people; and (e) to secure for denominational schools, under the management largely of the clergy and used by them for sectarian and, in many instances, sacerdotal purposes, additional grants of public money, amounting to four shillings for every scholar, without placing such schools even partially under the management of representatives of the public elected for this purpose.

*Much Cry
and
Little Wool.*

The slogan is sounded, the drum ecclesiastic everywhere is beating to quarters, and there is to be a renewal, all over the land, of the fierce internecine wrangle which preceded the Education act of 1870. The Liberals, especially the Nonconformists, are donning their reddest war-paint, and the citizen everywhere is adjured to gird up his loins and go forth to the battle in the sacred cause of the People *versus* Priests. The newspapers bristle with reports of the fervent oratory of divines who, with Dr. Clifford, have persuaded themselves that the country has never been at a graver crisis in its history, and therefore it behooves all good men and true to rally for the coming death-grapple with the forces of the Evil One. The National Liberal Federation has solemnly cursed the bill with bell, book, and candle. The Liberal Leaders are to oppose it root and branch, and will fight it until they are gagged into impotence. So our English friends have a lively time before them—although it is likely to be a case of much cry and little wool.

*The True
Standpoint.*

The Bill should be judged from the point of view of an educationist who has a single eye for the interests of education. This is not a time when any nation can afford to play tricks with education. There are signs not a few that already the superiority of the education given in Germany to the Germans is enabling the German manufacturer to beat England, out of hand, in markets which had long been hers. There is reason to fear that in industrial competition the better educated workpeople of Germany will discomfit England's less instructed artisans as decisively as the legions of Moltke walked over the hasty

levies of the French. And for the same reason. The Germans were better trained. It is education that does it. And in education England is behind. The very existence of the nation,—its food and clothing from day to day,—are coming more and more to depend upon its ability to hold its own in the markets of the world, where at present it is badly handicapped by the superior education of the Germans. And yet this, of all moments is seized as that in which church and chapel have to fight a battle royal over religious differences!

The Irish Land Bill. The difficulty which will attend the passing of the Education bill will tend to render impossible the passage of the Irish Land bill. These legislative measures cannot pass through the narrow gateway of a single Session. Comparatively little progress has been made with the debatable measures of the Government. Mr. Gerald Balfour, in introducing the Irish Land bill, attempted to go as far in the direction of meeting Irish opinion as is compatible with the maintenance of Unionist conviction. His bill covers the whole subject, dealing both with fair rents, purchase, and the question of improvements. But it is far too elaborate to be described here. Suffice it to say, that he proposes to facilitate the purchase of their

holdings by the tenants, spreading over the repayment of the purchase-money from forty-nine to seventy years, and relaxing the conditions which have hitherto clogged the operations of the Purchase act. He also throws out the suggestion that the statutory term for which rents are fixed should be extended to thirty years, accompanying this with a proposal for an automatic readjustment of rents to prices. It is a pretty scheme, but it will probably never get through committee. On the whole, the Irish are willing to take what they can get, and wait for more.

A Tremendous Rumor. One of the most astonishing rumors that gained ground toward the time of the Czar's coronation was to the effect that the Russians, having baptized the Bulgarian baby, Boris, and having dispatched an influential semi-ecclesiastical mission to arrange for the union of the Abyssinian and Greek Orthodox Churches, were arranging for a far more magnificent and sensational *coup* in the politico-religious domain. It was reported that Marshal Yamagata had *carte blanche* to conclude a treaty of alliance with Russia based on the partition of Turkey, and the recognizing of Japan as the dominant sea-power of the Pacific. As a bait, and by way of sealing the alliance, it was reported that the

Marshal was prepared to offer a no less sensational bribe than the formal acceptance of the Greek Orthodox religion as the national creed of the Japanese. If the Japanese saw their way to make a good "deal" with Russia on this basis, it is not at all certain that they would find any theological scruples standing in their way. Count Ito ten years ago declared that he thought it would be well for Japan to adopt Christianity, not because Christianity was the only true faith, but because it was one of the conventions of the comity of modern nations that a great power should be Christian. "It is," he said with engaging frankness, "just the same thing as wearing a dress suit at a dinner party. When you go to dine, you always wear black trousers; it is not that the black trousers are better than blue or any other color, but it is an established conventionality that, in evening dress, trousers should be black. So among modern nations



it is a convention that the great powers should be Christian." Such political Christianization of Japan could hardly be a triumph of the Church, but it would undoubtedly produce an immense effect upon the popular imagination.

Russia's "Deal" with China. Li Hung Chang was also one of the great figures at Moscow, where it was understood he was prepared definitely to conclude the much-talked-of secret treaty with Russia, which would give her an ice free port for the eastern terminus of the Siberian railway. This it is now said, will not be Port Arthur, for that would affront the *amour propre* of the Japanese too much; but it will probably lie near the mouth of the Yalu river. Northern Mongolia will pass more or less under the direct authority of Russia, which can already do pretty nearly what she pleases with that barren but extensive region. There is also talk of commercial privileges to be conceded on the northern frontier. These, however, do not amount to much. What is important is that Prince Lobanoff, Russia's foreign minister, should sit, as it were, at the receipt of custom with the two eastern powers bowing low before him, and bidding against each other for his favor. The immense growth of Russian influence throughout Asia is the foremost fact in the international situation.



THE LATE SHAH OF PERSIA.

The Persian Satrapy.

The news on May 1 of the assassination of the Shah of Persia reminded us of the existence of another country which is practically a Satrapy of St. Petersburg. The position of St. Petersburg is such that the ruler of Teheran is always more or less her humble servant, and the new Shah is not likely to raise any objection to the extension of the Russian railway to the neighborhood of Herat, the determination to construct which was announced in April. This notification of renewed Russian activity on the Afghan frontier has not created anything like the commotion that might have been anticipated. There is reason to believe it was determined upon in order to prevent the dispatch of any Indian troops to the Soudan. Our map (on page 655) makes the situation plain. Prince Lobanoff is said to be meditating raising the Egyptian question, and although that is probably an exaggeration, there is no doubt that Russia and France have been laying their heads together in order to give John Bull a reminder that he has no permanent lease in Egypt.

The Sultan's Attitude.

There has been no important news from the Soudan. The Egyptian army with 2,000 English troops, has taken up a position in readiness to advance on Dongola when the temperature falls. Osman Digna has been repulsed in some small skirmishes near Suakim, but nothing decisive has been done. The Italians have failed to come to terms with the Abyssinians, and



THE NEW SHAH, MOZAFFAR-EDDIN MIRZA.

have extracted the remnant of their garrison by heavy payments in hard cash. The Sultan has, so far, shown no desire to interfere with the Dongola expedition. Nothing fresh is reported about Armenia, but ominous rumors have been current as to the desire of the Sultan to expel the American missionaries from Asiatic Turkey. This would bring England and the United States into line at once, and, as it would compel France to support the representations of England, it is probable that the Sultan will be better advised.

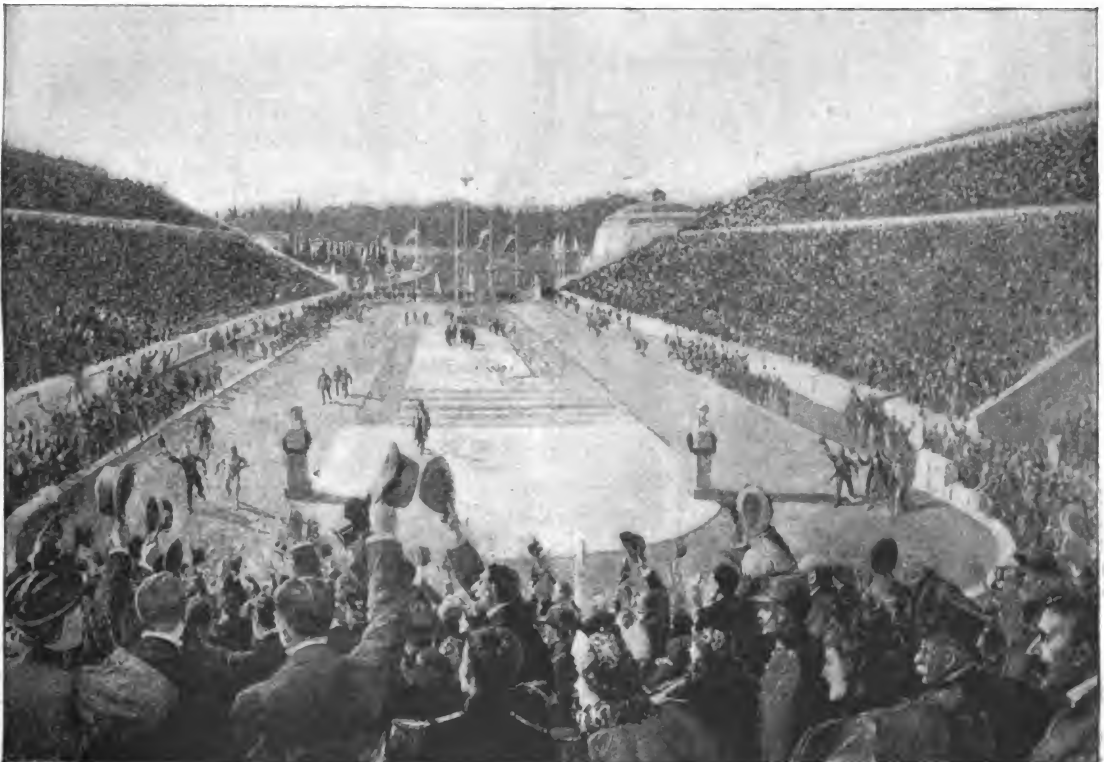
French Affairs.

The whirligig of French politics has unseated Prime Minister Bourgeois, and has put in his place M. Méline, who has been best known outside of France for many years as the McKinley of the French republic,—the foremost advocate of a high protective tariff. Our frontispiece is a good portrait of the new Prime Minister. The withdrawal of M. Hanotaux from the French foreign office did not prove to be of long duration; for M. Méline has restored him to that post, and the international position of France is thereby distinctly stronger. Although still a young man, M. Hanotaux has an old head upon his shoulders; and he understands better perhaps than any other man how to make the Russian alliance really advantageous to French interests. Our special correspondent, the Baron de Coubertin, by the way, sends us this month

a most valuable article, from his point of view as a patriotic French republican, dealing with the arrangement that brings the Russian and French policies into harmony. M. de Coubertin greatly desires that Americans should understand and appreciate what is commendable in French policies and public life.

*Greece and the
Olympian Games.*

It was M. de Coubertin who organized the Olympian games which have been reinstituted so successfully at Athens; and he is president of the International Association under the auspices of which the games will be held every four years. He writes us that the Athenians are so enthusiastic over the recent celebration that they are anxious that Greece shall be the permanent meeting place; but it is likely that the games of the year 1900 will be held in Paris. The Greeks are realizing more keenly every day the great misfortune that befel them some weeks ago in the death of Tricoupis, their one great statesman. He had served as Prime Minister during the larger part of the time for perhaps twenty years; and he was one of the most accomplished public men of modern times. The games attracted many visitors to Athens; and gradually little Greece will find her greatest source of wealth and her best guaranty of political safety in the pilgrims from Europe and America who will visit her shrines and enjoy her climate.



THE RECENT OLYMPIAN GAMES AT ATHENS.

*The Late
Dr. Austin
Abbott.*

Among Americans who have recently died, no worthier representative of the highest type of our citizenship could be named than Dr. Austin Abbott, who was Dean of the Law School of the New York University, a distinguished member of the bar, and a public-spirited Christian gentleman whose quiet aid has helped along many a good cause. Dr. Abbott, as most of our readers may remember, contributed the character sketch of the late David Dudley Field which appeared in this REVIEW after Mr. Field's death. Dr. Abbott had been intimately associated with David Dudley Field, and was especially familiar with the history of law codification in New York, and the other great professional causes with which Mr. Field was identified. Dr. Austin Abbott was a member of a very distinguished family. The late Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, also a distinguished lawyer and writer, was one of his brothers, and two brothers survive him, namely, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Edward Abbott, of Cambridge. In their earlier professional life, before Dr. Lyman Abbott entered the ministry, Austin Abbott, Benjamin Vaughan Abbott and Lyman Abbott practiced law in New York under the firm name of Abbott Brothers. Their father was Jacob Abbott, author of a great number of books which helped to educate the last generation, and their uncle was John S. C. Abbott, who wrote the life of Napoleon, the History of the Civil War, and many other books.

*An Incident in
the Story of
a Western City.*

Elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW we have had occasion to refer to the development of two Western cities,—to St. Louis as the splendid metropolis of the central Mississippi valley, which is to entertain great conventions this summer, and to Omaha as a town of 160,000 inhabitants which the proprietor of a newspaper that is twenty-five years old this month has seen grow from a village of perhaps 2,000 inhabitants. But it would be a most unfortunate

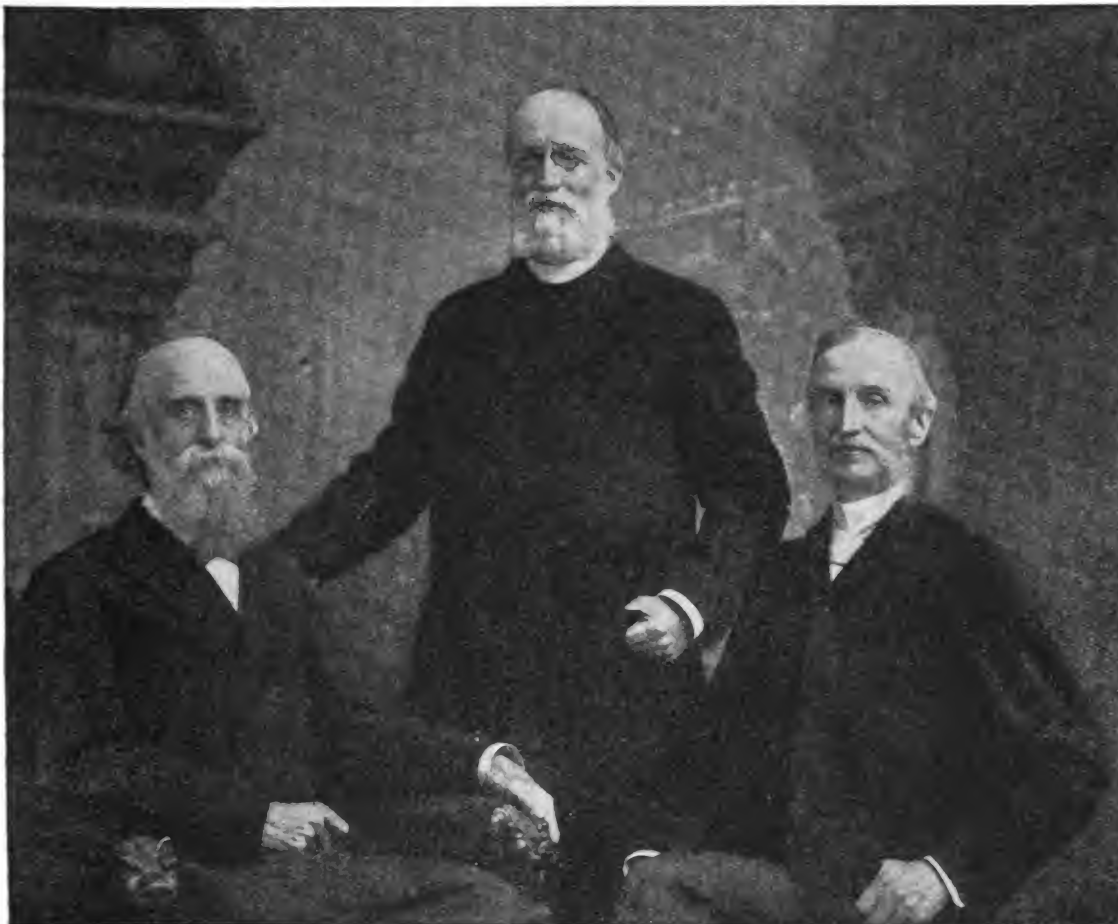


COL. JOHN H. STEVENS.

oversight if no allusion were made to a remarkable occasion in the history of still another Western city, which was planned for the 28th of May. This occasion was the removal to a public park, to be preserved for museum purposes, of the original house built upon the west bank of the Mississippi River where the city of Minneapolis now stands. Colonel John H. Stevens, after service in the Mexican war, received a special permission from the government to enter what was then a reservation withheld from settlement, and appropriate a homestead farm of 160 acres. Colonel Stevens accordingly took possession in 1849, and erected his house. During all these years he has remained a prominent citizen of the town; and it was part of the programme fixed for May 28 that Colonel Stevens, himself still in vigorous health, should ride at the head of the procession, while 25,000 school children were to witness the removal of the old homestead, and the whole town was to be given over to festivities. Minneapolis now claims a population of 200,000; and what was once Colonel Stevens' farm is now at the heart of the city, covered with massive buildings and worth scores of millions. Somewhere near the centre of it is the new City Hall and Court House, lately completed at a cost twice as great as that of the new St. Louis City Hall a picture of which our readers will find on another page. The park system of Minneapolis, in which the pioneer homestead is to be enshrined, is one of the most attractive and comprehensive to be found anywhere, and probably superior in natural charms and in future possibilities to any in the world possessed by a city of less than half a million inhabitants. That one man should have witnessed developments so stupendous may seem well nigh incredible to posterity.



THE NEW MINNEAPOLIS CITY HALL. (COST \$4,000,000.)



Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D.,
Editor of the *Outlook*.

Rev. Edward Abbott, D.D.,
Editor of the *Literary World*.

The late Austin Abbott, LL.D.,
Editor of the *University Law Review*.

THREE DISTINGUISHED BROTHERS.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From April 16 to May 16, 1896.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

April 16.—The Senate debates the resolution of Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) to investigate the facts connected with the recent bond issue....The House adopts the resolution appointing managers of the National Soldiers' Homes.

April 17.—The Senate continues to debate the bond issue resolution... In the House the payment of private war claims is discussed.

April 18.—The House of Representatives only in session; the general deficiency appropriation bill (\$4,791,340) is reported.

April 20.—In the Senate the Indian appropriation bill is considered....The House passes the general deficiency bill, the last of the general appropriations, without material amendment.

April 21.—In the Senate debate of the Indian appropriation bill the sectarian school question is raised.... The House declares, by a vote of 109 to 47, that James

E. Cobb (Dem.) is not entitled to a seat for the Fifth District of Alabama; absence of a quorum prevents the seating of Albert E. Goodwyn (Pop.).

April 22.—The Senate continues to debate the Indian appropriation bill....Mr. Goodwyn (Pop., Ala.) is seated by vote of the House.

April 23.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill....The House debates the general pension bill.

April 24.—The Senate adopts many amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill....The House continues debate of the general pension bill.

April 25.—The Senate passes the sundry civil appropriation bill (aggregating, after Senate amendments, nearly \$37,000,000)....The House spends most of the day in discussing the general pension bill.

April 27.—The Senate considers the naval appropriation bill....In the House, the general pension bill passes third reading.

April 28.—The Senate debates the provision in the

naval appropriation bill for four battle ships....The House passes the general pension bill by a vote of 187 to 54 (Republicans and Populists for, and Democrats, with six exceptions, against).

April 29.—The Senate accepts the statue of Father Marquette placed in the Hall of Statuary of the Capitol by the State of Wisconsin....The House discusses the Bankruptcy bill.

April 30.—The Senate considers the naval appropriation bill....The House closes general debate of the Bankruptcy bill, and confirms the title of Messrs. Allen, Williams, and Spencer, Democrats, of Mississippi, to their seats.

May 1.—In the Senate, Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.), and Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.), discuss party politics....The House debates the Bankruptcy bill.

May 2.—The Senate passes the naval appropriation bill, after amending it so as to provide for two battle ships instead of four, and for ten torpedo-boats to cost not exceeding \$500,000 ...The House passes the Bankruptcy bill (substantially what is known as the Torrey bill) by a vote of 157 to 81.

May 4.—The Senate discusses the bond investigation resolutions....The House debates the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill.

May 5.—The Senate begins consideration of the river and harbor bill....The House, by a vote of 81 to 161, refuses to agree to the Senate amendment to the naval appropriation bill reducing the number of battle ships; the bill goes to conference.

May 6.—In the Senate, the bond-inquiry resolution is amended, by a vote of 35 to 20, so as to instruct the Finance Committee, instead of a select committee, to make the investigation....The House adopts a concurrent resolution for final adjournment on May 18.

May 7.—The Senate passes the bond-sale resolution by a vote of 51 to 6....The House passes private pension bills.

May 8.—The Senate further considers the river and harbor bill....The House adopts a resolution giving clerks to members the year round.

May 9.—The Senate only in session; the river and harbor bill is debated.

May 11.—The Senate discusses the rival claims of Santa Monica and San Pedro, Cal., for a deep-sea harbor....The House considers District of Columbia bills.

May 12.—The Senate amends the river and harbor bill by providing for an engineer board to examine and report on the harbors of San Pedro and Santa Monica, Cal., and report on the disposition of the \$2,900,000 appropriated by the bill....The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce votes to report favorably the Nicaragua Canal bill, with amendments.

May 13.—The Senate passes the river and harbor bill by a vote of 57 to 9; the bill appropriates about \$12,000,000 directly, and continues contracts amounting to about \$64,000,000....The House discusses the contested election case of Rinaker (Rep.), against Downing (Dem.), of the Sixteenth Illinois District, and sends the case back to committee.

May 14.—The Senate resumes consideration of the Dupont election case....The House debates private pension bills.

May 15.—The Senate, by a vote of 31 to 30, decides that Henry A. Dupont is not entitled to the vacant Delaware seat....The House passes 101 private pension bills.

May 16.—The Senate only in session; the resolution of Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), for an inquiry into the cases of the *Comptitor* captives in Havana is adopted.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

April 16.—Maine Republicans indorse the candidacy of Speaker Reed for the Presidency.

April 21.—Democratic conventions in Massachusetts and Rhode Island indorse ex-Governor William E. Russell for President....A woman is accepted as a juror in Denver, Col....Governor Foster (Dem.), of Louisiana, is re-elected by a majority of over 23,000 on the face of the returns.

April 22.—Maryland and Connecticut Republicans send uninstructed delegates to St. Louis....Alabama Democrats nominate Joseph F. Johnston for Governor on a free silver platform....The New York Assembly passes the Greater New York bill over the vetoes of Mayors Strong and Wurster.

April 23.—Virginia Republicans instruct for McKinley, Pennsylvania Republicans for Quay....The Canadian Parliament is prorogued.

April 24.—Governor Morton, of New York, signs the bill regulating the employment of women and children in mercantile establishments.

April 27.—Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada, tenders his resignation.

April 28.—The Ohio Legislature adjourns, after passing an anti "sweat-shop" law....Citizens of New York City and Brooklyn hold a mass-meeting to ask Governor Morton to veto the Greater New York bill....Alabama Republicans hold two conventions which select Reed and McKinley delegates, respectively; the Alabama Populists nominate Representative Goodwyn for Governor.

April 29.—Vermont Republicans declare for McKinley; Georgia Republicans send one Reed delegate-at-large to St. Louis....Pennsylvania Democrats indorse the candidacy of ex-Governor Pattison for the Presidency; Michigan and Nebraska Democrats declare for sound money, and Mississippi Democrats for free silver.

April 30.—Illinois Republicans instruct for McKinley, and nominate Capt. John R. Tanner for Governor. ... The New York Legislature adjourns.

May 5.—In the St. Paul (Minn.), municipal election, the Republicans elect their entire city ticket and all but one of the Aldermen.

May 6.—The California Republican convention adopts a free-coinage platform, and instructs for McKinley.... President Cleveland issues an order extending the civil service rules to 30,000 more employees of the government.

May 7.—Indiana Republicans nominate James A. Mount for Governor, and instruct St. Louis delegates for McKinley....Michigan Republicans instruct delegates-at-large for McKinley, and adopt the financial plank of the national Republican platform of 1892.... Tennessee Democrats declare for free silver, and nominate ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor for Governor....New Jersey Democrats demand the gold standard.

May 9.—Nevada Republicans choose St. Louis delegates without instructions, and adopt a free-silver platform.

May 11.—Montana Republicans adopt a free-silver platform, and elect uninstructed delegates to St. Louis.

....Governor Morton signs the Greater New York bill.
The Louisiana Legislature meets and organizes.

May 12.—Delaware Republicans hold two conventions, and send two sets of uninstructed delegates to St. Louis.

May 14.—West Virginia Republicans instruct St. Louis delegates for McKinley, and declare for sound money.

May 15.—President Cleveland nominates Pension Commissioner Lochren to be United States Judge for the District of Minnesota; Deputy Commissioner Murphy is promoted to be Judge Lochren's successor as head of the Pension Bureau.

May 16.—North Carolina Republicans nominate D. L. Russell for Governor, and choose McKinley delegates to St. Louis....The A. P. A. boycott on McKinley is announced as withdrawn by the convention of the order in Washington, D. C. . Idaho Republicans adopt a free-silver platform, and instruct St. Louis delegates to work for McKinley if no free-silver candidate is available.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

April 16.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduces the budget in the British House of Commons; he reports the surplus in the treasury the largest ever known.

April 18.—The Vienna Municipal Council again elects

Dr. Lueger Burgomaster, by a vote of 98 to 42, his previous election having been rejected by the Emperor.

April 20.—A bill providing for the reduction of rates on agricultural lands is introduced in the British House of Commons; it excites the bitter opposition of the Liberals....The German Reichstag debates the question of government interference in the practice of dueling.

April 21.—The French Senate again refuses a vote of confidence in the Bourgeois Ministry....The German Reichstag unanimously adopts a resolution calling on the federal governments of the Empire to abolish the practice of dueling.

April 23.—The French Ministry resigns; the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 283 to 268, refuses to adjourn, and reaffirms its position....The lower house of the Austrian Diet, by a vote of 173 to 61, rejects a proposed scheme of universal suffrage....The German Reichstag passes on second reading the bill fixing export duties on sugar.

April 26.—In the Spanish Senate elections, a large majority for the government is returned.

April 27.—M. Méline is requested by President Faure to form a new cabinet.

April 28.—M. Méline forms a new French cabinet composed of Moderates and Republicans.



"ON A BICYCLE BUILT FOR TWO."—GREATER NEW YORK BILL SIGNED MAY 11.
 The "Greater New York" tandem may now hope to keep ahead of Chicago's high wheel.
 From the *Herald* (New York).

May 1.—Princess Beatrice, widow of Prince Henry of Battenberg, is appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight.The Shah of Persia is assassinated by a revolutionist.

May 2.—The Nicaraguan rebellion is declared suppressed by the government.The second son of the late Shah of Persia is proclaimed as his successor in office.

May 3.—The new Shah of Persia is enthroned in Tabriz. May 5.—President Krüger opens the Volksraad of the Transvaal Republic.

May 6.—Herr Strohbach is elected Burgomaster of Vienna, Dr. Lueger taking the place of Vice-Burgomaster.

May 7.—The Austrian Reichsrath passes third reading of the electoral reform bill, by a vote of 234 to 19; the bill adds 72 Deputies to the Reichsrath.

May 8.—The Italian government announces its policy of retaining Kassala.

May 9.—The Italian Premier di Rudini announces that General Baratieri will stand trial for the Adowa disaster.

May 11.—The British Admiralty issues an order to dissolve the flying squadron.

May 13.—General Joubert, Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Transvaal Republic, is elected Vice-President.

May 14.—The Brazilian Congress is opened at Rio de Janeiro.

May 15.—The Emperor of Austria confirms the election of Herr Strohbach as Burgomaster of Vienna.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

April 16.—The brothers Diaz, American citizens in Cuba, are arrested by the Spaniards.

April 17.—Representatives of the European powers at Constantinople protest against the appointment of a Mussulman as Governor of Zeitoun as a violation of the agreement between the Porte and the powers.

April 19.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria is welcomed at St. Petersburg by the Grand Duke Vladimir; the Turkish ambassador visits the Czar.

April 20.—The conference called to discuss the preliminaries to international negotiations on the subject of bimetallism meets at Brussels, delegates being present from Germany, the United States, France, Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Roumania, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium.The Italian government refuses the Russian Red Cross expedition permission to land at Massowah.

April 21.—Peace negotiations between the Italians and the Abyssinians are broken off.The Canadian House of Commons passes the bill relative to the appointment of the Bering Sea Commission.

April 22.—International Arbitration Congress meets in Washington, D. C.

April 24.—Members of the Johannesburg reform committee plead guilty to high treason against the Transvaal Republic.Dygart, the young American imprisoned by the Spanish authorities in Havana, is released by order of Captain-General Weyer.

April 27.—Mr. Chamberlain states in the British House of Commons that it has been decided to withdraw the invitation to President Krüger to visit London.John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, pleads guilty at Pretoria of treason to the Transvaal Republic.The steamer *Bermuda* leaves Jacksonville, Fla., pre-



THE "COMPETITOR" PRISONERS.

UNCLE SAM TO GENERAL WEYLER AND THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT: "Don't fire,—it means war!"

From the *Herald* (New York).

sumably loaded with arms and ammunition for the Cuban insurgents.

April 28.—John Hays Hammond, Col. Francis Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, George Farrar, and Charles Leonard, the five members of the Johannesburg reform committee guilty of treason against the Transvaal government, are condemned to death at Pretoria; Hammond is an American citizen, the other four are British subjects.

April 29.—The death sentences imposed on the members of the Johannesburg reform committee are commuted by the Transvaal government.

April 30.—Cipher telegrams implicating officers of the South Africa Company in the Transvaal raid are made public at Pretoria.

May 3.—Edwin F. Uhl, U. S. Ambassador to Germany, is officially received by Emperor William in Berlin.

May 4.—In the British House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain reads a dispatch from Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, denying any previous knowledge of plots against the Transvaal Republic.

May 8.—American citizens seized on the ship *Competitor*, and alleged to be filibusters are tried by court-martial in Havana.

May 9.—The five alleged Cuban filibusters from the *Competitor* are sentenced to death in Havana.

May 11.—Spain agrees to postpone the execution of the *Competitor* prisoners in Cuba, at the request of the United States.The Turkish Minister at Washington is recalled.

May 12.—Russia is reported to have taken possession of shore land in Che-Foo, China.

May 16.—Captain-General Weyer forbids the exportation of leaf tobacco from the Cuban provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

April 16.—The government of Venezuela agrees to pay the German railway claims and to guarantee the interest due.

April 17.—A syndicate in Dublin agrees to pay \$15,000,000 for the pneumatic (bicycle) tire patent business.... Insurance agents are instructed to cancel fire policies in New York on buildings affected by the Raines liquor tax law.

April 18.—The London Building Trades decide to strike May 1.

April 20.—The London and Universal Bank (limited) suspends.

April 22.—The Grand Jury at St. Johns, N. F., dismisses the indictments against the directors of the Commercial Bank, but finds a true bill against Manager Cooke.... The American National Bank of Denver, Col., is closed.

April 24.—The Grand Forks National Bank, of Grand Forks, N. D., is closed.

April 30.—The Dominion of Canada closes a contract with the Franco-Belge Steamship Company for direct steamship service between Canada, France and Belgium, the company to receive an annual subsidy of \$50,000.... The South and West Grain and Trade Congress holds its third annual session at Charleston, S. C.

May 1.—The structural iron works and bridge builders in Pittsburgh demand an increase of wages.... A judicial decree is signed for the sale of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. and Coal and Iron Companies.

May 2.—Milwaukee mattress makers and Kansas City plumbers and gasfitters go on strike for higher wages.... More than 9,000 coal miners in the Birmingham (Ala.) district suffer a reduction in wages of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ton.

May 4.—A consolidation is announced between the Clark Thread Works of Newark, N. J., the Kearny & Paisley Mills of Scotland, and the J. P. Coates Thread Company of Glasgow, Scotland.... The street railway employees of Milwaukee, Wis., begin a general strike for advance in wages and recognition of the union; over 1,200 men go out, and every line in the city is tied up.... The National Electrical Exposition is opened in New York City.

May 5.—About 2,600 men go on strike in the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.... The first branch of the Union of Textile Workers to be formed in the South is organized in a Georgia cotton mill.

May 6.—Reductions in wages of from 7 to 9 per cent. are announced in the leading mills of Maine, to take effect May 18; about 3,500 operatives are affected.

May 11.—An injunction is obtained in the United States Courts to prevent a boycott of Armour & Co. by their striking firemen and the Industrial Council of Kansas City.

May 13.—A bolt and nut pool is formed in Boston; prices of bolts and nuts are increased 50 per cent.

May 14.—The North American Commercial Company is authorized by the United States government to take not more than 30,000 male seals, if so many can be taken without injury to the herd.

May 15.—A commission from the Japanese government comes to the United States to study the workings of electrical power and telephone systems.

May 16.—Six thousand dock laborers go on strike in Rotterdam.

NOTABLE GATHERINGS AND CELEBRATIONS

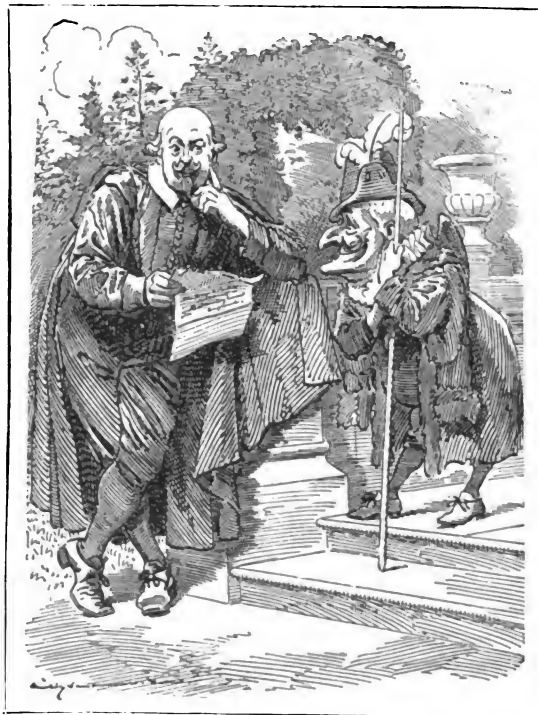
April 21.—At the commemoration of the birth of Shakspeare by the Birmingham (Eng.) Dramatic and Literary Club, a letter is read from President Cleveland on the relations between the American and English peoples.

April 23.—The American memorial window in the Shakspeare Church at Stratford-on-Avon is unveiled by Ambassador Bayard.

April 27.—The Theosophists of America meet in convention in New York City.... A celebration in honor of General Grant's birthday is held in Galena, Ill.

April 30.—The National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution holds its annual meeting at Richmond, Va.... The Daughters of the American Revolution meet in New York City.

May 1.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church begins its quadrennial session in Cleveland, Ohio.



STRATFORD-ON-WASHINGTON.

"PUNCH" (TO SHAKSPEARE): "Sir, how like you this letter?"

SHAKSPEARE: "The President protests too much, methinks!"

"Surely if English speech supplies the token of united effort for the good of mankind and the impulse of an exalted international mission, we do well to honor fittingly the name and memory of William Shakspeare."—Letter from President Cleveland read at the Birmingham Dramatic and Literary Club on the thirty-second annual Shakspeare Commemoration.

From Punch (London).

May 2.—The celebration of the national millennium of Hungary is begun in Budapest.

May 4.—Exercises in honor of the one hundredth birthday anniversary of Horace Mann are held in New York City.

May 5.—The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of New London, Conn., is celebrated with appropriate exercises.... The semi-centennial jubilee of the Rev. Dr. William Henry Green, of Princeton Theological Seminary, is celebrated.

May 6.—The National Municipal League begins its third annual conference in Baltimore.

May 12.—Sweden celebrates the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Vasa, King of Sweden.... A statue of General Hancock is unveiled in Washington, D. C.



REV. DR. W. H. GREEN,
of Princeton.

EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

April 18.—The trustees of the Carnegie Art Gallery of Pittsburgh announce prizes (authorized by Mr. Andrew Carnegie) of \$5,000 for the best, and \$3,000 for the second best oil painting by American artists, the paintings to be shown at an exhibition in the galleries beginning November 3, 1896, and afterward to become the property of the galleries.

April 22.—Mr. Paderewski leaves \$10,000 in the United States to be given as prizes for musical compositions.

May 1.—In the annual debate between representatives of Harvard and Yale Universities, the decision is awarded to Yale.

May 2.—The new site of Columbia University, in New York City, is dedicated. ... John D. Rockefeller agrees to give Vassar College \$100,000 for a new building.

May 9.—The friends of Barnard College raise the last \$23,000 of the \$100,000 necessary to pay off the mortgage on the new site, thus securing a building fund.

May 15.—It is announced that the son and daughter of the late William S. Houghton, of Boston, give to Wellesley College \$100,000 for a memorial chapel.

CASUALTIES.

April 18.—The old Pennsylvania Railway station in Philadelphia is burned; two firemen are killed by falling walls; eight Pullman and thirty passenger cars are destroyed; the total loss is estimated at \$350,000.

April 20.—A tornado in Ohio kills several people, injures others, and does damage to property.

April 21.—The steel ship *Charles R. Flint* is burned at sea, and is totally destroyed.

April 25.—The business part of Cripple Creek, Col., is burned; the loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

April 26.—A tornado in Kansas does much damage and causes some loss of life.... A cave-in of mines near Chihuahua, Mexico, buries 67 miners, of whom only a few are rescued.

April 28.—The steamer *Wyanoke*, of the Old Dominion

Line, sinks in collision with the U. S. cruiser *Columbia*, near Norfolk, Va.

April 29.—The town of Cripple Creek, Col., is again visited by fire, and this time is completely destroyed; three lives are lost.

April 30.—By a collision off Noosung the *On Ito* with 200 men is lost.

May 4.—Many persons lose their lives by the collapse of a building in Cincinnati.

May 10.—Twenty-three new cases of cholera and sixteen deaths are reported in Alexandria, Egypt.... Fire on the lumber docks of Ashland, Wis., destroys property to the value of \$500,000, and causes the loss of several lives.

May 11.—A steamboat boiler explosion on the Mississippi River below Vicksburg results in the loss of eleven lives.

May 15.—A terrific tornado in northern Texas is believed to have caused the death of 200 persons and the destruction of property to the value of \$1,000,000.

May 17.—A tornado passes over several Kansas towns; many lives are lost.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

April 18.—In New York City the thermometer registers 90 degrees, the highest April temperature ever recorded there by the Weather Bureau.

April 20.—The Dutch in East India lose over sixty men, killed and wounded.... Marriage of Princess Alexandra of Coburg and the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Langenburg.

April 22.—Princess Marguerite of Orleans is married to Major Patrice McMahon at Paris.... Baron von Hammerstein is convicted of forgery and sentenced to three years of penal servitude, loss of civil rights for five years, and to pay a fine of 1,200 marks at Berlin.

April 24.—The Southern Historical Association is organized at Washington, D. C.

April 25.—The United States battle ship *Massachusetts* makes an average speed of 16.15 knots an hour, thus proving herself the fastest ship of her class in the world.

April 29.—The schooner *Competitor* is captured by a Spanish gunboat off the Cuban coast.

May 4.—General Baldissera, Italian commander in Abyssinia, raises the siege of Adigrat.



FRANCE SENDS CONDOLENCES TO ITALY AND GUNS TO
ABYSSINIA.
From *Jugend* (Germany).

May 6.—The rainy season begins in Cuba.
 May 10.—A serious riot occurs in Budapest, in connection with a socialist meeting.
 May 12.—The British Home Office refuses to reopen the case of Florence Maybrick.
 May 14.—The United States battle ship *Oregon* makes 16.78 knots an hour.
 May 15.—The American Line steamship *St. Paul* makes an average speed of 20.34 knots an hour between Southampton and New York.

OBITUARY.

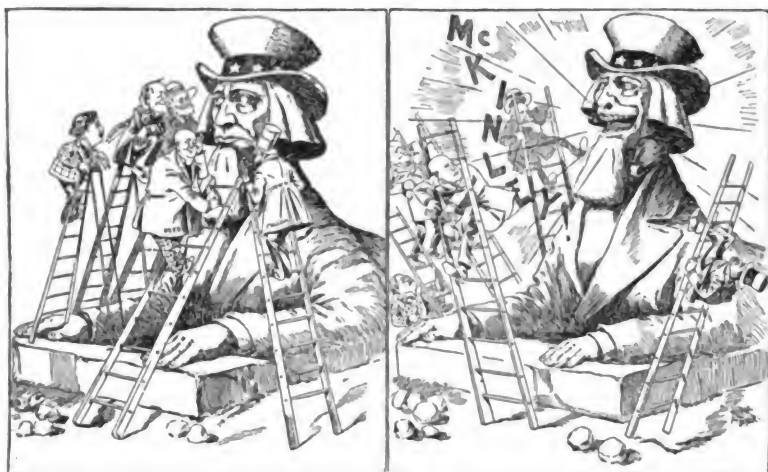
April 18.—Admiral W. Cornish Bowden, 70.
 April 19.—Austin Abbott, the eminent lawyer and legal writer, 64.... Arthur I. Boreman, first Governor of West Virginia, afterwards United States Senator, 73.... Mrs. Sallie F. Chapin, head of Southern work of W. C. T. U.... Ex-Congressman Willard Ives, of Watertown, N. Y., 90.
 April 20.—Baron Moritz de Hirsch, the financier and philanthropist, 63.... John Alexander Thynne, fourth Marquis of Bath, 65.
 April 21.—Jean Baptiste Léon Say, French statesman and economist, 70.... H. P. Ingerslov, Minister of Public Works in the Danish Cabinet.
 April 22.—Ex-Congressman William Williams, of Indiana, 70.... J. Denovan Adam, R. S. A., 55.... Alex. Alardyce, novelist, 50.
 April 23.—Ex-Gov. David H. Jerome, of Michigan, 67.... George Munro, the publisher, 79.
 April 25.—Gen. Nicholas Greusel, a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, 79.
 April 26.—Sir Henry Parkes, ex-Premier of New South Wales, 81.... Ex-Congressman John W. Houston, of Delaware, 82.
 April 27.—M. Emile Duval, French barrister and journalist, 69.
 April 28.—Henrich Gotthard von Treitschke, German publicist, 62.... M. Pierre Blanc, of the French Chamber of Deputies, 90.
 April 29.—Ex-Congressman William F. Russell, of Ulster County, N. Y., 84.... William Lockhart, F. R. C. S., 85.
 April 30.—Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia, saw manufacturer, 52.... Frederick Henry Geffcken, German publicist, 65.... William A. Holcomb, president of the San Francisco Produce Exchange, 64.
 May 1.—The Shah of Persia, 67.
 May 3.—George Simmons Coe, a leading financier of New York City, 79.... Hon. T. W. Anglin, ex-Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons... Alfred William Hunt, the well-known English painter, 66.... Commander Felix McCurley, U. S. N., 61.
 May 4.—Andrew S. Fuller, the noted horticulturist and entomologist, 68.... William S. Newell, prominent in New York insurance circles, 58.
 May 5.—James Gallagher, Democratic politician of New Haven, Conn., 76.... Ex-Judge José Carlos Mexia, prominent as a Mexican jurist, legislator, and journalist, 59.... Col. John Thomas North, the "Nitrate King," 54.... Jacob H. G. Fjelde, Norwegian sculptor, 37.
 May 7.—Cardinal Luigi Galimberti, titular Archbishop of Nice, 60.... Vice-Admiral Sir Robert O'Brien Fitzroy, K. C. B.
 May 9.—Captain J. D. Johnston, surviving ranking officer of the Confederate Navy, 98.... Col. Frank K. Hain, vice president and general manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railway of New York City, 59.

May 11.—Henry Cuyler Bunner, journalist and writer of humorous fiction, 41.... Deputy Controller Richard Alsop Storrs, of New York City, 66.... Enrico Cernuschi, political economist, 75.... Ex-Congressman James R. Johnson, of California.... Judge Telephora Fournier, the well-known Canadian jurist, 73.... Dr. William Reynolds Salmon, of Wales, 106.
 May 12.—Dr. Germain See, the distinguished French physician, 76.
 May 13.—Nora Perry, poet and story writer, 55.
 May 15.—Rear-Admiral Thomas Holdup Stevens. U. S. N. (retired), 77.... Rev. Dr. Halsey Moore, secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, 52.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Following are the dates of some of the important college and university commencements of 1896 :
 June 2, University of Cincinnati.
 June 3, Boston University, the Universities of Mississippi and North Carolina, and Evelyn College.
 June 4, Case School of Applied Science, Bryn Mawr College, Rollins College, Teachers' College, New York University, and the Universities of Colorado and Minnesota.
 June 5, Wittenberg College, U. S. Naval Academy.
 June 9, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Pennsylvania.
 June 10, Barnard, Earlham, Elmira, Hanover, Iowa, Racine, Roanoke, Tabor, Vassar, Washburn, and Wells Colleges; Butler, Columbia, Columbian, Fisk, Lake Forest, Princeton, Purdue, and West Virginia Universities; the Universities of Denver, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Utah, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.
 June 11, Carleton, Coe, Dickinson, Drury, Franklin and Marshall, Georgetown, Illinois, and Knox Colleges; Illinois Wesleyan, Kansas Wesleyan, Otterbein, and Upper Iowa Universities, and the Universities of Missouri and Wooster.
 June 12, U. S. Military Academy, Hampden Sidney and Monmouth Colleges, Johns Hopkins and Northwestern Universities.
 June 13, Haverford College, Syracuse University.
 June 15, Armour Institute of Technology, Catholic University of America.
 June 16, Rutgers and Smith Colleges.
 June 17, Antioch, Colorado, Delaware, Kalamazoo, Lafayette, Mt. Holyoke, Norwegian Lutheran, St. John's, Tufts, Wabash, and Whitman Colleges; Brown, Lehigh, Notre Dame, Ohio State, Pacific, Vanderbilt, Washington and Lee, and Western Reserve Universities, and the Universities of Alabama, Georgia, Indiana, Rochester, and Virginia.
 June 18, Cornell, Hillsdale, Kenyon, Lebanon Valley, Olivet, and Yankton Colleges; Cornell, Denison, Heidelberg, Lawrence, Washington, and Wilberforce Universities; Rose and Worcester Polytechnic Institutes.
 June 19, Tulane and Colgate Universities.
 June 23, Wellesley College.
 June 24, Amherst, Beloit, Dartmouth, Oberlin, Ripon, South Carolina, Washington and Jefferson, and Williams Colleges; Harvard, Yale and Wesleyan Universities.
 June 25, Albion, Allegheny, Buchtel, Hamilton, Doane, Hobart, Middlebury, Park, Union, Trinity, and Wheaton Colleges; Alfred University, and the Universities of Wisconsin and Vermont.
 July 1, Colby University.
 August 6, University of the South.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THEY INQUIRE OF THE SPHINX,

And what the Sphinx at last exclaims is "McKinley!"

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



"I HAVE NOTHING TO SAY."

The hand of Mark Hanna closes McKinley's mouth.—From the *Herald* (New York).



THE POLITICAL SANDWICH MEN ON THE ROAD TO ST. LOUIS.

JUDGE: "Well, it does look like McKinley."

From *Judge* (New York).



"THERE'S ONLY ONE GIRL IN THE WORLD FOR ME."
The Republican party has evidently made its choice.
From the *Examiner* (San Francisco).



M'KINLEY TO REED AND MORTON.
"We've grown up together, but I've done all the growing."
From the *Herald* (New York).



HIS EXCELLENCY GROVER CLEVELAND: "Where on earth is that dog now?"—From *Life* (New York).



"COME LIVE WITH ME AND BE MY LOVE!"
(Uncle Sam is wooing Cuba, while jealous Spain is plotting revenge in the shadow.)—From *Life* (New York).



THE PIED PIPER UP TO DATE.

The Silver Mine Owner leads his dupes, Democrats and Republicans alike, a merry dance to their political ruin.

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



SPAIN'S LITTLE KING TAKES HIS MEDICINE.

Uncle Sam prescribes for Castilian arrogance and personally administers the dose.

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



JONATHAN'S TRIBUTE.

JONATHAN (to Mr. Bull): "We've had our differences, boss, but we both go nap on this coon!"

From the *Daily Courier* (Birmingham).



JOHN BULL'S TOUR IN THE SOUDAN.

LORD SALISBURY (agent for Cook and Co.): "Your camel is quite ready, sir."

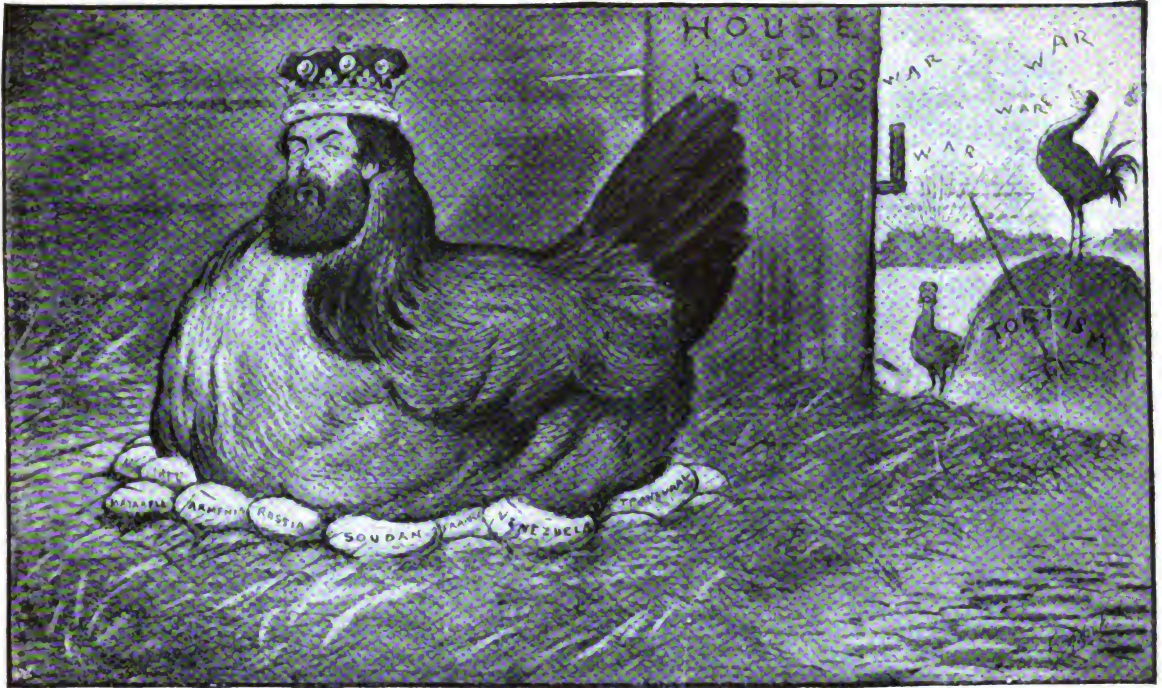
JOHN BULL: "But how far am I going?"

LORD SALISBURY: "You had better leave that to us, sir."

JOHN BULL: "That's all very well, but I should like to have a programme. Suppose I'm stopped?"

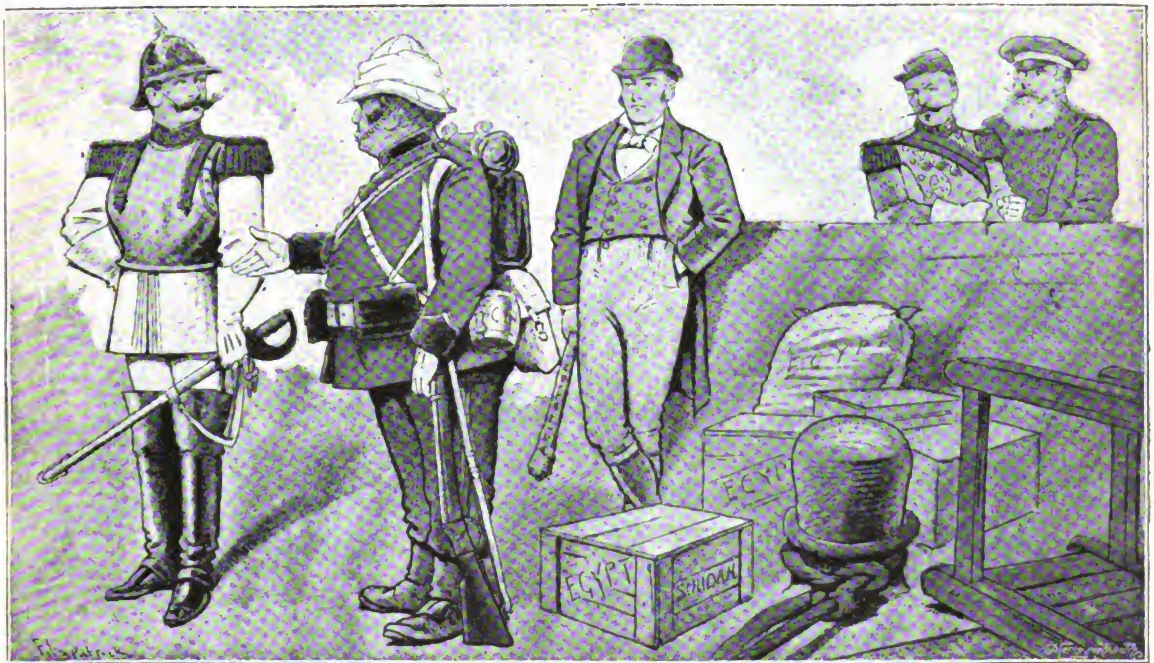
LORD SALISBURY: "Then you'll have to come back again."

From *Picture-Politics* (London).



"HATCHING TROUBLES."

An Irish conception of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy.
From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



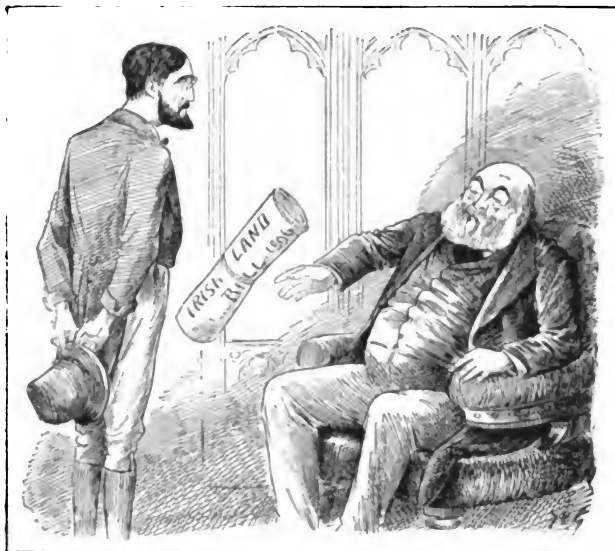
A FRIEND WORTH HAVING (APROPOS OF THE NEGLECT OF IRISH REFORMS).

JOHN BULL (to the Kaiser): "Forget and forgive; I won't do it again."
FRANCE: "You have to reckon with me yet."

RUSSIA: "And with me, too."

PAT: "You'd better make friends with me too, John, before the row rises."

From the *Weekly Freeman* (Dublin).



THE TAKE-IT-OR-LEAVE IT IRISH LAND BILL.

LORD SALISBURY: There! take it or leave it, but don't talk about it. I shan't mind if you don't take it. It will save me a lot of trouble.

From *Picture Politics* (London).



"DISARMED!"

LORD SALISBURY (aside to Mr. Punch, as they watch the fencing-bout between Mr. Chamberlain and President Krüger): "Hum! Joe's style's a trifle 'too open.' There's something to be said for the 'old school' after all."

From *Punch* (London).



THE ALLIANCE TRIPLE TRICYCLE.

GERMAN EMPEROR (inflating Italian wheel): "I think it'll run a little while longer now!"

From *Punch* (London).



THE TUSSELE OVER EGYPT.

Turkey is to be induced to unroll the Egyptian question, but for certain reasons she will have no luck with it.

From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



HE DECLINES THE INVITATION.

CHAMBERLAIN TO KRÜGER: "Ducky, ducky, ducky, come here and be killed!"
From *Moonshine* (London).



KRÜGER AS THE COMING MAN,—A RHODESIA PROPHECY.

"Rumors from Johannesburg are current that a warrant is out against Mr. Rhodes in connection with the forwarding of arms to the Transvaal. If true, this is Oom Paul's crowning triumph, and we shortly expect to witness the old gentleman guiding the destinies of South Africa, the Reform Committee at his feet, Rhodes and Jameson under arrest, the British Empire summoned to answer for her transgressions, and Mr. Chamberlain inanely smiling, out-generaled and awed into obedience."

From the *Bulawayo Sketch* (Bulawayo, Mashonaland).



THE NEW CITY HALL, ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS: THIS YEAR'S CONVENTION CITY.

UNTIL a few days ago, St. Louis claimed fifth place among the cities of the United States. But Governor Morton's approval of the Greater New York bill on May 11 canceled Brooklyn from the list, and St. Louis was accordingly advanced to the fourth place. Justice requires it to be said that if the proposed Greater Boston should become a fact, New England's capital, which now holds fifth place, would take precedence of St. Louis. But, within existing municipal bounds, the population of St. Louis is exceeded only by that of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia. Careful computation this year places the population of St. Louis at about 610,000. Its growth has been rapid and constant since the census of 1890, when it was found to have 451,770 people. Boston and Baltimore, which in 1890 had almost the same population as St. Louis, have been left well behind in the development of the past five years. It must be borne in mind, however, that these two eastern cities have only about half as great a municipal area as that of St. Louis; and thus they fail to receive credit for the increase of important suburbs lying outside of the boundary lines. St. Louis,—except for those suburbs which lie upon the Illinois side of the Missouri river,—retains within its municipal area of sixty-one square

miles practically all the population which in any proper sense pertains to the one great industrial community.

For a portion of the present month of June, according to various trustworthy indications, the population of St. Louis is going to be swelled to something like three-fourths of a million. This extraordinary increase will be in consequence of the influx of many scores of thousands of Mississippi Valley Republicans who are intent upon making the National Convention which opens on June 16 a memorable occasion in our political history. Not all of the visitors to St. Louis will see the Convention at work; but it is not unreasonable to estimate that the Convention Hall will be entered at one session or another—during the week, more or less, of the Republican conclave—by a hundred thousand different men. This REVIEW last month informed its readers that the great permanent Exposition Hall of St. Louis was to be adapted for the purposes of this year's Republican Convention; but although that plan had been agreed upon several months ago, it was subsequently abandoned in favor of the project of a temporary structure especially designed for convention purposes. This structure, a picture of which will be found on a subsequent page, is

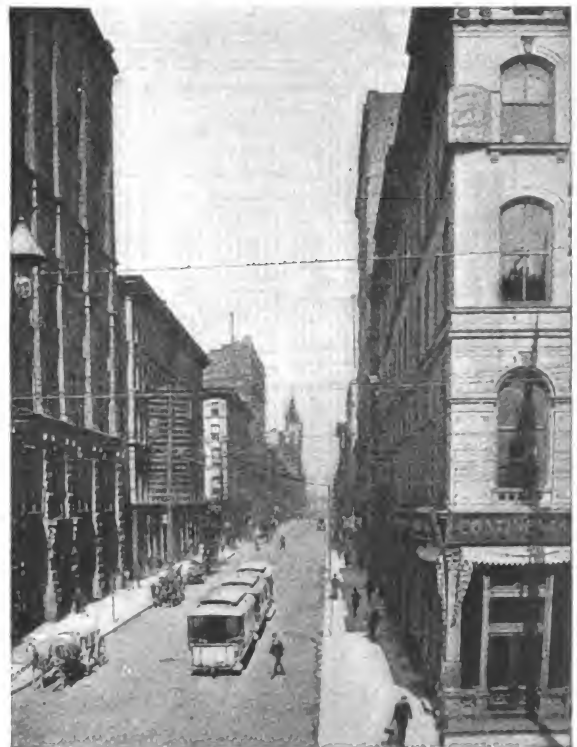


MAYOR CYRUS P. WALBRIDGE.

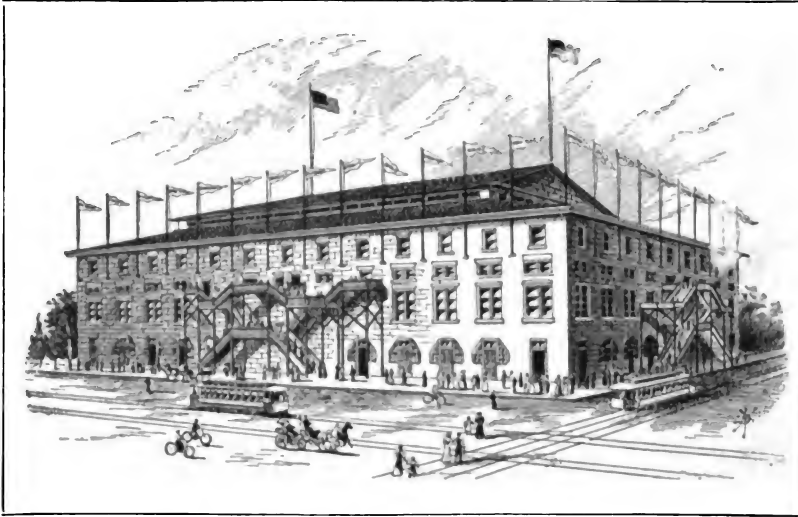
now undergoing completion. Although erected with marvelous rapidity, it has nothing of the shed-like appearance of the famous Chicago "Wigwams" which have in former presidential years been hastily constructed of rough pine boards for convention purposes. This St. Louis hall is covered with white "staff,"—the same material which made the World's Fair buildings look like marble palaces; and it will comfortably seat 14,000 people, all of whom will be able to see well and to hear well. The citizens of St. Louis are spending \$75,000 in order to provide this very superior convention hall. It stands upon a piece of vacant city land immediately adjoining the new City Hall, a picture of which will be found on the first page of this article. It is within half a dozen blocks of the vast Union railroad station, the principal hotels, the post office, the telegraph offices, and all the other chief central facilities of the town.

St. Louis entertained the National Democratic Conventions of 1876 and 1888; but it has never before welcomed the Republicans of the country. It has usually been counted a strongly Democratic city. At present, however, it is more completely controlled by the Republicans than any other great town in the entire country. The Democrats had been in office until the municipal election of 1893. At that time the Hon. Cyrus P. Walbridge, a Republican lawyer, who had served four years as Presi-

dent of the City Council, was elected Mayor by a large majority. His term will expire next year. The legislative department of the city government is composed of an upper and a lower chamber. The more popular branch is called the House of Delegates, and it is made up of twenty-eight men, each of whom represents one of the twenty-eight wards of the city. The upper branch of the municipal legislature is called the Council, and it is composed of thirteen men, who are elected by vote of the whole city. Now it happens that not only is the Mayor a Republican, but every one of the thirteen members of the Council belongs to that party, and twenty-four of the twenty-eight members of the House of Delegates are also Republicans. The heads of executive departments are appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. Mayor Walbridge has filled most of these positions with Republicans, and the department heads have in turn given most of the subordinate places to men of their own political faith. The consequence is a more thoroughgoing Republican city government than any other that can be found to-day in the United States. Although non-partisanship is ultimately to be demanded everywhere, the people of St. Louis at present find it practically desirable to be able to hold one party or the other completely responsible for the whole administration of city affairs. The unprejudiced observer must concede that Mayor Walbridge's appointments have been



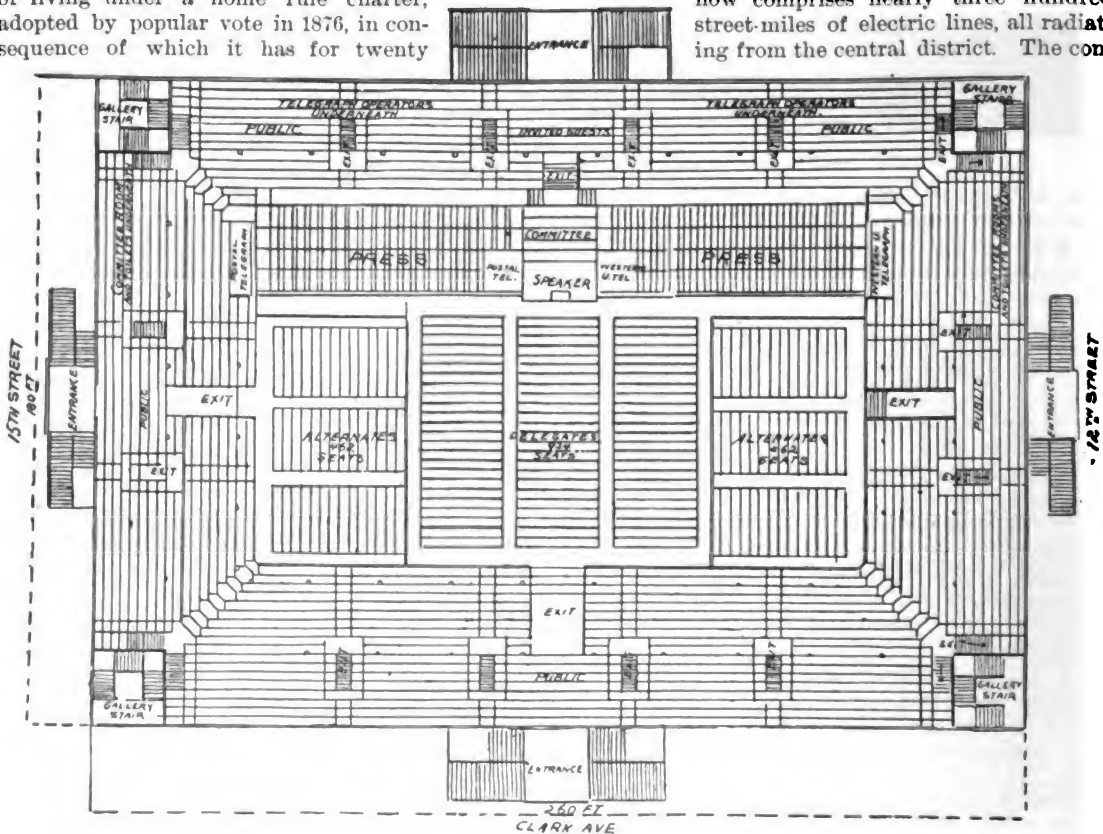
OLIVE STREET, LOOKING WEST FROM FOURTH STREET.



THE CONVENTION HALL OF 1896.

for the most part excellent and that, as American city government goes, St. Louis is now an unusually well administered city. It has the great advantage of living under a home rule charter, adopted by popular vote in 1876, in consequence of which it has for twenty

years been practically free from interference by the State legislature. Those who were familiar with St. Louis as it was before 1890, but who have not recently visited the town, will be amazed at the transformation that has been wrought within the past five or six years. The chief factor in this remaking and expansion has been the electric trolley system of local transit. St. Louis was until lately an exceptionally compact city. Most of its homes, as well as its factories and business houses, were to be found within a radius of two or three miles from the spot where the Union station now stands. But within the past six years the old horse-car lines have all been made over into electric trolley roads, which have been extended until the entire system now comprises nearly three hundred street-miles of electric lines, all radiating from the central district. The con-



FLOOR PLAN FOR THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

sequence has been an almost magical development of a great residential zone, three or four miles wide, the outer edge of which lies upon the average about six miles from the centre of the city. Within this belt are thousands of attractive new homes, the typical St. Louis residence being a square, detached, red brick house, standing within a small plot of well-kept ground.

While the new residence districts have thus been developing, a corresponding movement has been



THE UNION PASSENGER STATION.

going on in the central district, where great modern office buildings and tall warehouses, on the New York and Chicago pattern, have quite changed the aspect of Pine street, Olive, Chestnut, Market, Broadway, Fourth street, Sixth street, and the other best known central thoroughfares. The old time mud of winter and blinding dust of summer have given place to substantial granite block paving throughout the central parts of the town; and the task of keeping the streets cleansed and sprinkled



THE GREAT EADS BRIDGE, LOOKING EAST.

is better performed than in most American cities,—perhaps better than in any except New York under its present *régime*.

The unmistakable air of prosperity that St. Louis wears, is in marked contrast with the ill-concealed signs of distress which many of the smaller cities of the West are evincing in consequence of the frightfully depressed business conditions of the past three or four years. In times like these, the larger centres usually prosper at the expense of their lesser rivals. There is a certain momentum, due to the immense aggregation of interests, which keeps a large town growing, even when the country in general languishes. It must be remembered that St. Louis is at the centre of a greater mileage of railways than any other city in the world. It is also claimed that within a radius of five hundred miles there is a greater population surrounding St. Louis than around any other American city within like radius. The reason for this fact is readily

enough explained by the central geographical position of the Missouri metropolis. A five-hundred-mile sweep includes Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Chicago, and the great states of Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, with portions of other states. Moreover, Arkansas, Texas, and the great Southwest, have begun to develop amazingly, and St. Louis is the chief distributing centre for that region, as it is also for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

As a manufacturing centre the progress of St.



THE NEW PLANTERS' HOTEL.

Louis has been exceedingly rapid. Few persons in the East are aware that it now takes practically first rank as a centre of boot and shoe manufacturing, while its metal industries are of enormous importance. At its very doors are the vast coal fields of Southern Illinois; and iron ore is abundant at a short distance in Missouri. Thus, considered as an industrial community, St. Louis has at length reached the point where its own momentum makes certain a large future growth. It will be a city of a million inhabitants within ten or twelve years.

The passenger traffic of St. Louis all centres in the Union station, which is the largest and most imposing railway terminal building in the United States, if not in the world. The station is about a mile due west from the end of the great steel bridge which crosses the Mississippi. A tunnel connects station and bridge. Several years ago the business men of St. Louis, objecting to the monopoly tolls that were exacted by the bridge company, erected a rival structure known as the St. Louis Merchants' Bridge, three miles further north. But their anticipations were doomed to disappointment through the superior financial strategy of the other company, by virtue of which the control of the new bridge was speedily secured. At present the Union station, both bridges, and practically all other transfer, switching and terminal facilities in and about St. Louis, belong to one great terminal company. While this monopoly arrangement is open to the criticisms which monopolies invariably bring upon

squares, and are fine structures which would make a very dignified and imposing appearance if they were placed on four sides of an open space.



THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The new City Hall, not yet quite ready for occupancy, will have cost less than \$2,000,000. It will serve the purposes of such a structure for several generations to come; and St. Louis is to be congratulated upon getting off so easily, where other American cities have been swindled into the expenditure of several times as much money for city buildings which are superior neither for public adornment nor for practical uses. Moreover, when the city government, a few months hence, moves into this new building, not one penny of public indebtedness will have been incurred on account of the structure. The work has been carried on rather slowly for several years, and fully paid for out of current revenues.

This policy has been one of necessity rather than of deliberate choice. The constitution of Missouri,



FOREST PARK,—MUSIC STAND.

themselves, it has also those counterbalancing advantages of superior harmony and method which unified control makes readily possible.

Although public buildings and establishments of general interest in St. Louis are rather closely concentrated, no attention whatever has been paid to their harmonious grouping; and there is no such thing as a central open square, to make public architecture more effective or to facilitate the movement of local passenger traffic. The post office, court house, Exposition building and new City Hall occupy entire

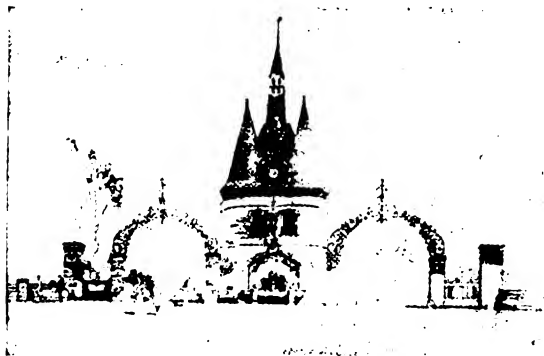


SCENE IN MISSOURI BOTANICAL (SHAW'S) GARDEN.

some twenty years ago, fixed a 5 per cent. limitation upon municipal indebtedness. The assessed valuation of St. Louis is \$326,500,000. The public

debt has for a long time been in excess of the 5 per cent. limit, and now stands at \$21,000,000. Consequently no new indebtedness has been incurred for several years, and all public improvements must be paid for out of the proceeds of taxation, or other sources of current income.

The large volume of municipal debt is due to circumstances in the earlier history of the city. Previous to 1876 there was no limitation upon the amount of the debt, and there was not only an extravagant municipal government, but an even more reckless county government, heaping up obligations against the same community of taxpayers. When the city of St. Louis, in 1876, detached itself from St. Louis County, it assumed the full county debt. The fact that the 5 per cent. limit has for a long time practically nullified the city's borrowing power, has obviously had a tendency to check public improvements. But it has also led to policies of careful and economical expenditure; and perhaps no other large town in the United States, in the past ten years, has obtained such good results for so comparatively small an investment of public money.



ENTRANCE TO WASHINGTON TERRACE.

Another interesting consequence of the inability of St. Louis to draw upon the municipal credit, has been the large extension of the plan of special assessments in making public improvements, where ever that plan could be introduced. Thus the city has been solidly repaved at the expense of abutting property owners; it has been thoroughly supplied with a sewer system on the same fashion; while various other improvements and services, including the sprinkling of streets, are paid for mainly out of contributions secured by the method of special assessment.

Great expense has been incurred in providing the city with a new system of water-works, with the most powerful pumping plant in the world, by virtue of which the very dubious-looking Mississippi fluid (composed of water and much else besides) is distributed in ample quantities and with adequate pressure throughout the entire city. Great subsidence basins, completed only this year, now rid the water of 90 or 95 per cent. of the earthy and vege-



THE NEW JEWISH TEMPLE (A. F. ROSENHEIM, ARCHITECT).

table substances which the Mississippi-Missouri stream usually holds in solution. For further purposes of purification, it is proposed to construct a complete filtration plant. The necessity of borrowing money for these costly extensions of the water-works is obviated by keeping the water rates on a scale which produces enough surplus revenue to pay the cost of additions to the plant.

It is to be noted, as a point of great interest, that St. Louis no longer pollutes the Mississippi River with the garbage and similar refuse which had become so seriously objectionable to the communities living further down the river. Under the Mertz system of converting garbage into soap grease and dry fertilizers, St. Louis has been able to relieve the Mississippi, and, at the same time, to find in the motive of private gain an effectual means by which to secure a satisfactory collection and disposal of domestic waste.

St. Louis is not well supplied with small parks and open squares; nor has any use been made for purposes of parkways or recreation grounds of the beautiful river-banks, which might easily have been reserved for such purposes. Not very far from the centre of the city, however, one finds the Missouri Botanical Garden, formerly known as Shaw's Garden, and the Tower Grove Park, both of which are highly cultivated and developed, and are counted among the city's principal attractions. More remote from the centre of the city, but easily accessible by the trolley lines, is the Forest Park,—of fourteen hundred acres,—already one of the finest and most noteworthy parks in the world, and destined to be the great pleasure ground of the city. There are half a dozen other parks, of considerable dimensions and of good capabilities, in different parts of the municipal area.

As a city of attractive homes, where the average standard of life is high and where comfort seems to have gained so wide a prevalence that poverty is a minimum quantity, St. Louis may challenge comparison with any city of its size in the world. The

passage by swift trolley car makes it feasible for a large proportion of the men of small incomes to own their own homes somewhere in the zone of outer wards. The wealthier element is domiciled in mansions of the most comfortable and attractive appearance; and it is quite the local fashion to build these mansions in so-called "places," or "terraces,"—which are, in effect, private streets or parkways, with perhaps a half dozen houses on either side of the street or parkway and with an ornamental entrance at each end. The finer residence districts of St. Louis have a great number of these "places," which constitute one of the most distinctive features of the town.

The attractiveness and comfort of the city would be vastly enhanced if the smoke nuisance could be completely abated. Most of the factories are in the central districts, and these use an Illinois soft coal, which makes the city almost as black as Pittsburgh was before the era of natural gas. Inasmuch as the coal fields are very near, it has been suggested that nothing could be more simple and practicable than the electrical transmission of power and heat from great plants erected a few miles from St. Louis on the Illinois side, thus saving the transportation of the coal and completely ridding the city of its pall of smoke. Such a step of progress, coupled with the proposed filtration of the water supply, would give St. Louis a most enviable fame. Besides the direct benefits that would result, there would be an advertising value in it all that could scarcely be overestimated.

St. Louis has long been famous for its highly developed public school system, which begins with the kindergarten and ends in a combination high-school and normal-school of great excellence and thoroughness. Professor Woodward's Manual Training School, in connection with the Washington University, has served as a pioneer and a model; and the history of technical and practical instruction in the United States will accord a large chapter to this St. Louis institution. Professor Halsey S. Ives, who directed the Fine Arts department of the World's Fair at Chicago, has for a number of years been the director of the Fine Arts Museum and Art School of St. Louis,—which, like the Manual Training School, form a part of the Washington University. Professor Ives has not only promoted esthetic culture in general, but he has rendered great service to St. Louis by showing how art may profitably serve industry. For example, the making of stoves is one of the large manufacturing interests of St. Louis, and Professor Ives has been successful in showing the workmen and designers how to increase very greatly the beauty and value of their product by employing true principles of decorative art in their adornment of cast-iron stoves.

The success of their annual fair and exposition, and of attendant autumnal fêtes, has for a dozen years or more been an occasion of just pride to the people of St. Louis. The permanent exposition hall is a magnificent building, centrally located, which has played a great part in the popular instruction and amusement of the great Southwest. No other city in the world has been able, half so well, to manage yearly expositions.



THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The Republican Convention is not the only great gathering that will use the new Convention Hall this summer. It must be remembered that the People's party will hold their convention in St. Louis in July; and if the Democratic convention at Chicago should declare for the gold standard, this People's party convention would assume immense importance as a great rally of the free-silver forces of the country. Still later in the season, the National Convention of Democratic Clubs will be held in St. Louis, and will use the new hall. The convention of the Knights of Father Matthew, the great Catholic temperance organization, will gather in most impressive numbers early in August; and the National Convention of Street Railroads is also to be held this season in the same building.

Thus St. Louis may well be termed the "Convention City of 1896." It seems to us that the Democrats, instead of going to Chicago in July, might well have decided upon St. Louis and made the choice unanimous,—especially in view of the fact that the facilities promise to be so perfect. No other point in the entire country is so accessible for the purposes of a national conclave; and undoubtedly great public gatherings of the kind mentioned in the REVIEW last month,—political, educational, religious, social, and industrial,—will in future years, with increasing frequency, decide upon St. Louis as their place of meeting.

THE PEOPLE'S FOOD—A GREAT NATIONAL INQUIRY.

PROFESSOR W. O. ATWATER AND HIS WORK.

IT is indicative of the advance of scientific research that, in a New England college,—a college for culture as distinguished from the scientific school,—two scientific enterprises have had their beginning and have within twenty years come to receive the support of both state and national governments and grown to national importance. It is also significant of the increasing influence of our higher educational institutions that, while these enterprises have required as the foundation of their success the scholarly spirit and profound inquiry which belong to the higher university life, they also take hold upon the most practical interests of the daily life of the people. The institution is Wesleyan University at Middletown in Connecticut. The enterprises are: 1, the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and 2, the Investigation of the Laws of Nutrition and the Economy of the Food of Man. The pioneer in their promotion is Dr. W. O. Atwater, professor of chemistry in the Wesleyan. The food investigations as they are now being carried on are closely connected with the Experiment Stations, and a description of the one calls for reference to the other.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

Nearly forty-five years ago, a company of farmers joined themselves together in the little German village of Moeckern, near the city of Leipsic, and under the influence of the Leipsic University, called a chemist to their aid and (with later help from government) organized the first agricultural experiment station. Liebig in Germany, Boussingault in France, Lawes and Gilbert in England, and other great pioneers had been blazing the path of progress for years before. A great deal of research bearing upon agriculture had been and is still being carried on in the schools and universities, but the action of these Saxon agriculturists in 1851 marks the beginning of the experiment station proper,—the organi-



PROFESSOR ATWATER IN HIS LIBRARY.

zation of scientific research with the aid of government "as a necessary and permanent branch of agricultural business."

The seed thus sown has brought forth many fold. In 1856 there were five; in 1861, fifteen; in 1866, thirty; and to-day there are more than one hundred experiment stations and kindred institutions in the different countries of Europe. Some are connected with the great universities or agricultural technical schools, others are independent and supported by societies. In each of them, from one to ten or more investigators are engaged in the discovery of the laws that underlie the practice of farming, and in finding how they are best applied.

So rapid and so sure has been the progress of this enterprise in both hemispheres, that private persons, educators, societies, and governments have learned the usefulness and indeed the necessity of these in-

stitutions, not for the farmer alone, but for all who are dependent upon the products of the soil. The movement is extending to Asia and to South America;—everywhere, indeed, its importance is coming to be felt.

EARLY EFFORTS IN CONNECTICUT.

Naturally, thought in the United States was turned in this direction. Excellent experimental work was carried on in many places, especially by chemists. At a meeting of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture in December, 1873, Prof. W. O. Atwater, who had just come to Wesleyan from studies of chemistry in Europe, delivered an address upon the subject which was ably enforced by his former teacher, the veteran agricultural chemist, Prof. S. W. Johnson, of the Sheffield Scientific School. The farmers present, although they were not familiar with the intricacies of science, were wise enough to appreciate its usefulness. They decided then and there to make an effort toward the establishment of such an institution in Connecticut. Plans were made for meetings of farmers from different parts of the State, and a systematic campaign was instituted under the auspices of the Board of Agriculture, of which the Hon. T. S. Gold was secretary. The ground had already been prepared by previous labors of the gentlemen last mentioned and others, and at the next session of the legislature a bill was brought forward making an appropriation for an experiment station. But the idea was new, the legislature was conservative and the appropriation was refused. The campaign was repeated the next season and a bill brought before the next legislature, but without success.

At this juncture Mr. Orange Judd, the well-known founder of the *American Agriculturist*, who was then a resident of the State, came forward and offered to give \$1,000 on his own part and, on the part of Wesleyan University, the use of rooms in the chemical laboratory of Judd Hall, the scientific building which he had donated to that institution, if the legislature would make a grant of \$2,800 a year for two years. This turned the scale, the appropriation was made and the station was established in the autumn of 1875 with Professor Atwater as director. Two years later the question of continuing the enterprise and establishing it on a permanent basis came before the legislature. It was a time of great financial stress. Old appropriations were being cut down and new ones entirely refused. Nevertheless, such was the impression which this youthful enterprise had made in the state that even the farmers from the small towns, who, strange to say, had been its strongest opponents at the outset, favored the enterprise most heartily, and a bill "to promote agriculture by scientific investigation and experiment," and making a permanent appropriation of \$5,000 per annum, passed both houses without a dissenting voice.

Other states, inspired by the example of Connecticut, and urged by able and earnest citizens, soon

established stations within their borders, so that in 1887 there were some sixteen of these institutions in fourteen states. In that year Congress made the enterprise national by an appropriation of \$15,000 per annum to each of the states and territories. This has led to the establishment of new stations, or the increased development of stations previously established under state authority, until there are to-day some fifty-five agricultural experiment stations in the United States. In 1888, the office of Experiment Stations was established in connection with the Department of Agriculture in Washington as a central agency to aid in conducting the work of the stations and collating and distributing the results of their inquiries. The stations with the central office in Washington receive, in round figures, \$1,000,000 per year, of which nearly \$750,000 comes from the general government and the rest from state governments and other sources, including private gifts. They employ over 600 persons in the work of administration and inquiry. These include directors, chemists, botanists, horticulturists, agriculturists, veterinarians, dairymen, foremen, clerks and the like.

WHAT THE STATIONS DO.

The stations prosecute abstruse researches in the chemical, biological and botanical laboratory, and carry out more practical experiments in the greenhouse, the garden, the orchard, the farm, the stable and the dairy. They study the laws that underlie the culture of the soil, the use of fertilizers, the growth of plants and the nutrition of domestic animals and man. They also study the diseases of plants and animals. They endeavor to learn how the information they obtain may be best applied in practice.

The stations published, in the year 1894, some 55 annual reports and over 400 bulletins. The number of copies of each bulletin varied from a few hundred to 20,000 or more. One of the stations, that at Cornell University, New York, estimated that each one of its publications directly or indirectly reached more than half a million of readers. Besides these



JUDD HALL, WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY,
In which the first experiment station was opened.

publications a very large correspondence is carried on with farmers, many hundreds of public addresses are annually made by the station officers, and the results of their work are taught to thousands of students in colleges and schools; and finally, the press, including the metropolitan and country newspapers and the magazines, are constantly discussing the fruits of experiment station work and spreading them abroad among the people.

FOOD INVESTIGATIONS.

The message of His Excellency Governor Coffin, to the session of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1895, recommended an appropriation,—which was made in due course by the legislature,—for investigations of food economy. The statement accompanying the recommendation contained the following:

"The nutritive values of different foods, and their proper preparation for the use of man, is a subject of vital interest to our people. Half the earnings of the wage-workers of Connecticut—indeed, more than half the incomes of the bread-winners of Christendom, are spent, and must be spent, for their food, and any information that enables the laborer to select his food according to its nutritive value, and to prepare it in the most advantageous manner, must result in much saving of his hard-earned money, lightening his burdens and increasing the happiness of his home."

What Governor Coffin says of the cost of food is based upon statistics,—collated by Dr. Engle, formerly of the Prussian Bureau of Statistics; Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, and other eminent statisticians,—which show that from 50 to 64 per cent. and more of the earnings of working people in Massachusetts, Great Britain and Germany are expended for food, and that the smaller the income the larger is the share that goes, and must go, for food. The cost of preparing food for the table, rent, clothing, and all other expenses must be provided from the remainder. As Edward Atkinson tersely puts it: "Half the struggle of life is a struggle for food."

The following figures are summarized from a report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor by the then Chief, now United States Commissioner Wright:

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILY INCOME EXPENDED FOR
SUBSISTENCE.

	Annual income.	Amount expended for food.	Per cent. expended for food.
GERMANY.			
Workingmen	\$225 to \$300	\$140 to \$186	62
Intermediate class.....	450 to 600	248 to 330	55
In easy circumstances..	750 to 1,000	375 to 550	50
GREAT BRITAIN.			
Workingmen	500	255	51
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Workingmen	350 to 400	224 to 256	64
Do.....	450 to 600	284 to 378	63
Do.....	600 to 750	360 to 450	60
Do.....	750 to 1,200	420 to 672	56
Do.....	Above 1,200	612	51

The power of a man to work depends upon his nutrition. A well-fed horse can draw a heavy load. With less food he does less work. A well-fed man has strength of muscle and of brain, while a poorly nourished man has not. A man's nourishment is not the only factor of his producing power, but it is an important one.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE OF FOOD AND NUTRITION.

The great pioneer in this field was the celebrated German chemist, Baron Liebig, whose best work was done between 1840 and 1870. He has been followed in Germany by Professors Voit and Pettenkofer, whose researches have been the most celebrated of recent years, and by a large number of other investigators who have rendered most useful service. Among other names worthy of special mention are those of Professor Moleschott in Italy, Claude Bernard and Anselme Payen in France, and Professor, now Lord, Lyon Playfair, Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert in England. The majority of the research of this class in Europe has had to do with the food and nutrition of domestic animals, but of late much attention is being given to the nutrition of man. The most of the European work has been done in chemical and physiological laboratories in connection with the great universities and the agricultural experiment stations. Research of this kind in the United States has been more tardy of development. Much has been done in the experiment stations during the last few years, but mostly with domestic animals.

Fifteen years ago we had almost no information about the composition and nutritive values of materials used for human food in the United States. With the exception of a comparatively few American analyses of flour, milk and butter, the available information of this kind came to us from Europe. Between the years 1877-1882 an inquiry into the chemistry of food fishes was made by Professor Atwater at Wesleyan under the auspices of the United States Fish Commission. A little later, a number of analyses of other animal foods were made in the same place at the instance of the Smithsonian Institution and for use in connection with the National Museum. Part of the expense of these investigations was borne by the government institutions referred to. The rest was paid by private persons. Later, the Storrs Experiment Station, also under the direction of Professor Atwater, carried on a series of inquiries as a part of the study of dietaries made in co-operation with the United States Department of Labor. At the World's Fair in Chicago the Bureau of Awards of the Columbian Commission undertook an inquiry into the composition of food materials there exhibited. Some 500 specimens were collected under the direction of Professor Atwater, who was a member of the Jury of Awards, and were analyzed partly at Chicago and partly in Middletown. This was the most extensive single inquiry of the sort which had been undertaken up to

that time. Of late, similar inquiries have been made by a number of institutions, including especially experiment stations. A compilation of American analyses of human foods has just been made and is about to be published by the United States Department of Agriculture. It includes all of the analyses now available except those of milk and butter, which are already too numerous to be conveniently gathered together. The total number of specimens in the compilation is somewhat over 300. The results have already been summarized in tabular form in a bulletin in press. We have thus to-day a reasonably clear idea of the chemical composition and nutritive values of the food commonly in use in the United States. A general idea of the outcome of these inquiries is shown in the chart of "Composition of Food Materials," on a following page.

STUDIES OF DIETARIES.

To understand the nutritive value of a given food material, we must know not only how much nutriment it contains but how much of the different nutrients are digested. Many experiments in this direction have been made in Europe, and of late a number have been undertaken in the United States. It is likewise necessary to know something of the kinds, amounts and composition of food materials actually eaten by people of different classes and occupations and in different regions. Inquiries of this kind were begun by Liebig, in Germany, fifty years ago. A large number have been since carried out in that country and elsewhere in Europe. Within a few years past the inquiry has extended to Japan and other Asiatic countries, and late journals bring accounts of similar inquiries in Abyssinia.

The first systematic effort in this direction in the United States was made in the year 1886, when Colonel Wright, then Commissioner of Labor in Massachusetts, undertook some inquiries into the conditions of living of working people in that state. The statistics of the food consumption of a large number of families and boarding houses were collected by him, and the quantities of nutritive materials were worked out by Professor Atwater on the basis of analyses made at Wesleyan University. Later, when Colonel Wright became head of the United States Department of Labor, the same work was continued by co-operation between that department and the Storrs Experiment Station, under the direction of Professor Atwater. A number of studies



A CORNER IN DR. ATWATER'S LABORATORY.

were also made by Miss Amelia Shapleigh, in connection with the Dutton Fellowship of the College Settlement Association. In the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for March, 1896, is an account of such a study, which was made at the University of Chicago. When, two years ago, the Department of Agriculture was authorized to conduct an investigation into the economy of the food of the people of the United States, it addressed itself to a more systematic series of investigations which have been distributed throughout different parts of the United States. Some of the results of the later work are now being published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and others will soon be published by that department. The real object of these investigations is twofold, to find what kind of nutriment people actually eat, and, by comparison of their actual food consumption with physiological standards, to learn how their diet might be improved.

FOOD ECONOMY IN THE SCHOOLS.

One thing which the promoters of this enterprise have much at heart is the introduction of instruction regarding the fundamentals of food economy in the schools. The idea has met the very earnest approval of a large number of our leading educators. Secretary Morton and Assistant Secretary Dabney of the Department of Agriculture, and Director True of the Office of Experiment Stations, are personally much interested in the matter. The department has already published several colored charts, 25 by 40 inches in size, which are being sent out to educational institutions, school superintendents and teachers, to call their attention to the subject. It is also publishing a series of popular bulletins in

which elementary explanations of the subject are made. The diagrams of the composition and pecuniary economy of food in this article are copies of two of these charts.

ABSTRACT INQUIRIES—THE BOMB CALORIMETER.

Along with the practical inquiry above referred to, more abstract research is essential. For instance, it is necessary to learn what are the fuel values of food materials,—in other words, what are the amounts of potential energy which they contain, and which may be charged to muscular power or heat, or other forms of energy in the body. The apparatus used for this purpose is the calorimeter. Until lately the only satisfactory apparatus for this purpose has been a bomb calorimeter, devised by Professor Berthelot in Paris, but its great cost, \$1,000 or more, which is due to the large quantity of platinum required for its construction, has prevented its general use. With the aid of Professor Hempel, of Dresden, Professor Atwater and his associates have succeeded in elaborating a bomb calorimeter which is made at a cost of less than \$200, and which proves quite satisfactory and promises to come into common use. It has already been employed for experiments with a large number of food materials.

THE RESPIRATION CALORIMETER.

Many of the readers of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* have seen accounts in the public press of experiments with the respiration calorimeter at Middletown, in which men have spent several days at a time inside of a box or chamber. The "respiration calorimeter," as it is called, "is an apparatus in which an animal or a man may be placed for a number of hours or days, and the amounts and composition of the food and drink and inhaled air; the amounts and composition of the excreta, solid, liquid and gaseous; the potential energy of the materials taken into the body and given off from it; the quantity of heat radiated from the body, and the mechanical equivalent of the muscular work done, are all to be measured."

The apparatus at Middletown was devised by Professors Atwater and Rosa. Its object is "to study the application of the laws of the conservation of matter and of energy in the living organism." To put it in another way: Does the animal body obey in its physiological operations the same laws which govern the inorganic world? As we take our food into the system and it is transferred and builds up the different parts, as the bodily machine is being constantly worn out and repaired, and as it uses the materials of its food not only for this building and repairing, but also to supply it with heat and muscular power and with the energy for intellectual work,—is all this done in accordance with the same laws of the conservation of matter and of energy which obtain in the chemical laboratory?

Investigations in this general direction have been in operation during the past thirty years or more in

different universities in Europe. During the past eight or ten years efforts have been made toward a similar enterprise at Wesleyan. The apparatus and methods are extremely complicated and the work most laborious. Four years have already been devoted to the development of the respiration calorimeter, and it is at last in such shape as to give promise of most interesting and valuable results. During the past two years the enterprise has had the support of the United States Department of Agriculture, which has made this inquiry a part of its food investigations. As is often the case in such inquiries, it has been thought wise to say very little until definite results should be ready for publication.

THE SUPPORT OF THE INQUIRIES.

Though, at the outset, these investigations received a small pecuniary assistance from the United States Fish Commission and the Smithsonian Institution, they depended largely upon private gifts. Later the United States Department of Labor became a very important supporter of the work, and finally the United States Congress and the legislature of Connecticut have made appropriations for its continuance. It has been a great source of satisfaction to the original contributors and to all who now recognize the value of the inquiry, that it has come to receive such recognition, and that it has grown to be the most extensive as well as the most thorough inquiry of the sort ever undertaken in this country or in Europe.

The appropriation by the State of Connecticut is given to the Storrs Experiment Station, of which the director is Professor Atwater, and the more abstract investigations are carried out at Wesleyan. The sum is \$1,800 per annum, of which the smaller portion is devoted to the well-known studies of the bacteria of milk by Professor Conn and the larger to the food studies. Two years ago, at the instance of Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, Congress appropriated \$10,000 for investigations of the economy of the food and nutrition of the people of the United States. The responsibility for the inquiry rests with the Secretary of Agriculture, who has assigned it to the office of experiment stations of the department and placed it in charge of Professor Atwater. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1896, was increased to \$15,000, and the same amount has been provided for next year.

CO-OPERATION OF SCIENTIFIC, EDUCATIONAL AND PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

The policy of the Department of Agriculture has been to distribute the inquiry in different parts of the country, and to have it carried out in connection with scientific and educational institutions and philanthropic organizations, each of which becomes itself a contributor. In Connecticut the work is carried on by co-operation with Wesleyan University and with the Storrs Experiment Station, which receives the state appropriation above referred to.

In New York City the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor and the Industrial Christian Alliance have co-operated. The former, which is one of the oldest and most extensive of the philanthropic organizations in the United States, and includes among its directors the most substantial business men and largest hearted and wisest philanthropists of that great city, has used its agencies and its funds for the prosecution of inquiry into the food and nutrition of the people of the congested districts among which it is working. A similar work is being done by Hull House in Chicago.

This policy of co-operation has two decided advantages. One is that a large number of institutions, representing the interests of the people in widely separated regions, unite in an effort for the common welfare. Besides the institutions just referred to in Connecticut, New York and Chicago, the Maine State College, the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, the Pennsylvania (Female) College, Purdue University, Indiana; the universities of Minnesota, North Dakota, New Mexico, Missouri and Tennessee, and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the Tuskegee Institute (colored) in the same state, have already been associated with the Department of Agriculture. They are extending their investigations among students, families of professional men, and especially of wage workers and the poor in cities and in the country, including the negroes in the Black Belt of the South. A number are making immediate use of the information which they gather in their own regions, while all send results to Washington for publication in detail and for general distribution. Another advantage is that the funds provided from the public treasury are economically and wisely used to aid inquiries which receive support from other sources also. By this unselfish and extensive co operation of individuals and institutions, under the best possible conditions, a large amount of work is being done in a systematic way, and the results are made available to the public at large.

THE RESULTS OF THE INQUIRIES.

So much for the development of the food investigations. But what are the results already gained, and what is to be expected in the future? One thing which is brought out by these and other investigations is that we make a fourfold mistake in our food economy.

1. We purchase needlessly expensive kinds of food. We use the costlier kinds of meat, fish, vegetables, and the like, when the less expensive ones are just as nutritious, and, when rightly cooked, are just as palatable. Many do this under the impression that there is some peculiar virtue in the dear food materials, and that economy in their diet is somehow detrimental to their dignity or their welfare. And, unfortunately, those who are most extravagant in this respect are often the ones who can least afford it.

2. Our diet is apt to be one-sided. It often does

not contain the different nutritive ingredients in the proper proportions. We consume relatively too much of the fuel ingredients of food—those which are burned in the body and yield heat and muscular power. Such are the fats of meat and butter, the starch which makes up the larger part of the nutritive material of flour, potatoes and sugar, of which such enormous quantities are eaten in the United States. Conversely, we have relatively too little of the protein or flesh-forming substances, like the lean of meat and fish and the gluten of wheat, which make muscle and sinew, and which are the basis of blood, bone and brain.

3. We use excessive quantities of food. This is true not only of the well-to-do but of many people in moderate circumstances also. Part of the excess which is bought is thrown away in the wastes of the kitchen and the table, so that the injury to health from overeating, great as it may be, is doubtless much less than if all of the food we buy were actually eaten. Probably the worst sufferers from this evil are the well-to-do people of sedentary occupations—brain workers as distinguished from hand workers. Not everybody eats too much; indeed, there are some who do not eat enough for healthful nourishment. But there are those, and their name is legion, with whom the eating habit is as vicious in its effect on health as the drinking habit, which is universally deplored.

4. And finally, we are guilty of serious errors in our cooking. We waste a great deal of fuel in the preparation of our food, and even then a great deal of the food is very badly cooked. A reform in the methods of cooking is one of the economic demands of our time.

THE COMPOSITION OF FOOD MATERIALS,—NUTRITIVE INGREDIENTS.

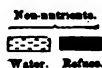
We have seen that the investigations referred to have shown the amounts of nutritive ingredients and other substances which are contained in our ordinary food materials. Some of the results are indicated in the following diagram of nutritive ingredients, refuse, and fuel value.

In discussing this subject, we must take a different view of food from that to which we are accustomed, and consider, not the food as a whole, but the nutriment it actually contains, which is a very different thing. We must take account of its chemical composition,—its nutritive ingredients, and the ways in which they are used to nourish our bodies. We must talk, not of beef and bread and potatoes, but of protein, carbohydrates, and fats.

The terms protein, proteids, and albuminoids are used somewhat indiscriminately for the nitrogenous compound in plants and in the animal body. The myosin which forms the basis of lean meat and of the flesh of fish, the ossein of bone, albumen of egg, casein of milk, gluten of wheat, and the like, are protein. Of the fats we have examples in butter, olive oil, and the oils of corn and other vegetable foods. Carbohydrates do not occur to any extent in

meats and fish, but are found in milk as milk-sugar, and are the chief nutritive (starchy) ingredients of vegetable foods. The mineral matters, and water also, are necessary for nourishment; but we do not generally take them into account in studies of dietaries.

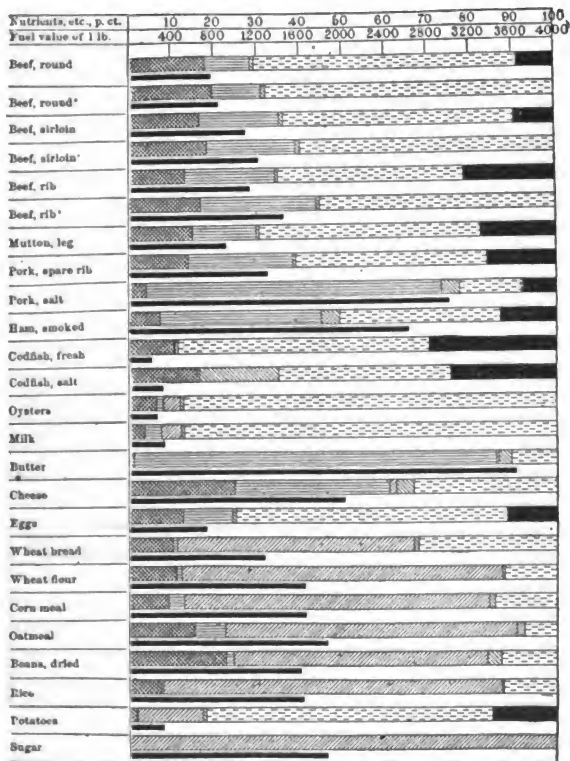
Food nourishes our bodies in two ways: It builds and repairs our tissues and it serves for fuel to yield heat to keep the body warm and to give it force and strength to do its work. The protein compounds are the building material. They are sometimes



Protein compounds, e. g., lean of meat, white of egg, casein (curd) of milk, and gluten of wheat, maize muscle, blood, bones, etc.

Fats, e. g., fat of meat, butter, and oil.

Carbohydrates, e. g., starch and sugar, serve as fuel to yield heat and muscular power.



* Without bone.

COMPOSITION OF FOOD MATERIALS.

called "flesh-formers," because the flesh—i. e., muscle and sinew—is formed from them, though they make blood and bone as well and can also be transformed into fat. The fats and carbohydrates are the fuel ingredients. Both of them are transformed into the fat of the body, which is its reserve of fuel. The protein can serve as fuel also, but the fats and carbohydrates cannot build nitrogenous tissue, for protein contains nitrogen and they do not. Chemists have devised ways for estimating the fuel value, or, to use a more correct term, the potential energy of

the nutrients of food. This is expressed in heat units, called calories, the calorie being the amount of heat that would raise a kilogram of water 1 degree Centigrade, or one pound of water about 4 degrees Fahrenheit. One calorie corresponds to 1.53 foot-tons. A gram (453.6 grams make 1 pound avoirdupois) of protein or a gram of carbohydrates is estimated to contain on the average 4.1 calories, and a gram of fats 9.3 calories of energy. A pound of rather fat sirloin of beef would contain about 900, a pound of butter 3,500, a pound of wheat flour about 1,600, and a pound of potatoes 340 calories. The potatoes yield so little because they are three-quarters water, the butter so much because it is mostly fat. In the adjusting of diet to the demands of the body, the important matter is to provide enough protein for the building and repair of tissue and enough energy to keep it warm and do its work. Considering the body as a machine, there must be material to make it and keep it in repair, and fuel to supply heat and power. If there is not food enough, or the nutriment are not in the right proportions, the body will be weak in its structure and inefficient in its work. If there is too much, damage to health will result.

The average wage worker in the United States is said to earn not over \$500 a year. When his wife goes to the market to buy supplies for the table, she is thinking of meat and flour and potatoes, what they cost, and how the folks at home will relish them. She does not realize the fact that she is actually buying certain nutritive substances, flesh-formers and fuel ingredients, which she and her husband need to repair the wastes of their bodies, and to give them strength for their daily toil, and which their children must have for healthy growth and work and play. The real problem, though she does not understand it, is to get the most and the best nutriment for her money.

The members of the family need, as an essential for the day's diet, a certain amount of protein to make blood and muscle, bone and brain, and corresponding quantities of fat, starch, sugar, and the like, to be consumed in their bodies, and thus to serve as fuel to keep them warm and give them strength for work—a larger amount for the father, with his active muscular labor; somewhat less for the mother, with her smaller body and lighter work, and quantities for the children according to age, growth and occupation. Of course they need other substances, like mineral salts, which are contained in the food, and the water of both food and drink, and they want and will have things like salt and spice and tea and coffee which gratify the palate but are only more or less useful for nourishment.

If her husband is engaged at moderately hard muscular work, like that of a carpenter or mason or active day laborer, he should have in his day's food, say not far from 0.28 pound of protein and enough carbohydrates and fats so that the fuel value of the whole be about 3,500 calories. The wife, if busy at

work with her hands about the house or otherwise, will need perhaps eight-tenths as much. If the children are two boys of thirteen and eight and two girls of ten and five years of age, they will need enough to make the wants of the whole family equivalent, let us say, to four men at moderately hard work. This would require 1.12 pounds of protein, and a fuel value of 14,000 calories.

If this family live in a village or city in Massachusetts, about \$300 of their annual \$500 would be expended for food. Will it be expended wisely?

The real problem before this woman when she goes to market is to obtain the needed amounts of protein, fats and carbohydrates, at the lowest cost. Flavor and appearance are things to look out for, of course. She may buy them in the food if she has the money and is willing to spend it, but they are costly. She may supply them by good cooking and tasteful serving, but this will take skill and care, and too many women in her circumstances lack the one and are averse to the other. Or she may ignore both flavor and appearance, and if her husband does not like the food she sets before him, and other things about the home are not attractive, he will very likely go to the "poor man's club," otherwise known as the saloon.

The training of a well-ordered home or the cooking school will tell how to make savory dishes from inexpensive materials. A little of the chemistry of the subject will show how to select them.

The diagram on preceding page ("Composition of Food Materials") shows the proportions of the nutrition of materials of water and refuse in a number of food materials of average composition.

CHEAP AND DEAR FOODS.

To get at the actual cheapness or dearness of different food materials, we must take into account both the composition and the price. Suppose, for instance, our would-be thrifty housewife, in buying food at the market for her family, wishes to obtain the largest amount of nutriment for her money. What kind shall she select? To put it in another way, How much of tissue formers and fuel value can she obtain for a given sum—10 cents, for instance—in beefsteak, flour, or potatoes, as she ordinarily buys them?

If she spends her dime for beefsteak at 20 cents a pound, she gets half a pound, which supplies 0.08 pound of protein and 550 calories of energy; but if she invests the same money in flour at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound, she has four pounds, with 0.44 pound of protein and 5,680 calories of energy.

The most striking fact brought out by all these calculations is the difference between the animal and vegetable foods in the actual cost of nutriment. Meats, fish, poultry, and the like are expensive, while flour and potatoes are cheap food. The reason of this is simple. The animal foods are made from vegetable products. Making meat from grass or grain is costly. An acre of land will produce a

given number of bushels of wheat, but when the grass or grain which the same land would produce is converted into meat it makes much less food than the wheat.

We cannot judge of the nutritive value of food by the quantity. There is as much nutriment in a pound of wheat flour as in seven pounds, or three and a half quarts of oysters. There is still less connection between nutritive value and price. In buying at ordinary market rates we get as much material to build up our bodies, repair their waste

Protein. Fats. Carbohydrates. Fuel value.

Protein compounds, e. g., case of meat, white of egg, casein (curd) of milk, and gluten of wheat, make mounds, blood, bones, etc.
Fats, e. g., fat of meat, butter, and oil.
Carbohydrates, e. g., starch and sugar, serve as fuel to yield heat and muscular power.

	Price per pound.	Ten cents will buy—	Pounds of nutrients and calories of fuel value in 10 cents' worth.			
			1 lb.	2 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 lbs.
	Ounces.	Lbs.	2000Cal.	4000Cal.	6000Cal.	8000Cal.
Beef, round.....	12	80				
Beef, strictly.....	18	56				
Beef, rib.....	16	60				
Mutton, leg.....	12	80				
Pork, spare rib.....	12	80				
Pork, salt, fat.....	14	71				
Lamb, smoked.....	16	60				
Codfish, fresh.....	8	1.20				
Codfish, salt.....	6	1.67				
Oysters, 40 cents quart.....	30	80				
Milk 4 cents quart.....	2	5.00				
Butter.....	24	45				
Cheese.....	18	60				
Eggs, 25 cents dozen.....	100	60				
Wheat bread.....	4	2.50				
Wheat flour.....	21	4.00				
Corn meal.....	2	5.00				
Oat meal.....	4	2.50				
Beans, white, dried.....	4	2.50				
Rice.....	5	2.00				
Potatoes, 40 cents bushel.....	1	10.00				
Sugar.....	5	2.00				

RELATIVE COST OF FOOD MATERIALS.

and give us strength for work, in 5 cents' worth of flour or beans or codfish, as 50 cents or a dollar will pay for in tenderloin, salmon or lobsters. The maxim that "the best is the cheapest" does not apply to food. The best food in the sense of that which is sold at the highest price is rarely the most economical for people in health.

STUDIES OF DIETARIES.—ACTUAL FOOD CONSUMPTION.

One interesting part of the food investigation has been the examination of the kinds, amounts and cost of the foods actually purchased and used by different people. These studies are made by going

into the houses, weighing the food, taking specimens for analysis, doing the same with the table and kitchen wastes, observing how many people sit at the table, and thus find how much is purchased per person and how much is actually eaten. These experiments may continue during a longer or a shorter period, from three days to a month.

One of these studies, for instance, was that of a boarding house in Connecticut. The boarders were mostly men. Several of them were machinists earning \$3 a day or more. The experiment continued for one month, during which time the chemist who conducted the work sat at the table. At the outset he took an inventory of flour, potatoes, canned meats and other food materials on hand in the pantry and cellar. Each day as the food was purchased the articles were weighed. At the end of the period, another inventory was taken of the food on hand. When the potatoes were pared, both potatoes and parings were weighed. When the table was cleared, the refuse which ordinarily would have gone into the garbage barrel, or have been sold to the soap man, was saved with the potato parings and other kitchen wastes, dried, and taken to the chemical laboratory for analysis, where specimens of the meat, flour, and other food materials were likewise analyzed.

Along with the composition of the food, the costs were also noted. Accurate account was kept of the number of persons, men, women and children, at each meal. In this way accurate statistics were obtained of the food materials purchased, their cost, the actual amount of nutriment in each, the nutriment in the refuse and waste materials, and the amounts of nutritive ingredients actually consumed. Dietary studies have been going on during the past year in a large number of places from Maine to New Mexico, from North Dakota to South Carolina. Not all of them, however, have been made with so much detail as the one in Connecticut above cited. In some instances the food is not weighed, but the quantities are taken from the grocers' and butchers' bills; and instead of analyzing specimens, the composition has been inferred from analyses of other materials. Taken altogether, not far from two hundred such dietary studies have been thus far carried out in the United States, the majority of them in connection with the food investigation here described.

THE HIGHER SCIENCE.—NEED OF RESEARCH.

One theory upon which Professor Atwater insists most earnestly is the need of abstract research. While the investigator must be the truth-seeker, he should seek that kind of truth which will be most useful to his fellow men, and he must not forget that what seems on the surface the most practical is often very far from the most valuable. With us in the United States to-day, abstract truth is too often neglected. A great deal of scientific investigation fails of its purpose because, in the attempt to make it practical, it is not sufficiently accurate and thor-

ough. We are too apt to forget that the laws of nature,—the abstract principles,—must first be found out, and that when they are discovered the practical application will follow. The way to hit a distant mark is to aim not at it but over it. One great trouble with American science is that we do not aim high enough. This, Professor Atwater's wide experience and contact with the best investigators in this country and in Europe, has made him feel most deeply. He insists upon it in his lectures to his students. It is his frequent theme in his more public addresses and his writings. As director of the office of experiment stations, he urged it upon station workers and boards of control. It is a guiding principle in the work of his own library and laboratory. This, indeed, is the explanation of the fact that he has been working for ten years upon the development of an inquiry upon the chemistry of metabolism, and that four years of the labor of himself and his associates have been devoted to the elaboration of the respiration calorimeter, which is intended for research in this direction. All this has been done while scarcely a word about it has been put in print except some of the facts have been gotten hold of by outsiders, despite the effort to keep them until they are ripe for publication.

In an article upon the need of abstract research, Professor Atwater has said:

Much that is pressingly demanded requires peculiar facilities for its production, such as are found only in the laboratories and libraries of the great educational institutions, and is dependent for its best development upon the intellectual attrition and the opportunities for continuous study which such establishments alone can offer. In the European universities these facilities are provided by the government; with us they depend mainly upon private munificence. Whatever may be one's theory about the duty of the state and of the individual in such matters, the simple fact is that in this country government will not provide for it and we must look to private munificence for its support. The endowment of research is one of the most useful forms of public benefaction. Here is a way in which it may be made extremely useful. A laboratory built and equipped for a sum which many a man invests in a house at a watering-place, or a pleasure yacht, and an endowment that would yield a revenue equal to the annual cost of the house or yacht, would bring results of untold value to the world, and to the donor the richest reward that a lover of his fellow man can have.

THE FOOD SUPPLY OF THE FUTURE.

But what of the future supply of food for man? Will the earth always furnish enough for its constantly increasing population, or will the time come when the number will be too great, when there will be more than can be fed? The doctrine of Malthus predicts the ultimate starvation of a portion of the race, with all its attendant horrors. Professor Atwater takes the opposite view, and even goes so far as to say that with the aid of science there is every reason to believe that the coming man will be better fed than we are to-day. On the one hand the population does not increase as the Malthusian theory

assumes. On the other, although there is a limit to the possible production of food, it transcends all idea that ever occurred to Malthus or the people of his times. We are accustomed to think that the food supply is limited by the fertility of the soil, but modern chemistry has shown that food production may be entirely independent of the soil. It may be made not only independent of the soil fertility but independent of the soil itself. Of every one hundred pounds of the flour of which our bread is made only one pound comes from the soil. The other ninety-nine are furnished from the air, and the supply is inexhaustible. That which comes from the soil can easily be returned in the form of manure and fertilizers. It can be supplied to the most barren sand and can make it produce crops of a luxuriance unmatched even by the virgin prairie.

Indeed, plants may be grown, not in soil at all, but in water, to which a minute quantity of the ingredients of plant food have been supplied. This method of growing plants by water culture, as it is called, has been developed in Germany more than anywhere else. Professor Wolff, of the Agricultural Experiment Station in Hohenheim, raised four oat plants in this way with 46 stems and 1,335 well developed seeds. Professor Nobbe, of the Experiment Station in Thurand, thus grew in jars of water a Japanese buckwheat plant, nine feet high, weighing when air-dry, 4,786-fold as much as the seed from which it was produced and bearing 796 ripe and 108 imperfect seeds. Wheat, maize, and other plants and even trees are grown in this way. Professor Nobbe now has some trees produced by water culture from seeds of others which also had never been in soil at all, but had grown with their roots immersed in water. The requisites for such plant growth are proper temperature, water, and certain elements of plant food, of which very minute quantities suffice. Given these and the air will supply the rest, and if other conditions are right abundant yield will be sure. Thus cultivated they are in every way healthy and attain a more than tropical luxuriance.

The fundamental mistake out of which grew the gloomy doctrines of the older theorists was in measuring the possibilities of food production by what they knew of soil culture. Science had not revealed to them that aside from proper temperature and moisture the essential factor in vegetable production is plant food, that nearly all of this can be supplied in abundance by the air and the slight residue which is needed can be obtained in almost unlimited quantity in the earth, so that the possibility of the future is measureless.

The world's future food supply is conditioned on two things. One is plant food, the other is the energy, power to manufacture and transport food and to transport water. The only elements of plant food about which there has ever been any question are phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen. The chemist and the miner have already found supplies of phosphorus in phosphates and in rocks, and of potassium

in rocks and in potash mines, enough to supply the needs for plant production through countless ages. As to the nitrogen, science has lately revealed that leguminous plants may gather it in abundance from the air, four fifths of which is made up of this element. With the unmeasured energy of the wind, flowing water and the tide, to say nothing of the immensely greater energy of the sun's heat and the possibility of storage, transfer and use of energy by electricity and other agencies, we may hope that the science of the future will provide the power.

The amount of vegetable growth that is possible within a given area is so great that the densest population would be incapable of using it. And even if it were conceivable that population should become so dense as to consume more food than could be produced by the natural growth of plants, there still remain the sources of artificial manufacture of food, of which we are hearing so much of late. And if one may be allowed to reason from analogy, the inference for the production of food would be—what has actually been found to be the case in the recent production of other commodities—that what is needed to make food more abundant and more cheap is enough population to make sufficient demand. So, strangely yet simply, it comes about that in providing of what is essential for the best welfare and highest happiness of mankind in the future, the things which have heretofore seemed the furthest from our reach, nitrogen and energy, are the very ones which Providence places about us at all times and in utterly inexhaustible amounts. The capacity of man to consume food is limited. The possibility of its production is almost limitless. The very increase of population which the Malthusian doctrine makes the cause of starvation will thus become the condition of cheap and abundant sustenance. So the use of man's brain transforms the prospect of dire calamity, of misery ineffable, into the promise of inexpressible blessing.

THE FOOD OF THE POOR.

The studies of the foods of people of the poorer classes, especially in the large cities, are full of interest. We have been wont to say "the destruction of the poor is their poverty," but here it is rather their improvidence. They suffer less from lack of money than from lack of economy in its use. Often this bad economy is due to pride and unwillingness to economize, and often it is due only to ignorance.

A large number of the investigations just referred to were made by a lady physician, who has practiced for a number of years among the poorest people in New York. She lately remarked: "I think I know personally at least four hundred families in the worst congested region of this city. I have practiced my profession among them, am familiar with their ways, their family histories, and many of their family tragedies. I have seen a great deal of the mission work done among them by religious organizations, and can bear most emphatic testi-

mony to its usefulness. But if I were to say where the philanthropist must begin if he will improve their physical, and hence their intellectual and their moral condition, it would be at the table. There is no one respect in which there is so great need of reform among them,—no one way in which so much good can be done, as in the improvement of their food and their nutrition."

FOOD OF ASIATIC RACES.

The well-known missionary, Bishop Thoburn, says: "Half of the people of the world are habitually hungry. Not that they feel the pangs of hunger, but their natural cravings for food are not completely satisfied." Few of us realize that the majority of mankind are underfed. A large part of the population of Europe subsist upon a diet which is very small in comparison to that to which we are accustomed in the United States. But even they are well nourished in comparison with millions of people in Asia. The few accurate investigations that have been made of the food of the poorer classes of India and Malaysia indicate average amounts of protein and energy in their daily diet which would seem to us barely sufficient to keep soul and body together. A missionary of long experience in India who has made very careful observations of the conditions of living of the poorer classes, lately cited some statistics showing the amounts of food consumed annually by families of the lower class, of which there are said to be sixty millions in that country. Applying to the quantities of food consumed daily by these people the results of chemical analyses made of similar materials, it appears that the fuel value per man per day cannot be over 1,400 calories, while a current European standard calls for 3,000, and an American one 3,500 calories in the daily food of a man of moderate muscular work. In connection with the studies of food at the World's Fair above referred to, an investigation was made of the diet of the people of the Javanese village, who were living very much as they do at home. Their daily food averaged about 1,400 calories per day. If a man feeds his horses one-half as much as experience shows an average horse needs for average work, what sort of work would result? What would be expected from a horse which had never had any better feeding than this? What can we expect either of physical or moral vigor from communities that live on the physical plane of millions in the Orient? It is all very well to send the gospel to the heathen, but the same Providence whose laws the missionary tries to explain has ordained that man's mental and moral condition shall be intimately bound up with his physical welfare "If we would care for men's souls, we must care for their bodies also." Is not here a suggestion for the missionary societies?

COMPARATIVE NUTRITION OF MANKIND.

This leads us to a larger subject, the comparative nutrition of mankind. The data for judging of the

kinds and amounts of nutriment in the foods of the different nations of the world are as yet entirely inadequate, but the study is one of incalculable importance, and the beginnings are already made. Not only are dietary studies now being prosecuted with great vigor in Europe and the United States, but of late a considerable number have been reported from Japan, Malaysia and Abyssinia. Each investigation stimulates others. Investigators and philanthropists are coming to interest themselves in this as a necessary adjunct to physiology, sociology and anthropology. Inquiries are rapidly increasing. One of the scientific branches of our government has already under consideration a plan for collecting all of the facts on this topic which are accessible in different countries of the world. There is every reason to believe that information will gradually accumulate so that at some time, perhaps in the not very distant future, enough may be available to justify the student in designating the classified results as the science of the nutrition of mankind.

PROFESSOR ATWATER'S CAREER.

From the foregoing brief statement of work accomplished, and from the outlines suggested for future work in the lines of abstract scientific and sociological research, one can form some idea of the energy, originality, perseverance and intellectual activity which characterize Professor Atwater. Wilbur Olin Atwater was born in Johnsburg, N. Y., May 3, 1844. He was the son of a clergyman. The most of his early life was spent in Vermont. He was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and after teaching in high schools, spent two years in graduate study in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1869. The next two years he spent in Europe studying chemistry and allied branches of science in the universities of Leipsic and Berlin, making physiological and agricultural chemistry a specialty and visiting experiment stations and other institutions in Germany and elsewhere. From 1871 to 1873 he held the chair of chemistry in the East Tennessee University at Knoxville. In 1873 he accepted the professorship of chemistry in the Maine State College at Orono, but after only one term's service was recalled to Wesleyan University, where he has been professor of chemistry continually to the present time.

His connection with the first experiment station in this country, in which he held the position of director, has already been referred to, and valuable investigations were set on foot and results accomplished while the station was under his directorship. In 1882-83, Professor Atwater spent some time in Europe working in biological chemistry,—in Munich, Heidelberg and elsewhere. In 1887, when the act was passed by Congress providing for the establishment of experiment stations all over the Union, provision was likewise made for a central bureau in connection with the Department of Agriculture in Washington for the scientific co-ordina-

tion of the work of these institutions. Professor Atwater was called in 1888 to organize this establishment, to which by his advice the name of "Office of Experiment Stations" was given; and he continued in charge of it until 1891. By this time the office was in good working order and its success assured; but the work had increased so that he could not continue his supervision and at the same time attend to his duties in Middletown. He therefore resigned the directorship, but was made special agent of the department. In 1894 he was put in charge of an important branch of the work of the Department of Agriculture, that of the investigation into the nutritive value of foods. One of the objects of the office of experiment stations, according to Professor Atwater's understanding, was that it should be a sort of clearing house for all the institutions of research in the United States, and that these should be brought into touch with similar institutions in other parts of the world and especially in Europe. While director, and later as special agent of the office, he gave a great deal of thought and labor to the collecting of the results of inquiry in other parts of the world. Two different trips to Europe were made for this purpose, in 1891 and 1893. One result has been the securing of the most eminent European specialists as contributors to the *Experiment Station Record*, which Professor Atwater founded. Another has been the collating of the results of research for use in investigations of the chemistry of nutrition.

As illustrative of his broad capacity, in addition to practically organizing and developing the food investigations in this country, to directing one of the most popular and useful of the government experiment stations, to keeping up a lively interest as active professor of chemistry in Wesleyan University, Professor Atwater has devoted himself largely to investigations in abstract science, on which he believes is founded the future success of all scientific work.

More than this, his published papers are very numerous, including over 150 titles, most of them treating of the scientific investigations which have been carried out by himself and under his direction. Those setting forth the results of his chemical investigations have published in chemical journals and transactions of learned societies and government publications, both in this country and in Europe. His more popular writings have also appeared from time to time in the leading magazines and periodicals of this country. A book by him on "Methods and Results of Investigations on the Chemistry and

Economy of Food" was published in 1895 by the government under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, and other publications bearing the government imprint are from his pen.

In his class room Professor Atwater is an earnest,



PROFESSOR W. O. ATWATER.

enthusiastic teacher. The casual acquaintance finds him affable and courteous, with an ever ready interest in anything which pertains to the advancement of the social conditions of mankind. He takes an active interest in the advancement of all philanthropic enterprises, both local and general. To those who are or have been associated with him (and a number of our brightest scientific investigators have received their training under him) he is always approachable, prompt with suggestions to aid them in their work, and always ready with plans for future investigations. Endowed with a remarkable genius in the planning of work, surrounded in his study with the most complete private chemical library in the country, he is always,—as shown in his photograph,—ready to turn from his work and listen to whomsoever may approach.

SHELDON JACKSON, ALASKA'S APOSTLE AND PIONEER.

BY JOHN EATON.



DR. JACKSON IN THE SUMMER DRESS OF ARCTIC ALASKA.

THE days of Christian heroism are not ended nor are its sufferings, exposures, triumphs, limited to Armenia on whose perils and martyrdoms the eye of the world is fixed. The contrast still remains among us between manifold forms of Christian heroism and the selfishness which seeks only how one can live the easiest life, enjoy most pleasure, make the most money, or secure the highest station or widest fame. It is due to our time and the aspirations of our youth that our noble examples should not be overlooked. Two facts have recently called special attention to the missionary life of Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D.D.: First, his gift of \$50,000 to establish a Christian college at Salt Lake City, and second, his missionary address at the great meeting in Carnegie Hall, presided over by President Cleveland. He has been so well known as occupied for the last seventeen years in efforts to educate and save the native population of Alaska, that his previous twenty years' service in promoting education and the establishment of churches among the Rocky Mountains, and thereabouts, has passed out of mind.

A PIONEER IN THE NEW WEST.

Indeed this generation has need of no little effort to apprehend the forces, and their operation, which have united since the completion of the first line of transcontinental railway to develop the region bounded by California and Oregon on the west, and on the east by the States bordering on the Mississippi—an empire in itself. How vast the two fields with which Dr. Jackson's efforts have been connected!—this interior region stretching from Canada to old Mexico and embracing perhaps a fifth of the territory of the United States, and Alaska containing 580,107 square miles! The greatest distance between churches established by him in the first region is not less than 2,000 miles, and the greatest distance between schools in the second is not less than 2,500 miles. Ten days before the golden spike was driven, May 10, 1869, telling the country and the world of the completion of railroad connection between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Dr. Jackson was appointed superintendent of missions for Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota (North and South), Wyoming, Montana and Utah by the Presbytery of Council Bluffs, then in session at Sioux City. There was no money in the treasury and none was promised him. Soon after the presbyteries of Des Moines and Ft. Dodge took similar action.

Born in Minaville, New York, in 1834, graduated

at Union College in 1855 and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1858; ordained in May of the same year by the Albany Presbytery, he, with his wife, of like spirit and consecration, entered the service of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board. His health



DR. JACKSON, FROM HIS LATEST PHOTOGRAPH.

was not considered adequate for service in Asia or Africa, and they were assigned to the Indian Territory near Texas. There the malaria proved too much for his health, and he entered the service of the Home Board in the colder climate of Southern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin, and his headquarters were at La Crescent from 1859 to 1864. During the fall of 1863, in the service of the Christian Commission, he served in the hospitals of Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama. Five more years of enlarged work in Southern Minnesota, with headquarters at Rochester, Minn., brought him to the Herculean task to which the above action of the Iowa Presbyteries called him.

DENVER AS A MISSIONARY CENTRE.

The East was so little awake to the emergency that the organized action of the church would have repressed the effort, but he felt the call to be one of duty, and did not hesitate. The ten days before the golden spike was driven had not passed before he had selected three missionaries, Revs. Hutchinson, Gage and Hughes, and sent them to three times as many stations, and pledged them their support on his own responsibility; the employment of four others speedily followed, and before the year closed ten besides himself were in the field, and all were paid in full. During the year he traveled over 20,000 miles establishing churches, encouraging educa-

tion and confirming the moral sentiment of new communities. In 1870 he was commissioned by the Board of Domestic Missions Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions from Mexico to Canada and from Nevada to Nebraska. Interest in the East was awaking and the reunion of the Presbyterian bodies gave a new impulse to the work. Teachers and preachers were found to occupy the strategic points, like him willing to make sacrifices and share hardships. Thrilling incidents from his experiences could be rehearsed as some awaking soul sought his counsel, found light and entered upon a new life, or as he was called to administer the consolations of the gospel to a dying miner or other settler, far from church privileges and from the tender ministrations of home. His own opportunities of home life were most limited. In 1870 his family moved to Denver, but he could be with them only occasionally unless they joined him for a few weeks or months, when he might take personal charge of some station for a limited time. They knew all the hardships of pioneer missionary life on small salary.

Journeying then he found far less comfort than is now enjoyed in the same region; railroad building advanced slowly, and he traveled as he could, by stage, often night and day, sleeping as his power to sleep and his shortness of stature enabled him to, curled up on the seat of a coach; or on horseback, perchance, as in his Minnesota and Wisconsin experiences from 1859 to 1869, overtaken by blinding snowstorms; or compelled to wade into the partly frozen streams and break the ice on the banks of the river before his horse could cross; or in a Mexican ox cart—in which one single journey, in March, 1877, occupied him ten days; or imperilled by losing the trail on the prairie or mountain; or during the years from 1869 to 1880 crossing snow-faced avalanches where others perished just before or after his passing; or among the trackless mountains of



DR. JACKSON EN ROUTE TO ESTABLISH A MISSION AT THE ZUNI PUEBLO, IN ARIZONA.



A FIVE-HUNDRED-MILE MISSIONARY JOURNEY IN ALASKA.

Arizona, far from food or water; or shut in by prairie fires, which swept wildly around him, or fleeing before the roaring flames, leaping from pine to pine along the mountain side; or, perhaps, a long summer day with his rifle resting on his knee amid the dangers of the savage Sioux; or in passing the mountain summit at an altitude of 13,000 feet, in which both ascent and descent were beset with extremest perils—passing crags or steppes of ice or snow where a single misstep would have been death, or where below the tree line the floundering over falling timbers and the crossing of streams filled with ice rendered passage next to impossible. His narrow escapes are among the marvels of personal experience; five times the stage was robbed just before or after he passed over the route; once there was only the motion of a finger between him and death as a half dozen revolvers were pointed at him; once he escaped scalping by Apaches on the war path only by a few hours; again he goes unharmed when his steamer on the upper Missouri is fired into by hostile Indians; again from a fanatical papal mob threatening his life, and is once delivered from prison where he had been thrust for the gospel's sake. How many of his strange passages might be described! Once in a most perilous lofty mountain passage, in '887, exhaustion forced him to give up, heart throbbing, nose bleeding, eyes running and ears ringing, the trail lost and his feet so blistered that he could go no further, the settlement still ten miles away;—he and his companions were rescued through their discovery by a wandering miner.

A SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Each of his several trips to Montana might take him 1,500 miles, or into Arizona, 2,000 miles. In

the prosecution of this work he traveled during 13 years 345,027 miles, or an average of 26,540 miles a year. Amid these journeys he carried many cares; all the nobler qualities of character and traits of mind were brought into requisition. He not only organized churches, he sent teachers to places and brought preachers into his service, advised with reference to church architecture and manifold other questions which persons and the communities brought to his attention. His correspondence was enormous. In March, 1872, he established and for ten years conducted the *Rocky Mountain Presbyterian*, a monthly illustrated paper devoted to the work under his care. Who can reckon the seed—thoughts and influences which he planted, or measure the fruit of their growth as these families, communities and churches, generation after generation, shall fill their places in history?

In his Carnegie Hall speech Dr. Jackson was able to say that west of the Missouri River, in place of 12 presbyteries, 115 ministers, 147 churches and 7,188 members of that body, there are now 64 presbyteries, 1,401 ministers, 1,408 churches, and 125,000 communicants. There has been a corresponding increase of other denominations. We cannot take space to give figures showing the multiplication of population and wealth, the increase of educational facilities and results, the passage of Territories into States, or even to name the cities which have sprung up in these vast regions. Who shall foretell the possibilities that wait on their future? Already they mark out a new financial policy for the entire country; but Dr. Jackson's influence was not limited to the missionary field. What he saw there enabled him to make suggestions of importance to those not favored with the same opportunities of



THE "BEAR" IN THE ICE, KING ISLAND, BERING SEA.

observation. Thus he was the originator of the Woman's Executive Committee, organized in 1879, as he has since been its constant promoter—a committee that has become so important a factor in the efforts to plant schools and churches—a committee whose receipts reach over a quarter of a million dollars yearly. A self-sacrificing, spiritually minded, a consecrated home missionary, he was an all-around educated man, a patriotic Christian citizen, patient, alert, full of resources, courageous, resolute, upheld by a sublime faith in the Divine direction. In his visits to Washington, statesmen sought his counsel; the Commissioner of the Bureau of Education found his information most trustworthy and valuable and his aid most efficient in promoting correct ideas in

those nascent, far away communities.

ALASKA, TWENTY YEARS AGO AND NOW.

Overtaxed as he was with these manifold labors, his mind took in the conditions of the regions beyond, and in August, 1877, he visited Alaska as the first ordained missionary from the United States, and located a teacher, Mrs. A. R. McFarland, at Fort Wrangel. Neither the church nor the government had waked up to the obligations assumed under the treaty of purchase from Russia in 1867. Congress had not provided that the laws of the United States should be extended over its population. A revenue was collected from the fur seal islands and a monthly mail was carried to Fort Wrangel and Sitka. All else was left to the chances of the unregulated trade and enterprise of private citizens. The Commissioner of Education from 1870 had annually reported the absence of education and the imperative need of its supply for the natives and settlers. Dr. Jackson took in the entire situation. The natives, under the flag of the most enlightened Christian nation under the heavens, were perishing in the practice of the most degrading pagan customs and superstitions. He saw the part that the church and the civil government must perform in their elevation, and applied himself with the greatest skill and assiduity to his task. His



DR. JACKSON LANDING THE FIRST DOMESTIC REINDEER ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT, PORT CLARENCE, ALASKA, JULY 4, 1892.

church, under his lead from 1877 to 1885, rapidly established schools and churches in the Southeast, and the natives responded with marked alacrity.

In 1877 he commenced an agitation to arouse public attention and secure Congressional legislation, but Congress took no action until Benjamin Harrison became Senator and member of the Committee on Territories, and through the influence of Dr. Jackson led in the enactment of a law giving a limited territorial government for benighted Alaska, including the establishment of schools. Dr. Jackson was appointed, in 1885, general agent for education under the Bureau of Education in the Interior Department. As far as the limited appropriation would permit, the most important localities for the establishment of schools were selected, regulations were provided, and Dr. Jackson, with his usual promptness, was on his way with supplies and teachers for the schools and, where required, with material for erecting the necessary building. Feeling the inadequacy of the government provision, he appealed to the Christian denominations—Presbyterians, Catholics, Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists and Moravians, for assistance. At his instance a conference was held, in January, 1880, in New York City, and the region was divided between the churches so as to avoid any conflict of interest.

The efforts put forth by the government and by the churches have already yielded marvelous results. The acquisition of English by the natives has rendered them more helpful to explorers and in the development of the great industries of mining and fishing. Under the influence of Christian teaching many have given up the vices and crimes of paganism, become skilled in civilized industries, set themselves apart in separate families, fulfilling faithfully the obligations of father, mother and child. The work has been well begun, but a vast amount remains to be accomplished. In December, 1887, Dr. Jackson established the *North Star* newspaper, printed at Sitka, to advocate the interests of religious education and civilization in Alaska. He built the church and founded (1880) the Industrial Training School for Native Children at Sitka; appreciating the importance of preserving a knowledge of the history of the country, native population and their customs, he organized, August, 1887, at Sitka, the Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology, and erected a building for the museum. The collection is already one of extreme value. The most northern school is at Point Barrow, established by himself in 1890.

INTRODUCING THE REINDEER.

The same year his attention was called to the fact that whole villages had perished for want of food on islands and points of the coast of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. An examination led to the conclusion that in the use of improved firearms the natives had recklessly destroyed the animals on which they depended for food. Further observation convinced

him that Siberians live under similar conditions and have ample food by cultivating the reindeer. His conclusion was sustained by the facts in the experience of the Laplanders. Dr. Jackson said: "The way to save the remainder of the population from starvation is to educate them to raise, train and use the reindeer." Appealing to the government in the winter of 1890-91, he met no response, but certain newspapers taking up the cause, collected a small sum of money. The Treasury, co-operating with the Bureau of Education, offered the revenue cutter *Bear* for transportation of the reindeer. Some declared the Siberians, on account of their superstition, would not sell reindeer, and that the deer could not be transported, but on trial the deer were easily purchased, safely transported, landed on an island,



THE HERD AT TELLER STATION.

and as there was no money to pay for a herder, they were left to themselves for the winter. In the spring they were found to have wintered well and increased in numbers; the experiment a success, in 1893-94, Congress began to make small appropriations.

The *Bear*, in which Dr. Jackson has taken most of his Northern trips, has a notable history. She is a barkentine-rigged steamer, 190 feet long, 30 feet wide and 18.5 feet deep, with a capacity of 1,417 tons. She was built at Greenock, Scotland, for the Dundee whaling fleet, and is an excellent sea boat—in fact, said to be "the best in the Arctic Ocean for work in the ice." June 23, 1884, she rescued General Greely and party of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, after which she was turned over to the United States Treasury Department and ordered to the revenue cutter service in the Arctic. She has weathered

many Arctic storms and ridden triumphantly out of many a crush of ice. Her commander since 1884 has been Capt. M. A. Healy, an officer justly rendered famous for his honorable service in those dangerous Arctic waters.

In order to train the natives in herding, Dr. Jackson procured herders with their trained dogs from Lapland in the summer of 1894; thus, speedily, were the means sufficient, a question would be settled, not only to the education, but to the very existence of the natives. Alaska abounds in the food supply for deer, and the skin of the deer furnishes clothing and its flesh food for the natives, and the trained deer is far superior to the dog for transportation in that part of Alaska covered with snow and ice.

Two of the missionaries in Alaska have been murdered, Charles H. Edwards, January 10, 1892, at Kake Village, by white whisky smugglers, and Harrison R. Thornton, August 19, 1893, by hoodlum Eskimo young men. It has been repeatedly reported, to the extreme anxiety of his family and friends, that Dr. Jackson had lost his life by violence or in storms or exposure, but so far he has escaped every peril of the sea, starving, and of the ice-bound sea or the trackless forest. Part of the year (from April to October) he is in Alaska, and a part he is at Washington, furnishing information and aiding the Commissioner of Education in administering the schools. The enormous distances which he travels will be understood by the statement that his annual trip includes some 17,000 miles by land and water,

now in the majestic steamer, then in the *Bear*, or the dory, or the great dug-out of the natives. Dr. Jackson's pungent statement of the facts connected with his work has been called for in many quarters, and few men have spoken to a greater number of audiences. Connected with his other cares, he has brought from Alaska eighteen boys and girls and secured their education in the States. Every effort for the advancement of the people and interests of the Territory has found in him an efficient friend and supporter.

But the least indicative of the man is his gift of \$50,000 to found a Christian college in Utah, about which many questions are asked. How came a home missionary to do this, who has endured such hardships and had so few opportunities to make money?

Of a most practical common sense turn of mind, whatever hardships were required of him, he lived within his means, and improved opportunities for investing his small savings. His parents and his wife's parents left to their children a limited inheritance, and he finds that his family (according to their inexpensive way of living) possesses a moderate fortune. He does not spend that fortune in luxurious living, nor bestow it after he is dead, but gives it to found this college in Utah while he is alive, in accordance with a sense of duty—a Christian altruism which has pervaded his life. What a transforming power would be introduced into human affairs if all surplus wealth should be used on this principle!



HERD OF REINDEER AT TELLER STATION, LYING DOWN.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF ALASKA.

BY ROBERT STEIN, U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

THOUGH less than one-third of Alaska lies within the Arctic Circle, the impression has long prevailed that the whole country north of Mt. St. Elias bore the Arctic aspect the mental picture of which suggests thoughts of viscid alcohol thermometers and a diet of sealskin boots and the like. The area of the United States is generally given "exclusive of Alaska," as if that appendage was of too little consequence to have its measure known. All at once we are told that this Arctic province of ours is a land of untold wealth, and that "in the near future the word Yukon will associate itself so closely with that of gold that its mere mention will convey impressions of an Eldorado rivaling that of fable." The estimated amount of gold taken out of the country in 1894 has been placed as high as \$1,000,000. Can it be that the Arctic has been slandered, and that it is on the point of asserting its claim to be the theatre of lucrative human effort? The press teems with dispatches telling of crowded steamers leaving the Pacific ports, bound for the northern gold fields. Will these devotees of the capricious goddess Fortune find favor with her in those northern wilds, or will they return with time, labor and substance wasted? One consideration may supply a wholesome damper to oversanguine expectations. The Appalachian region shows traces of gold nearly everywhere, yet has rarely yielded it in paying quantities. Those of us who feel disposed to grieve because they are tied to their office chairs and cannot climb the Chilkoot Pass to make a fortune of \$35,000 in a year in the gulches of Forty-mile Creek, may perhaps find consolation in the words of William Topley: "If a steady and undiminished production of gold is essential for the well being of the world, perhaps what we have most to dread is a sudden influx of common sense and prudence in the investing public; for this would at once close a great number of mines, and might considerably diminish the world's production. But probably this contingency is sufficiently remote to be safely left out of consideration."

Just before the Yukon leaves Canada to enter Alaska, it receives on the left a little stream, some one hundred and forty miles long, the now famous Forty-mile creek, so called because situated about forty miles up stream from old Fort Reliance, which stood almost exactly on the boundary. At the mouth of the creek is situated the Canadian town of Forty-mile Post, consisting, according to Wilson, of "ten saloons, McQuestion & Co.'s store, two blacksmith shops, two restaurants, three billiard halls, two dance houses, opera house, cigar factory, barber shop, two bakeries and several breweries and dis-

tilleries." Verily, a telltale census of an Arctic town in the year of grace 1895! Board is \$2 a day at the restaurants, while cabins can be rented for the winter for \$30 or \$35. The gold fields themselves do not lie in the immediate vicinity of the town but about sixty miles to the southwest, in an area dissected by a number of small tributaries of Forty-mile Creek and its eastern companion, Sixty-mile Creek. Of these, Glacier Creek, Bedrock Creek, Gold Creek and Miller Creek flow into Sixty-mile Creek, while Poker Creek, Davis Creek, Lewis Creek, Canyon Creek and Steel Creek flow into Forty-mile Creek. All are on United States territory. Miller Creek, about six miles long, has thus far proved the richest, its yield in 1894 being estimated at \$300,000, from fifty-four claims. Supplies are conveyed to the mines either from Forty-mile Post or from Fort Cudahy, the recently established post of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, better known there as Captain Healey's Company. This company has erected large warehouses, a saw-mill, free reading room, billiard hall and many fine cabins. It has reduced the price of living one-half and thus given a great impetus to the mining industry.

Forty-mile Post and Fort Cudahy are situated on the opposite banks of Forty-mile Creek, and both are separated from the gold fields by the 141st meridian, which forms the international boundary line. As industry and commerce develop, the exact location of that line increases in importance. Messrs. Turner and McGrath, of the United States Coast Survey, working in conjunction with a Canadian party, determined the points where the line crosses the Yukon and Porcupine rivers. Their results differed somewhat from those obtained by the Canadians, which was to be expected, since longitude observation, even with all possible appliances, still leave a residue of uncertainty of about fifteen feet. Somewhat greater accuracy in this respect will be attained when the telegraph reaches the boundary line, which of course will not be much longer delayed. It is evident from the nature of the case that no serious dispute can arise regarding the location of this line.

A rival to Forty-mile Post has arisen in Circle City situated on the left bank of the Yukon, about one hundred miles below the boundary line. At that point, Birch Creek is separated from the Yukon by a strip of lowland ten miles wide, forming part of the Yukon flats. The Birch Creek mines, which are said to be as rich as those of Forty-mile Creek, receive their supplies from Circle City, and as the town is much nearer the mouth of the Yukon, it has

a great advantage over Forty-mile Post in the matter of supplies—the main consideration in those regions. In Mr. Wilson's opinion, Circle City is destined to become the metropolis of the upper Yukon country.

These two Arctic "cities" (Forty-mile Post being one hundred and fifty miles, Circle City seventy miles south of the Arctic Circle, each containing about three hundred inhabitants) supply a vast gold-bearing region, the limits of which are not yet known. On the Canadian side above Forty-mile Post, the two rivers whose union at Fort Selkirk forms the Yukon—namely, the Pelly from the east and the Lewis from the south—with their tributaries, show abundant traces of gold in their bars and eroded banks, though the localities where it exists in paying quantities are comparatively few. Cassiar Bar on the Lewis River, a few miles above the entrance of Big Salmon River, is said to have yielded \$30 a day. On Stewart River, eighty miles above Forty-mile Post, as much as \$100 a day has been taken out. The largest finds may naturally be expected in the narrow valleys of the upper tributaries, whose "coarse gold" has not yet been worn down to "fine gold" by attrition. It is Dr. Dawson's opinion that "the result of the examination in detail of the smaller streams will be the discovery of much richer auriferous alluviums. When these have been found and worked, quartz mining will doubtless follow, and the prospects for the utilization of this great mining field in the near future appear to be very promising." Thus far encouraging finds, besides those already mentioned, have been made on Hootalinqua, Big Salmon and White rivers, and on Indian Creek, thirty miles below Sixty-mile Creek.

On the American side, besides the headwaters of Sixty-mile and Forty-mile creeks and Birch Creek, already mentioned, finds were made on Porcupine River, which enters the Yukon on the right, eighty-five miles below Circle City, and on Tanana River, which enters on the left two hundred and five miles further down. There is little doubt that the whole region is gold-bearing, and that for a number of years placer deposits of considerable richness will continue to be found. Eventually, of course, they will share the fate of all placers—rapid exhaustion. Whether the veins from which the placers were derived will repay regular mining cannot now be foretold.

There are two approaches to the Yukon gold fields, an eastern and a western. The starting point on the east is the city of Juneau, on the neck of land between Lynn Canal and Taku River, at the northeast corner of the Alexander Archipelago. From there four passes lead over the mountains to the headwaters of the Yukon. They are, in order from west to east, Chilkat Pass, Chilkoot Pass, White Pass and Taku Pass. Chilkat Pass is the most difficult and is rarely used, Chilkoot Pass is the most direct and most frequented, White Pass, close to

the preceding, is nearly as direct and much easier Taku Pass, which leads from the head of Taku River to the feeders of Lake Teslin (draining into Lewis River) is by far the easiest, and (according to C. W. Hayes, who, with Schwatka, followed it in 1891) the only one that can be made practicable for a wagon road. When this is done it will probably supersede the others. Having reached the Yukon basin, the miners build boats and proceed down stream to their destination.

Access to the gold fields from the west is afforded by the steamboats of two companies, the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Transportation and Trading Company. Their warehouses are situated on St. Michael's island, eighty miles north of the mouth of the Yukon. In the three months during which the Yukon is navigable, their boats generally make three trips to Forty-mile Post, extending one as far as Pelly River. At St. Michael's, connection is made with seagoing vessels for San Francisco and other Pacific ports. The following passenger rates are now charged: From Forty-mile Post to St. Michael's, first class \$50, second class \$30; to San Francisco, first class \$175, second class \$150. This western avenue evidently has the advantage in comfort and safety, while the eastern avenue, by way of the four passes, has the advantage in cheapness.

COUNTING THE COST.

With all the promises held out, it is probable that the story of these gold fields will be the same as that of most of their predecessors—for every dollar of gold obtained, \$2 had to be spent. The mind is impressed by the stories of \$150 a day and fortunes of \$35,000 made in a year; the many absolute failures pass unrecorded. It is significant that Wilson, not otherwise sparing in enthusiasm, advises no miner to start unless he has about \$400 to begin with. A good part of the first year, he says, will be consumed in reaching the mines and doing the preliminary work; the second year the claim can be well opened up; the third year usually gives the promised results. In the earlier years, the companies doing business in the country helped stranded miners to get away. During the past year, however, they have given notice that they will refuse to give any assistance whatever. As the rush this year is greater than ever, it seems inevitable that many miners, disappointed in their hopes, will be exposed to starvation. Not that the country is the barren waste usually associated with the word Arctic. Dr. Dawson, after carefully investigating the flora and inquiring into the experiments made in the past, expresses his opinion that the country may eventually support a large agricultural and pastoral population, being quite as well situated in regard to climate as the Russian government of Volodga, which, on 155,498 square miles, supports a population of 1,161,000. At this rate, Alaska, with its 577,390 square miles, ought to be able to support

4,300,000 inhabitants. But this development will necessarily be of slow growth, and a large population suddenly thrown on the resources of the country now will risk starvation just as surely as did the early English colonists on the favored shores of Virginia and the Carolinas. Though game is now abundant, yet it cannot long remain so, if extermination goes on at the rate reported from Forty-mile Creek, where 5,000 caribou were killed in 1894. Fortunately it has been found possible to domesticate this animal, and use it for freighting, and in this capacity it bids fair to replace that necessary evil, the dog. The brightest prospect for all Alaska lies perhaps in the eminently successful experiments of Dr. Sheldon Jackson to introduce the tame Siberian reindeer. Fish, especially salmon, are abundant.

THE SOUTH COAST.

A few words must be added in regard to the gold fields on the south coast of Alaska. They form the subject of a paper by Dr. George F. Becker, read before the Geological Society of Washington. They comprise three groups: 1. Those of the vicinity of Juneau; 2, those of Cook Inlet; 3, those of the western islands.

The most important mine near Juneau, in fact, by far the most important in all Alaska, is the Treadwell mine on Douglass Island, opposite Juneau, producing over \$500,000 a year. Its ore averages only \$2.50 to \$3 to the ton, but as its quartz mill is the largest in the world, and the cost of transportation low, more than half the gross yield is net profit. The claims to the south of the Treadwell are controlled by the same company and are profitable, but the next claim to the northward is said to be too poor to pay. Silver Bow basin lies about three miles north of east from Juneau, and contains on its southern side a considerable number of small veins of rather rich ore. A low divide separates it from Sheep Creek basin, into which the same veins extend. Some fifty-five miles southeast of Juneau lies Sundum, at which there is a very promising vein already yielding some bullion, although the property is only being developed. At Seward City, near Berner's Bay, about fifty miles northwest of Juneau, there are also veins which are extremely rich at some points, and are yielding gold. On Admiralty Island, at Funter's Bay, about thirty miles from Juneau, there are promising veins on which it is expected that mining will be commenced next year. Near Sitka, especially along Silver Bay, and in the country to the southeast of it, there are numerous veins, some of which have yielded a little gold.

Cook Inlet is now the scene of a rush almost as great as that to the Yukon, owing to the results of

last year's work, which is said to have yielded in some cases as much as \$150 a day. It is estimated that some two thousand miners will prospect there this year. An intelligent and experienced miner, however, stated that he had prospected all over Kenai Peninsula (east of Cook Inlet) with an average result of only 1 cent to the pan, which, of course, would not pay expenses.

On the western islands, the most important mine is the Apollo Consolidated Mine on Delaroff Bay, Unga Island, of the Shumagin group. It is now yielding at the rate of over \$300,000 a year. The ore averages \$8 to \$9 per ton, and a large part of the gold is free. On Kadiak Island, in Uyak Bay, there are several promising looking gold quartz veins and prospecting is going on there. The most westerly occurrence of gold quartz is on the island of Unalaska, but it has not thus far been found in workable quantities. The beach sand of all the Alaskan coast, according to Dr. Becker, contains enormous quantities of gold, and attempts to obtain this have been made at Yakutat Bay, south of Mt. St. Elias, and on the west shore of Kadiak Island, but without encouraging success.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The development of the gold fields near Juneau adds interest to the question of the boundary line between southern Alaska and British Columbia. As there is a rich gold region, the Cassiar district, just east of Juneau in British Columbia, it is probable that all the intervening country is gold-bearing. Prospecting has thus far been hampered by forest growth so dense that the most experienced woodsman can only make four miles a day. This wealth in lumber, however, must eventually add to the value of the country and render its possession more desirable. Certain Canadian maps, subsequent to 1884, show a boundary line which would cut off twenty-eight thousand five hundred square miles of territory hitherto considered as belonging to the United States. The dispute (if it may be so called) rests on the terms of the convention between Great Britain and Russia, according to which the boundary line, commencing at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, "shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel," etc. As the mouth of Portland Channel is sixty miles east of that cape, the Canadian map makers contend that the line, in order to ascend north from its commencement, must run through the channel immediately east of Prince of Wales Island. A glance at the map suffices to show that this contention is a mere quibble. The question is treated at length by Mr. Marcus Baker in an article soon to appear in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

BY BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

OF the delegations present at the crowning of the Emperor Nicholas II., at Moscow, that of the French republic was particularly noticeable. It was essentially military, having at its head General de Boisdeffre, the General-in-Chief of the Army. He was seconded by the Count of Montebello, the French ambassador at St. Petersburg. As the Count of Montebello is the oldest member of the diplomatic corps he offered to the rulers, princes and special ambassadors a grand ball. Special preparations were made for it. Horses and carriages, gobelin tapestries and magnificent liveries were sent from Paris. The Chamber of Deputies voted without hesitation a million francs to cover the expense of the luxurious *fêtes*. Almost all the other countries of Europe were represented by princes of the reigning families. In looking around him at the signs of the old *régime* by which he was surrounded, General de Boisdeffre might have imagined that he represented some powerful emperor or king placed on the throne of France. Now he whom he did represent wears in reality a simple black dress suit on ceremonious occasions. He is a merchant who made his own fortune, and whom the suffrages of the nation elected for seven years only to the chief magistracy. The contrast was one which could not escape the imagination and which has turned attention again to the Franco-Russian alliance and its peculiarities.

THE UNPOPULARITY OF THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE ABROAD.

It may be said that no alliance has every enjoyed so great popularity in France and none that has been so unpopular among foreigners, in America particularly. I have often noticed how severely this understanding between the republic and the Czar is judged. Once when I was giving a lecture before the students of a university near New York, there was in my audience an old gentleman who must have lived long in Paris, and seemed to have preserved pleasant recollections of his sojourn there. After I had finished he asked to speak, and he recited a kind of *de profundis* on my country. France, in his eyes, had committed suicide in making an alliance with the Muscovite bear; she had committed suicide and she had dishonored herself; there was nothing for her to do but drop out of the number of civilized countries. What this old gentleman said I have heard repeated in more moderate terms by many distinguished gentlemen, and often I have been astonished at the contrast between their practical mind and their sentimental judgment. Is it then so necessary in order to form an alliance that the two parties resemble each other?

Generally alliances are made to bring about a certain result, and not because two nations are drawn to each other by irresistible friendship.

INTERNATIONAL SYMPATHIES.

The extraordinary fashion in which the French have shown their satisfaction over the Russian alliance is what has caused the misunderstanding concerning it. It is easy to understand how Anglo-Saxons who happened to be in France at the time of the French review at Cronstadt in 1891, or who witnessed the reception given by the city of Paris to the officers of the Russian fleet in 1893, were surprised and shocked at seeing a whole people plunged into a delirium of joy which would hardly be excusable the day after a great victory. The protestations of friendship which were given to the Russian officers at that time approached idolatry, and more than one melodramatic scene took place in the streets of Paris, the ridiculous features of which the actors have not been able even yet to understand. It is evident that imperial Russia, aristocratic and theocratic, and republican France, democratic and free thinking, have few ideas in common. One has reached a very advanced stage of political and social evolution, while the other had only just entered on national life. It might be said, I know very well—and it is said—that these differences are only superficial, that France has remained at bottom monarchical, and that in Russia things are much more advanced than they appear to be. But that is false. It is perfectly certain that civilization has touched only the outer rim of Russian society, and that among the French the monarchical germ has neither vigor nor fecundity. France and Russia are, as a matter of fact, at the antipodes of political existence.

That they have common interests cannot be denied. That they should experience, moreover, a desire to preserve what they have, and to protect each other in future circumstances, should surprise no one. But this is a 'marriage of reason,' while the Russian and the French people by their extravagant expressions give the impression that they have married 'for love.' This is what is not understood and what arouses sarcasm. Sentimental alliances between peoples are a new thing in history. Until now they have existed only between sovereigns. At the beginning of the century the Czar Alexander had so strong an admiration for Napoleon I. that he desired to win his friendship, and consequently his alliance. Relationship between sovereigns has also created ties between their countries. Finally, there is interest. Have we not seen in our days Italy united to Austria, when there is between them not only no popular sympathy, but even antipathies on

many points. Between France and Russia it is quite another thing. The two peoples have forced the hands of their rulers and have thrown themselves into each others arms like two brothers in a play who find each other after a long separation.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULT OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.

If an explanation of the present is sought for in the past, it will be found that the origin of the Franco-Russian alliance lies in the sympathy which has for a long time united the French and Russian armies. The two nations were unacquainted with each other ; the two governments were often hostile to each other, but the two armies were always friendly, and the absurd war which set them against each other forty years ago strengthened this friendship. When the allies entered Paris in 1815 the attitude of the Russians differed sensibly from that of the Prussians, the Austrians and the English. The French found them moderate, without rancor, almost kindly. When, under the ramparts of Sebastopol they were obliged to face each other, it was exactly as in those old timed duels where adversaries obeyed the inflexible laws of the code of honor, without ceasing to be good friends, and even as they crossed swords outrivalled each other in politeness, in kindly thought, and in smiling attentions. Between battles at Sebastopol the French and Russians fraternize. The French officers were on terms of simple courtesy with their English allies, and on terms of warm friendship with their Russian enemies. They complimented each other on the bravery shown by either side. They talked in flattering terms of the strategy of the officers and of the discipline of the soldiers. Long before peace was concluded between the governments it had been established between the combatants. Before they separated they organized demonstrations in honor of the dead and of the living. I do not believe that there has ever been another so striking an example of a *friendly war*. In the end, Napoleon III. himself fell under the influence of the sentiments which animated his generals. At the Congress of Paris he overwhelmed the Russian representatives with marks of friendship. The latter forgot that they were the conquered ; nothing recalled it. The emperor gave them first place everywhere and sought their advice on every question.

At this time the people did not share this feeling. They asked each other in astonishment why they had been fighting, if so strong a friendship existed. But the principal desire of the people was to see peace re established, and the realization of that desire was sufficient to make them joyous. The Russian people experienced the same feelings. The alliance existed only in the hearts of the officers.

It is very difficult to analyze these military sympathies. They come from numberless causes, which sometimes are futile enough. War is not carried on everywhere in the same way. The art of fighting has indefinable shadings. Bravery itself is affected

by the temperament of the race. Sometimes it is reflective and reasonable ; sometimes it is impulsive and impetuous. Strategy itself changes its character according to those who apply its principles. The qualities of the English soldier are not the same as those of the German soldier, and the plan of a battle will be conceived quite differently by an Austrian general from what it is by an Italian general. Now the French and the Russians fight in the same way ; they saw it at the start, and from that time they experienced a certain sympathy for each other. This same effect is produced in fencing. I appeal to all fencers. If your adversary plays differently from you he interests you more, but in spite of this you are drawn toward him who "understands the sword" as you do.

However it may be, there was from that moment a fraternal tie between the French and Russian officers. The latter would willingly have come to the aid of their friends in 1870 ; the rigorous discipline which compels the entire Russian nation to obey its chief had to be exercised to restrain them and to prevent them from expressing their sympathy, but at the bottom of their hearts the Russian officers cursed the German influence which dominated their court. In France the love of Russia was not extinguished in military circles. When, after the war, military service was made general and came to include the whole people, the tradition, far from growing weaker, became stronger.

WHAT THE FRENCH PEOPLE VALUE IN THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

But this is not enough to make the Russian alliance popular in France. Those who know France well do not attribute too much importance to the noisy demonstrations of a few newspapers, or a few hot heads ; they know how much the French people desire to maintain peace, and that their preference would be, without any doubt, to have an understanding with the whole world rather than have a firm pact with a single country. (I know that in saying this I contradict prejudices which are widespread among foreigners, but the French people should not be judged on deceitful appearances. It is unfortunate that this is done so often.) What has made the Russian alliance popular is that we have seen our recovery in it. When the third republic was established in 1871 it was not only imperial institutions and the form of government which had to be replaced. Of the plaster statue raised by Napoleon III. nothing remained. The army had to be made over ; public education had to be reorganized ; political liberty had to be created ; the colonies were uncared for ; promises had been made to the workman which had not been realized ; deceitful hopes had been raised among them ; the finances had been badly managed ; foreign and civil war had added the last straw to our misfortunes.

A great deal of courage was necessary to take up the work. Americans to judge of this should turn back to the sad days of the War of Secession. When

that war was finished how many of them were horrified at the sight of what had been destroyed, and what was necessary to be done not only materially but morally. For in such circumstances the moral ruins are much more difficult to repair than the material ruins. The French undertook this heavy task. They did it without hesitation, and their energy was rewarded when in 1891 the Emperor Alexander decided to have an alliance with the French republic. The latter was in a flourishing condition ; its army and its navy were in the first rank of military powers. Foreign students sought Paris for the instructions of her distinguished professors ; education was widely spread ; a vast colonial empire had been formed ; the terrible epoch seemed already far distant, and the nation realized joyfully the distance which had been traveled. In a way, the alliance between France and Russia emphasized the progress made and accentuated the moral victory which the republic had won. What wonder, then, if the French people in taking the hand extended to them gave vent to expressions not of stupid vanity, but of legitimate pride. That which they valued was not so much the support offered them as the recognition given to the great results won by their efforts.

IS A REPUBLIC CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING AN ALLIANCE ?

But there was in the conclusion of the alliance something particularly interesting for the future of modern society. Monarchists have so often repeated that the republican form of government is incompatible with international alliances that the republics have come to believe it. The celebrated passage in which Washington recommends to the Americans not to interfere with their own progress by allying their destiny with that of other people is, in my judgment, interpreted very inaccurately. In saying that, Washington certainly had in view the particular conditions under which he saw that his country would develop. He was not considering the republican form of government in a general way. How could this illustrious citizen, who considered the republican government superior to all others, have admitted its inferiority to monarchical *régimes*. But if the United States by its isolated situation and the extent of its territory has not the opportunity or the need of forming alliances, it is quite another thing with France, which will never be able to come out from under the influence of European powers, nor to live for a long time outside of them. If the republican form had doomed it to isolation the stability of the republic would have suffered. The United States itself and other republics of the universe will be obliged perhaps before long to take an active part in general politics. What interest then for the world has the formation of an alliance between a republic and a monarchy, above all when it is with the most authoritative, the least liberal, the most parliamentary of monarchies that France has come to an understanding.

This pact is already five years old. Those who concluded it, at least partially, are no longer alive. Since Cronstadt there have been great changes. The Emperor Alexander is dead, leaving the throne to a young prince whose ideas are very opposite to those of his father ; on the other hand, President Carnot has been assassinated and M. Casimir-Perier, who succeeded him, has retired from public life ; M. de Giers is no longer living. Prince Lobanoff directs Russian foreign affairs ; in France the radicals have replaced the moderates in power. In spite of all this the relations between the two countries have not been modified. It is then proved that not only a republic can form alliances, but that it can also maintain them in spite of their anomalous character and the political changes which occur in the *personnel*. One condition only is necessary ; the alliance must be approved by the country. The Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, even the King of Italy can impose alliances upon their peoples, which the latter if freely consulted frequently would repudiate. The President of a French republic cannot do this. He has not even the right to put his signature at the bottom of a treaty of alliance without the consent of parliament. Now such treaties must remain secret, and in consequence parliament cannot be consulted. Before the president signs a treaty of alliance he must then have an absolute conviction that in doing it he is doing the will of the great majority of the nation. This is what has happened in the Franco-Russian alliance, and it is that which gives a peculiar interest to the fact that it has been possible to seal it.

WHAT WILL BE THE FUTURE OF THE ALLIANCE ?

It has been said that the Franco-Russian alliance owes its origin to the Crimean War. I have shown how it became popular in France and what an interesting problem has been solved by its conclusion. It only remains to say what we may expect from it. Upon this subject there is some uncertainty among the intelligent classes that the people as a whole do not share. It is not known whether the alliance, of whose existence there is no longer any doubt, is only *defensive* or if it is also in certain cases *offensive*. France and Russia have promised mutual support in repulsing attacks of which one or the other might be the object from some great European power, Germany for instance ? Are they pledged in the same way in case that one or the other of them should have motives for attacking another power ? No one knows this, and this is important. In any event, it is certain that the French people have authorized their government only to form an alliance of peaceful tendencies, and that they are rejoiced to learn that it has been signed because they see there a guarantee that peace will not be disturbed. Their disillusion and disappointment would be great if they discovered that more had been promised, and that the responsibility of future struggles had been put upon them.

NICHOLAS II., THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

"By the grace of God, we, Nicholas II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, etc., make known to all our faithful subjects that, with the help of the Almighty, we have resolved to place upon ourselves the Crown in May next in the ancient capital of Moscow, after the example of the pious Monarchs our forefathers, and to receive the Holy Sacrament according to established usage; uniting with us in this act our most beloved consort, the Empress Alexandra Feodorovna.

"We call upon all our loyal subjects, on the forthcoming solemn day of coronation, to share in our joy and to join us in offering up fervent prayers to the Giver of all good that He may pour out upon us the gifts of the Holy Spirit, that He may strengthen our Empire, and direct us in the footsteps of our parent of imperishable memory, whose life and labors for the welfare of our beloved Fatherland will always remain a bright example.

"Given at St. Petersburg this first day of January in the year of Our Lord 1896 and the second year of our reign.
"NICHOLAS."

WHEN the news of the death of the Czar Alexander III. reached Kaiser Wilhelm II., he announced the fact to the officers of the garrison at Stettin in the significant words: "Nicholas II. has ascended the throne of his forefathers, truly one of the most burdensome inheritances upon which a prince can enter. Let us join in the prayer that God may grant him strength to discharge the weighty duties on which he is entering." The Kaiser knows something of the weight of Imperial burdens. And the more one knows of the pressure of the responsibilities, the more fervently should we join in prayer that strength may be given adequate to the performance of the onerous duties of the imperial position. The coronation at Moscow, which will be the great scenic spectacle of the close of the century, is as the thrilling blast of the heralds which precedes the arrival of the sovereign on the stage. After this month of May we shall be face to face with the new Czar. Hitherto he has been in retreat. Naturally retiring, modestly conscious of his own inexperience, and feeling that to bury a father, marry a wife and to receive into his arms his first born were sufficient for the first year of his reign. Nicholas II. has not asserted himself in Imperial affairs. He has gone much on the same lines as his "parent of imperishable memory," studying hard, and attending with the painstaking assiduity of his family to the details of his daily work; but hitherto there has been little room for initiative.

"The task of an absolute Emperor in a dominion so vast as that of Russia" (Prince Lobanoff recently told M. de Blowitz), "is a crushing one, far exceeding the strength of one man, however great may be his capacity for work or his intelligence. The Emperor Alexander III., with his loyal devotion to his duties, wished to accomplish his task—the whole of his task. He sometimes remained at his desk up to two or three o'clock in the morning, and then fell upon his bed utterly worn out. He died in the flower of his age entirely owing, I am convinced, to an excess of hard work."

Nicholas II. has not the magnificent physical strength of his father, and he has had his hands full since his accession with innumerable responsibilities not easily delegated to others. Not until after the solemn ceremony at Moscow will he even

begin to feel himself quite at leisure to assume the full prerogatives of his lofty position.

THE BOYHOOD DAYS OF THE CZAR.

The ruler whose coronation this month at Moscow will mark the beginning of a new era in history is



NICHOLAS II., CZAR OF RUSSIA.

twenty-eight years of age, but of his real character no one can speak with any degree of certainty. The heir to the throne in all countries leads more or less a suppressed life. It is under constitutional monarchy, as the Prince of Wales knows to his cost. It is even more the case in absolute monarchies, where authority is concentrated on one command, there is little or no opportunity afforded to the world of understanding the real character of the man who but yesterday a mere titular figure, becomes

to-day the absolute monarch of 120,000,000 of human beings. Little is known of the Czar but what is good. He was reared in a home which was a model of the domestic virtues, and both father and mother united their efforts to train him up in the path



THE CZAR, CZARINA AND THEIR CHILD.

which seemed good in their minds. What that path was we can well understand by glancing at the history of the late reign. Alexander III. was a cautious, pacific, truth-speaking man, who was devoted to his country and to his church, who troubled himself but little about speculations either in church or in state. He was a man without ambitions other than the discharge of his duty, and he ever labored under a sense of the onerous character of the obligations which he had sworn to fulfill at his coronation. So far as Alexander III. lives in Nicholas II.,

the same traits reproduce themselves; but the young Emperor, although on his accession he solemnly declared his resolve to pursue the same policy as his father, still, there are no two leaves on the same tree exactly alike, so it is vain to expect that we shall find in the new Czar an exact reproduction of the qualities which made his father so loved and trusted throughout the world.

All that is really known about the Emperor is that he was brought up very much after the fashion of English public school boys. Mr. Gladstone, fourteen years ago, told me he was greatly pleased with the frank, manly, affectionate bearing of the young people whom he met at Copenhagen, and who were full of fun and gayety of spirit. The young man's constitution was not strong when he was in his teens, and there were grave misgivings as to whether he would possess a sufficiently robust physique to bear the burden of the empire. After his trip to Asia he became much more robust, but he was never as strong a man as his father. The story is told of him at one time dancing with one of his partners at a state ball until she was ready to drop from sheer fatigue in order to punish her for saying that the Czarevich had no vitality. A capacity to dance until your partner drops is but a very small proof of constitutional vigor, but it seemed to be admitted on all hands that he has surmounted the weakness of his youth, and from a life insurance point of view his is a very good life.

His life falls into three parts: 1. His education; 2, his Asiatic journey, and 3, his initiation into public affairs after his return.

HIS EDUCATION.

First, as to education. The first observation which occurs to any one who is suddenly brought face to face with the actual life of European royalties is the pains that is taken with their education. Here was this young fellow who, when he was born into the world, knew no more than any biped, but by the time he had obtained his majority just think of what he had acquired! How many young men are there, not born in the royal caste, who, when they are one and twenty, are able to read and speak fluently four languages—Russian, German, French and English? Some will learn another language besides their own, a few will have learned two; but what a terror to existence it would be to the ordinary Englishman if he had to be at home in three languages besides his own as soon as he attained man's estate! Of course, it would be said that emperors and royalties can command the services of the best tutors, and that no doubt is true; but no number of tutors, even if they were to be supplied ten deep, can obviate the necessity for individual exertion. Each additional tutor means so many additional lessons, and there are very few English school boys who would care to exchange tasks with the heir to the Russian throne. His tutor and governor was General Danilovitch.

His English tutor was an excellent man, whose company I greatly enjoyed when I was at St. Petersburg, by name Sir Charles Heath. Two French professors, Monsieur Lansen and another, were domiciled in the palace, and had control of the French side of the young man's education. He was fairly drilled in modern science, but little or no attention was paid to Latin or Greek. His education was strictly modern. He was taught much more of the history of modern Europe than of the Roman and Grecian empires. His tutor, General Danilo-vitch, was a bit of an old stick, but a man of honor and a gentleman, whose honesty and freedom from prejudices recommended him to Alexander III.

HIS FAVORITE BOOKS.

It is, of course, very difficult to form any estimate from the preferences or predilections of a school boy as to what will be the bent of the mind of the monarch. His French tutors declared that he had a marked preference for French literature, and that in his opinion the modern French painters and sculptors stood first in modern art. Like most growing lads, Nicholas II. delighted in Jules Verne and in Robert Louis Stevenson. Among English authors he is said to be most partial to Scott, Shakespeare and Dickens, while among the French authors his favorites are said to be Victor Hugo and Lamartine. Of his preference in German authors, nothing is recorded. The German tutors did not live in the palace, and although he was educated without any bias against Germany, it was noticed by those in his company that the young fellow's sense of humor was much exercised by the stiff, clumsy, pedantic, and sweeping Germans, whom he seldom lost opportunity of ridiculing when he could do it good humoredly.

HIS PREFERENCE FOR ENGLAND.

He liked his English tutor, and he liked the English language, which indeed is said to be constantly in use at home, just as the German language is the court language of the English royal family; but he liked England itself as a country, even better than he liked its language. On his return from his last voyage to England, he is said to have expressed himself enthusiastically to the effect that it was the sweetest country in the world, and that Windsor Palace had no European rival. This is possible enough, for England was the centre of his courtship.

HIS ASIATIC TOUR.

We now approach the second division, which is the tour which he made through Asia in 1891. Prince Ouchtomsky, one of his traveling companions, published a book describing the Czarewicz's tour. That book, originally published in French and Russian, has been translated into English, and will appear this month in English dress. In its pages, the Russians say you can find, between the lines, a delineation of the future Asiatic policy in the new reign. Prince Ouchtomsky, the present edi-

tor of the *St. Petersburg Vyedomosti*, is a very remarkable man. He began by advocating good relations with England when he went to India, where the Imperial party were taken everywhere and shown everything, Sir Mackenzie Wallace being the official cicerone. The Prince suddenly changed



THE CZAR AS A BOY.

his opinions and veered around to the Anglophobe camp. Why he did so I have never been able to ascertain. The only suggestion I have heard was made in a joke that the Prince had been so bored by Mackenzie Wallace that he conceived a disgust for the empire in which that distinguished gentleman was holding any official position. Joking apart, however, there is little doubt that Prince Ouchtomsky entered it as an Anglophil, and left it as an Anglophobe. The Czarewicz, after leaving India, passed through the Straits of Singapore, and visited China and Japan, and then returned across Siberia.

HIS ESCAPE FROM ASSASSINATION.

The only sensational incident in the journey was the attempted assassination at Kioto on May 11, 1891. The story of the episode was told at length by Prince George of Greece, in a letter to his father, the King of the Hellenes, which was published in the semi-official Danish paper on July 15. The party had been spending two or three days at the

old capital of Japan, which had been decorated in honor of the occasion. On the third day of their stay there, they had spent the morning in visiting a neighboring town called Otzsu. On the return they lunched with the Governor, and at half past one they left the Governor's house to return in their native Japanese vehicles (*jinrikshahs*) through the narrow crowded streets. What happened is thus recorded by Prince George himself :

We passed through a narrow street, decorated with flags and filled with crowds of people on both sides of the thoroughfare. I was looking toward the left, when I suddenly heard something like a shriek in front of me, and saw a policeman hitting Nicky* a blow on the head with his sword, which he held with both hands. Nicky jumped out of the cart and the man ran after him, Nicky with the blood streaming down his face. When I saw this, I, too, jumped out, with my stick in my hand, and ran after the man, who was about fifteen paces in front of me. Nicky ran into a shop, but came out again immediately, which enabled the man to overtake him; but I thank God I was there in the same moment, and while the policeman still had his sword high in the air, I gave him a blow straight on the head, a blow so hard that he has probably never experienced a similar one before. He now turned against me, but fainted and fell to the ground; then two of our *jinrikshah* pullers appeared on the scene; one got hold of his legs, while the other took up the sword, which he had dropped in falling, and gave him a wound in the back of his head. It is God who placed me there in that moment and who gave me the strength to deal that blow, for had I been a little later the policeman had perhaps cut off Nicky's head, and had my blow missed the assailant's head he would have cut off mine. The whole thing came so quickly that the others who were behind us had seen nothing of the whole affair. Nicky sat down. Dr. Plambach bandaged up the wound as well as he could, and we drove him then, escorted by soldiers, who had in the meantime been called, to the Governor's house. A firmer bandage was put on and we remained in the house about an hour and a half. I must say that I admired Nicky's pluck; he did not faint a single time, nor did he lose his good spirits for a moment, and yet he had two large wounds in the head above the ear. The one wound was five centimetres long, the other six, and both had penetrated to the skull, but, luckily, no further.

The attempted assassination had no political significance. The would-be assassin seems to have been animated by no motive other than that of religious fanaticism against the foreigner, which still prevails in many eastern countries. The incident is worthy of note, because few things test a man's self-control so much as being suddenly confronted with imminent danger of death. The Emperor had his test and stood it well. This was the more satisfactory, because, when he was at Madras, there were reports that he was very nervous, and started at the bursting of a seltzer water siphon as if it had been a dynamite shell. It was also said that he had, on one occasion, drawn his revolver and fired at a Polish Jew, who had approached him suddenly on board ship for some unknown purpose. If these

stories were true, the Czarewich must have gained self-control and self-reliance in the journey between Madras and Kioto.

HIS KIND-HEARTEDNESS.

There are a few other incidents connected with the journey that have been chronicled in the English press, but it would be wrong not to quote a testimony borne to the kindly disposition of the young prince by an English correspondent of the *Times* :

When some years ago the Czarewich, now the Czar Nicholas II., was on a visit of some days' duration to a certain port in the East, a friend of mine had the honor of several conversations with him. In the course of these, mention having been made of the great popularity in England of his aunt, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, the young prince at once claimed for his mother, the Czarina, a similar popularity in Russia, while altogether his expressions respecting her, especially as being used to a stranger, were indicative of a very strong affection. After the stiffness of first introduction had worn off, his manner to my friend and his family was all that is charming, and when he had taken what he had intended as his final leave, he left behind him an impression of amiability of character decidedly above the average. This impression was much confirmed by what followed. The prince went away on an expedition, it being arranged that on his return the following day the Russian warships would take their departure for the next port. But during his absence my friend was taken seriously ill, and on hearing of this the Czarewich at once put off the departure of the squadron for some hours and came ashore *incognito* to pay him a visit. Sitting for a considerable time beside the sick man's sofa, he displayed a tenderness of manner and a genuineness of concern which my friend is not likely to forget.

This is only a small thing, but, so far as it goes, it is very good. The Czarewich, on returning home, saw Siberia with his own eyes, and took some official part in an enterprise designed to open up the resources of that vast region, was placed at the head of the Siberian railway, that gigantic enterprise for spanning a continent, and celebrated his visit by some acts of clemency to the convict population. But more information upon all those points must wait for Prince Ouchtomsky's book, advance proofs of which were promised me before going to press, but they have, unfortunately, not yet arrived. On the whole, the importance of that Asiatic trip was, first, hygienic, inasmuch as it set the Czarewich on his feet and made a man of him physically; and secondly, political, for it gave Nicholas II. a strong personal interest in the affairs of the Far East which is likely to bear fruit—if, indeed, it has not already borne fruit—in the new eastern policy of Prince Lobanoff.

HIS INITIATION INTO PUBLIC BUSINESS.

On his return, Alexander III. intimated his wish that his son should take a more active part in public affairs. I may mention in passing that the young man had entered the army at the age of eighteen, but while he had made himself a good officer, and

* The Czarewich.

was proficient in his military duties, he had shown no trace of exceptional aptitude for soldiering, nor was it likely that he should be devoted to the sword, considering the way in which his father always spoke of war. John Bright himself was less pacific than Alexander II. He was continually impressing upon his children the horrors of war, with all the earnestness of Verestchagin himself. He used frequently to tell his children anecdotes of what he had seen when in the campaign at Bulgaria, and he never lost an opportunity of insisting upon his one great moral—namely, that war was dreadful, horrible, beastly! "May God keep you," he would add, "from ever seeing it, or from ever drawing a sword." An opportunity was not long in arising which gave the Czarewich an opportunity of seeing that peace had victories not less renowned than war. The outbreak of the famine, which M. Dournovo had so foolishly endeavored first to deny and then to conceal, led to the appointment of a Famine Commission, of which the Czarewich was president. In fighting the famine, he came into close touch with all the best elements that exist in Russian society. He distinguished himself by his perseverance and the earnest desire which he evinced to alleviate the misery with which his duties made him painfully familiar. He visited several of the European capitals, and was much impressed, according to the newspaper reports of the time, by the contrast between the state of things in Berlin and Paris. On his return from Berlin, he spoke at a regimental banquet in such warm terms of his visit to the German capital as to shock his hearers considerably, most of whom share the general belief of Russian officers that Germany is their natural enemy. The Czarewich is said to have noticed this coolness on the part of his generals, and to have insisted on the absolute necessity of maintaining good relations with Germany. Nicholas II. is said to have expressed his profound appreciation of the wisdom of the maxim, "Nearest neighbors, closest friends," and to have contrasted very greatly, to the detriment of France, the German administration with that of the Republic, which was just then discredited by the Panama scandals. At that time, the Germans believed, and stated far and wide, that the Czarewich was their man, that he was a fast friend of the German alliance, and took little stock in the so-called Franco-Russian alliance. It may be they are right, but the Czar has not shown any of the anti-French sentiments with which he was credited just before his succession by his German admirers.

HIS PRO-ENGLISH LEANING.

According to Professor Bourges, the Czar is strongly in favor of an understanding with England. He is said to have declared, after reading a paper in favor of a commercial union between England and Russia, that the views of the author were correct, and added, "I wish it would come true. I do not see how it could. We cannot propose such an alli-

ance, and what English statesman would dare to do it?" On that point the Emperor Nicholas was ill-informed. There is probably no English statesman who would not be only too glad to propose to enter into a close alliance with Russia, so far, at least, as



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commerce and the Central Asian question is concerned.

THE INFLUENCE OF POWER.

With such fragmentary materials as the foregoing, the sovereigns and statesmen of Europe are at present laboriously engaged in endeavoring to forecast the future of the reign; but we shall know more twelve months hence as to what kind of a ruler we have on the Russian throne than can be ascertained by the most diligent study of all the acts and deeds of the heir-apparent. Already it is said that the death of his father produced a profound change in the outward demeanor of his successor. He used to be very fond of gossip; talked and joked freely with his companions; never put on any side; lived rather in dread of his father, but was never so much at his ease as when he was in the midst of young men of his own age, laughing and joking without ceremony or affectation. Those who were at Livadia when Alexander III. died declared that Nicholas II. appeared to be another person in one night. The jovial light weight became a serious, reticent and reserved monarch. He seemed weighed down with a sense of his new responsibilities. He listened attentively to his advisers, but gave

them to understand that the decision rested with him. From that day to this, it has been noted that he has been quietly and modestly mastering the details of the work of the immense administration of which he is the head and centre.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE CZAR.

In the memorable days which followed his father's demise it was noted throughout Europe what affectionate confidence characterized the relations between the Prince of Wales and the new Czar. It was an event of good augury for the foreign policy of the new reign, and every one congratulated the Prince on the brilliant success of his first essay in Imperial diplomacy. Unfortunately the advantage then gained seems hardly to have been kept up. It is, it seems, contrary to Russian etiquette for the heir apparent of the throne to be present at the coronation, so the Prince could not be at Moscow. The Queen appointed the Duke of Connaught to represent her on this occasion. The Duke of York, however, who bears a strong personal resemblance to the Czar, who is a close friend, and who is, moreover, in the direct line of succession, might have been sent, and would have been only too glad to have gone. Unfortunately, Her Majesty was obdurate, and insisted upon being represented by the Duke of Connaught, and only by the Duke of Connaught. In such affairs the wishes of Her Majesty naturally count for a great deal.

THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE GRANDSON.

The Emperor is her favorite grandson. Two interesting stories are told concerning the reciprocal liking which the young Czar and the old Queen have for each other. When Mr. Campbell Bannerman was at the War Office, Her Majesty informed him one day that the Czar must be made an honorary colonel of an English regiment. Mr. Campbell Bannerman, who is one of the most obliging of men, pointed out that it could not be done without great inconvenience, inasmuch as all the other crowned heads would expect to receive similar honor. Her Majesty listened patiently to the *non possumus* of her Secretary of War, then said: "It may be impossible, but it will have to be done all the same;" that the Czar was her favorite grandson, and that she had set her mind to have him appointed to an honorary command in her army, and appointed he must be. And so it came to pass that Mr. Campbell Bannerman carried out the request of his royal mistress, and the favorite grandson was duly appointed to a colonelcy in the British army, a distinction which he has this year shared with the Emperor of Austria.

GRANDMAMMA MUST NOT BE BOTHERED.

The other story tells how the personal influence of the Queen in the liking entertained by her for the Russian young couple in St. Petersburg, contributed to smooth, to some extent, the rough places in our international relations. Whenever Prince Lobanoff brings forward any proposal calculated to trouble

the peace or the tranquillity of England, the Emperor's last word is that the Emperor is in no way moved to pay attention, as that, whatever happens, grandmamma is not to be bothered. As long as, therefore, grandmamma lives, and her grandchildren regard her with a feeling of reverential devotion, there is little fear of any serious difficulty between the two empires which divide Asia.

HIS TRUST IN THE PEOPLE.

The Czar is said to take much more after his mother than his father. The Czar has already reigned for about eighteen months, but so far he has wisely refrained from attempting to initiate any startling new departures. What he has done so far has been in the right direction. He has dispensed with the excessive precautions with which the police thought it necessary to guard his person. He has gone in and out among the people as freely as any merchant in St. Petersburg, and one of his first acts, on returning to St. Petersburg from the funeral, was to censure the chief of police for issuing an order forbidding the people to open the window or to appear on their balconies while the funeral procession was passing through the streets. Among the signs of a more liberal tendency on the part of the Czar, the observer noted the fact that he caused the Imperial manifesto addressed to the Fins to be amended in accordance with the wishes of the population. When the Polish deputation came to greet him, he received them with great cordiality, and is said to have declared that it gave him great pleasure to receive them. "Be assured I make no difference on account of the religion you profess. My subjects are all equally dear to me." The press also was treated, by the Czar's special request, with a generosity and liberality which previously was unprecedented in Russia.

HIS FIRST MANIFESTO.

His appointments, so far, have been good, but except the manifesto issued on the occasion of his marriage, by which certain punishments were remitted, and arrears of taxes wiped off, there was not much to call for special notice. The manifesto issued the day after the death of Alexander III. is couched in terms not unworthy of the occasion. After announcing the death of his father, the Emperor proceeded as follows:

In this sad but solemn hour, when we ascend the throne of our forefathers, the throne of the Russian Empire, and the Czardom of Poland and Grand Dukedom of Finland inseparably united therewith, we bear in mind the testament of our departed parent, and, penetrated with its counsel, we solemnly vow, in the presence of the Almighty, to keep always before us as the object of our life, the peaceful progress, might, and glory of beloved Russia, and the happiness of all our faithful subjects.

May Almighty God, whom it has pleased to call us to this great service, help us.

To that prayer let all the people say Amen!

THE ROSEWATERS AND THE "BEE," OF OMAHA.

A WESTERN newspaper anniversary is to be celebrated this month under circumstances possessing unusual interest on several accounts. The *Omaha Bee*, on the 19th day of June, will have completed an existence of twenty-five years, during which time it has remained continuously in the control and under the active direction of the man who founded it. The career of Mr. Edward Rosewater, who is still in the prime of his vigor and only fifty-five years of age, is a capital illustration of those generous possibilities which in the past half century have made the name of America the synonym for hope and good cheer among men of humble lot in Europe, all the way from Ireland to Poland.

The Rosewater family came to this country from Bohemia. Edward Rosewater was a lad of thirteen when, in about 1853, his parents turned their backs upon the old home village of Bukowan, a few miles from ancient Prague. Young Rosewater had attended the village school, and just before coming to the United States had enjoyed a year in the grammar schools of the Bohemian capital. He was the oldest of ten children, and he was obliged to help support the family after reaching this country. The destination of the Rosewaters was Cleveland, Ohio. Young Edward, though compelled to forego further advantages of systematic schooling, was energetic and determined. He entered upon a calling in life which in those days was attractive to young fellows of exceptional alertness and promise, and which afforded an excellent stepping-stone for advancement in life. In short, he became a telegraph operator.

When the war broke out, Rosewater had just become of age, and was in charge of a telegraph office in Alabama. He had been in the United States only eight years, but he had mastered the English language, and had by reading and effort acquired a very good general education. Further, he had fitted



Hon. Edward Rosewater.

Charles C. Rosewater, A.M.

Victor Rosewater, Ph.D.

MR. ROSEWATER AND HIS SONS.

himself for intelligent action as a citizen, was beginning to show taste and aptitude for public affairs, and was decidedly a supporter of Abraham Lincoln and the Northern cause. It was manifestly impossible for him to remain in Alabama, and he returned to the North, enlisting at once in the military telegraph service,—a position in which he was fitted to be of more use to the country than in the ranks with a musket on his shoulder. He went through General Pope's campaign with the Army of the Cumberland, and was afterward attached as tele-

graph operator to the War Department at Washington. It is an interesting circumstance that in this capacity Mr. Rosewater sent out over the wires President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

It was not long after this, in 1863, that he found himself in Omaha as manager of the new Pacific telegraph lines, which preceded the Pacific railways. Thus Mr. Rosewater has been actively identified with Omaha for exactly one-third of a century, and for exactly three-fifths of his own life. According to the census of 1860, Omaha had only about eighteen hundred people. It was a mere village, therefore, when Mr. Rosewater made it his home in 1863. In 1870, the population had risen to sixteen thousand, and as the starting point of the Pacific Railway system its growth and its business activity had been enormously stimulated, and its future seemed assured. All of Mr. Rosewater's experience and training had qualified him for the successful conduct of a daily newspaper of the energetic, alert, American type.

On the 19th day of June, 1871, the *Bee* was duly launched. It became at once a characteristic local institution, and it has built itself into the marvelous development of the city of Omaha. Mr. Rosewater has seen Omaha expand from a straggling village into a handsome, stirring city, more populous by a good deal than was the splendid old city of Prague when, as a twelve-year-old boy he studied in the Czech schools, and vastly greater and more splendid than was the town of Cleveland when he made that place his first home in America. The census of 1890 reported a population of one hundred and forty thousand in Omaha, and its population this year is estimated at one hundred and sixty thousand.

Mr. Rosewater has been a hard fighter in many a political contest in his state, and has seen much service as a committeeman in national and state Republican councils. He is a man of courage, force, and undoubted convictions. He has never been afraid to take an independent course, and has bolted party nominations when they seemed to him objectionable. Not the least interesting of the circumstances which attend the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the *Bee* is the fact that Mr. Rosewater's two sons now constitute his most active lieutenants, one in the editorial conduct of the paper, and the other in the business administration.

The eldest of these sons, Dr. Victor Rosewater, is of just the same age as the paper itself. Few young men in American journalism have had so complete a training for the work as Victor Rosewater. The advantages which the father could not enjoy for himself he has been able to place at the disposal of his sons. Victor graduated at the Omaha high school at the age of sixteen, and then spent a winter in Washington closely studying the work of Congress and familiarizing himself with public questions and national affairs. Then he entered the Johns Hopkins University as an undergraduate, electing as much work as possible in history, political science and economics. After two years he was ready for

the senior, or graduating class; and he then entered Columbia College, New York, where at the end of another year he took the bachelor's degree. He remained for post-graduate work in the school of political science, attained the honor of a fellowship, and after two years of graduate study, when only twenty-two years of age, he obtained the Columbia degree of Ph.D., his thesis being a very thorough and valuable monograph upon the subject of "Special Assessments," which was published by Columbia College, and which will be accorded a standard place for purpose of reference by all students of taxation. Before leaving New York to return to Omaha, Victor Rosewater had spent considerable time in the offices of the Associated Press, familiarizing himself with methods of news gathering and news distribution, preparatory to the position in his father's office for which he was destined. He had also spent some months in foreign travel, and had written entertaining European letters to the *Bee* which showed a ready knack with the pen.

At the end of his university work, in the summer of 1893, he entered upon the work of an editorial writer on his father's staff. Three years of hard work have demonstrated his decided talent for journalism, and have given him the detailed experience which nothing but actual office work can supply. The editorial page of the *Bee* shows many evidences of Dr. Rosewater's scholarly and thorough training in economical and political science. For the past year he has been managing editor. In 1894 he was made a member of the Public Library Board of Omaha, while early in the present year he was honored by an appointment to the Board of Regents of the State University at Lincoln. The University of Nebraska, as all educators know, is an institution of remarkable merit, and a place in the Board of Regents is accounted a very enviable distinction. So far as we are aware, no young man of 25 has ever before been made a regent of one of the half dozen great state universities of the middle West.

Mr. Charles Colman Rosewater is three years younger than his brother Victor. He also made his way through the admirable public schools of Omaha, and after completing the high school course he entered Cornell University, where he received his baccalaureate degree with the class of 1894. His Cornell course was supplemented with a year as a graduate student at Columbia University, New York, which earned for him the degree of A.M. He has now been at work for a year in the office of the *Bee*, and has had charge of the circulation department. Thus the house of Rosewater seems to be firmly established in Omaha journalism, and the *Bee* enters prosperously upon its second quarter century. It is a newspaper that has serious qualities along with its enterprising methods, and it has distinguished itself of late by the logic, learning and keen dialectics of its fight for sound money against the free-silver tenets that are so popular in its region.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

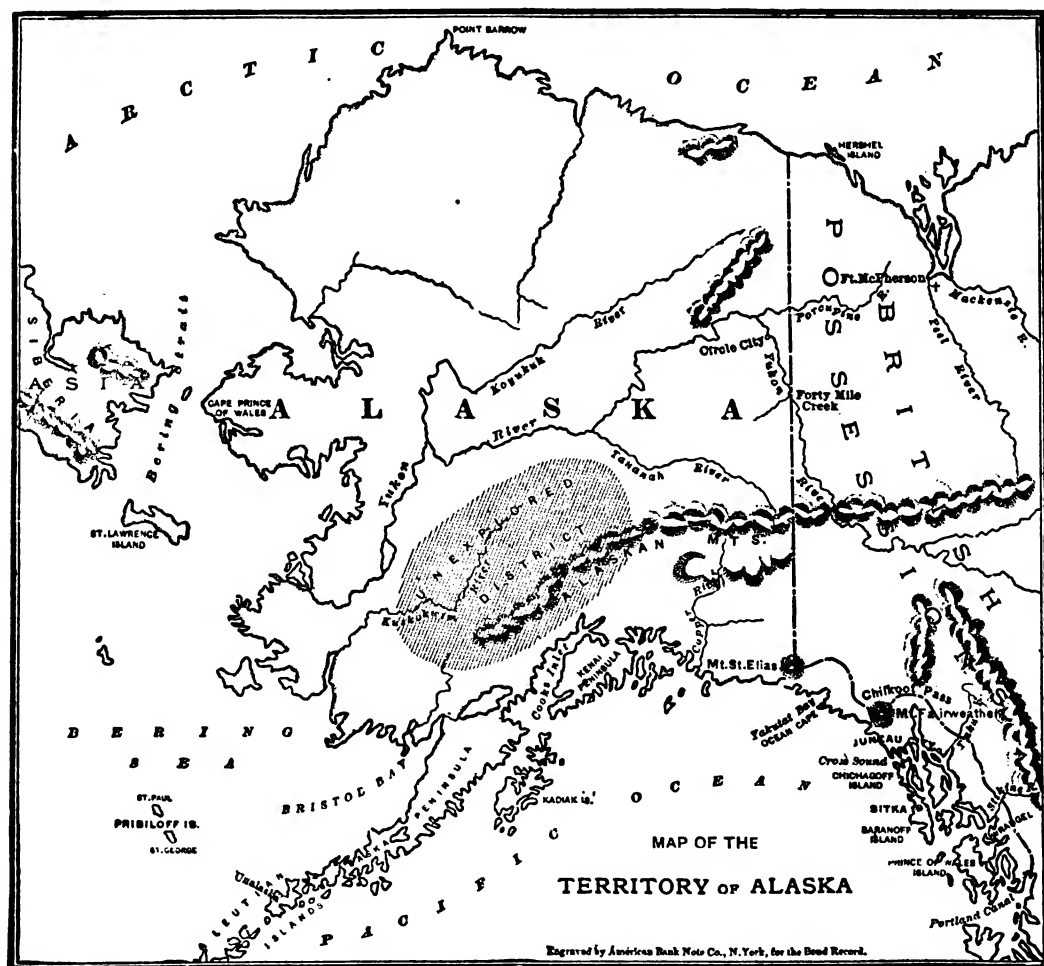
ALASKA—THE LAND AND THE CLIMATE.

UNDER the modest caption, "Alaskan Notes," Captain Jocelyn, of the Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, contributes to the *Journal of the Military Service Institution* a fund of important and useful information about our great North western province.

Although statements regarding Alaska's territorial vastness are often seen in print, it seems difficult for the people of the United States to comprehend the real magnitude of the country. Captain Jocelyn thus sums up the immediate results of the Alaskan purchase of 1867, and perhaps no clearer statement could be given in so compact a form:

"It extended the limit of our northern boundary

from the 49th to the 71st parallel and gave us territorial expansion westward by 60 degrees of longitude, or one-sixth of the circumference of the globe. Exclusive of minor indentations and the smaller islands it added over four thousand miles of coast line, which, it may be incidentally remarked, is about equal to all other sea coast line of the United States. It gave us St. Elias, the highest mountain in North America, and it gave us the magnificent river Yukon, navigable in summer for light draught steamers for fifteen hundred miles. It added six hundred thousand square miles to the public domain (at the nominal cost of two cents per acre), an area equal to the original thirteen States of the Union, and transferred the country's geographical centre



northwestward from the Mississippi Valley to Puget Sound.

"Alaska comprises the whole of the North American continent, west of longitude 141 degrees west, to Bering Strait; all of the coast islands north of and including Prince of Wales Island in latitude 54.40 degrees north; the entire group of the Aleutians which stretch westward from the end of the Alaskan Peninsula, and a long narrow strip of the mainland between the British possessions and the Pacific Ocean. It has an extreme length north and south of eleven hundred miles and an extreme breadth of eight hundred miles. The island of Attou is as far west of San Francisco as San Francisco is west of New York; while the distance from the former city to Fort St. Michael, the most northerly point in America inhabited by the white man, is greater than to the city of Panama."

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Captain Jocelyn makes several rather surprising assertions concerning the temperatures of some parts of Alaska. The popular idea that the whole country is a land of perpetual snow and ice seems not to be warranted by the facts. "It is true that the more northerly coast and the interior districts generally have a climate of extreme severity, but in the Peninsula and the Aleutian Islands and on the southwest coast no such degree of cold as is common in Maine or Dakota is recorded. The warm ocean current flowing northward along the coast of Japan is broken and depleted by the Aleutian chain of islands, a part passing into Bering Sea and through the strait, while the main volume bends easterly and southward along the American coast.

"When the mild, humid atmosphere that accompanies this ocean stream meets the frost-laden winds from off the snowy peaks of the Alaskan coast range a precipitation ensues that is elsewhere on the globe equalled only where similar conditions exist. Ninety-five inches of rainfall in a single year at Sitka is shown by the meteorological records, with only seventy days out of the three hundred and sixty-five that it did not either snow or rain or both. The average of many years' observations is an annual precipitation of eighty-three inches, or nearly seven feet. Naturally incident to such climatic conditions, forests clothe the valleys and mountain sides of the Alexander Archipelago and the mainland adjacent, and are found at intervals throughout the territory northward to the valley of the Yukon. A little beyond this line timber growth practically ceases, and none is found on the Aleutian Islands.

"The mean winter temperature of the insular and coast region south of the peninsula is 33 degrees F., warmer than Munich, Vienna or Berlin. It is about the same as that of Washington, eleven hundred miles further south, and is milder than Philadelphia, Baltimore or New York."

THE NATIVE RACES.

In our dealings with the Indian tribes of Alaska, Captain Jocelyn advocates a firm policy. There have already been some difficulties which have even led to the shelling and destruction of coast villages by our army, and further trouble may be expected with the rapid increase of white population attendant on the fuller development of Alaska's natural resources. The largest stamp mill on the American continent for the reduction of gold-bearing quartz is said to be in operation on Douglas Island, near the town of Juneau. The salmon product, says Captain Jocelyn, already begins to rival the pack of the Columbia and Frazer rivers.

In connection with the claim of the United States to certain privileges and rights in regard to the Bering Sea fur seal catch, Captain Jocelyn notes the fact that England, thoroughly alive to the importance of Puget Sound as the natural base of naval protection for Alaska, has already a well equipped yard and docks at Esquimalt, where each year the admiral's flagship and most of the vessels of the Pacific Squadron are accustomed to rendezvous.

Alaska's Resources.

Mr. Frederick Funston is contributing to the *Bond Record* a valuable series of articles on Alaska from a commercial standpoint. His first article deals with the resources of southeastern Alaska, under which head is included all the narrow strip of mainland extending from Mt. St. Elias southeast to the fiord known as the Portland Canal, as well as the numerous islands lying off this portion of the coast.

THE FISHERIES.

Next in value to the mineral deposits of this region, says Mr. Funston, come the fisheries. "There is no coast in the world supplied with edible fish in such enormous quantities as are the innumerable fiords, straits and inlets of southeastern Alaska. The principal fish of commercial value are salmon, mackerel, cod and herring. The salmon, found on all the shores of the North Pacific, are especially numerous on the coast of Alaska. During the summer season they leave the sea and take to the rivers, and it is on these streams, near their mouths, that the canneries are located. Current tales about the countless numbers of these fish in the streams at the beginning of the 'run' are not exaggerations. The water is fairly alive with them, and in the smaller creeks they are often so numerous as to impede each other's progress. They are taken for the canneries by means of fish traps and nets, and are also speared by the natives. The work of cutting up the fish, cooking and canning them, is done by Chinese who are brought up from San Francisco for the purpose, being returned at the close of the season. These canneries are scattered along the coast at various localities as far west as Bristol Bay. A few years ago the product was so great that very

unsatisfactory prices were realized, and the packing firms, nearly all of them San Francisco houses, entered into an agreement to limit the output, with the hope of restoring prices. In accordance with this agreement some of the canneries were closed, and the remainder did not run at their full capacity. Prices improved somewhat, but the fact remains that the supply of canned salmon exceeds the demand. Under the above circumstances the industry does not offer a field for the investment of any further capital."

AGRICULTURE.

"Southeastern Alaska is the only part of that territory where there are any possibilities in an agricultural line and even there it is not best to hope for much. There are many thousands of acres not only on the mainland but also on some of the islands where the surface is comparatively level, and where there is a fairly good soil, but all of this suitable land is covered with dense timber and brush, so that it is a serious task to clear even a few acres. The season is short but warm, and there are no summer frosts. At nearly all of the white towns and mission stations gardening has been carried on in a small way. Potatoes, turnips, beets, peas, radishes and cabbage do well wherever they are well cared for. The missionaries at Yakutat have raised two hundred bushels of fine potatoes on an acre of ground without plowing. Wheat and barley do not thrive, and I have not heard of any experiments with oats. Everywhere above timber line where the mountain slopes are not too steep there is fine grazing, and on all of the large islands there are thousands of deer. Timothy would undoubtedly do well. Milch cows are kept by traders and missionaries, the grass in the open glades of the forest being cut to furnish hay for the winter.

"Great quantities of fine berries are found in this region. The so-called 'salmon berry,' a very large red raspberry, is found everywhere along the margins of the woods. In some places the thickets are so dense as to be impenetrable, and I have seen the large bushes bent over with the weight of fruit. The fruit is larger than the common blackberry, and is a dark red when ripe. They are ripe at sea level in July and a month later at the upper limit of timber. Strawberries are found in many places, especially to the west of Cross Sound. They are the Chilean strawberry (*fragaria chilensis*), a finely flavored, pear-shaped fruit, light pink in color. From Point Manby to Dalton Creek, the narrow strip of land between the beach and the glacier is an almost unbroken strawberry bed, thirty miles long, the ground fairly covered with fine fruit that goes to waste year after year. At Icy Bay, west of here, there are more than a thousand acres of them. Blueberries in great quantities are found everywhere in the woods of this region. The natives are very fond of all of these fine berries and make good use of them in season."

TIMBER RESOURCES.

"The value of the timber resources of this region has been a great disappointment to those who judged merely by the area of ground covered with trees. The Alaskan cedar, found chiefly on Prince of Wales Island, is a valuable tree, but the difficulty of getting the heavy logs to the sea through the dense forest growth will seriously interfere with their export whenever that is attempted. The great bulk of the forest growth in southeastern Alaska is a variety of spruce, known to botanists as the Sitka spruce (*pirea sitchensis*). It covers practically the whole area of the country from sea level to an altitude of two thousand two hundred feet, except where the mountain sides are so steep that there is no soil. It is a stocky tree from one to three feet in diameter. The timber is useful for supports in the mines and for the construction of rough houses, but will never figure in the lumber market of the world, because the boards are full of knots and flaws, and warp easily; they are soggy and tough and hard to plane or saw. This spruce makes fairly good fuel when dry. The hemlock, alder and willow found in the woods are of no economic value whatever."

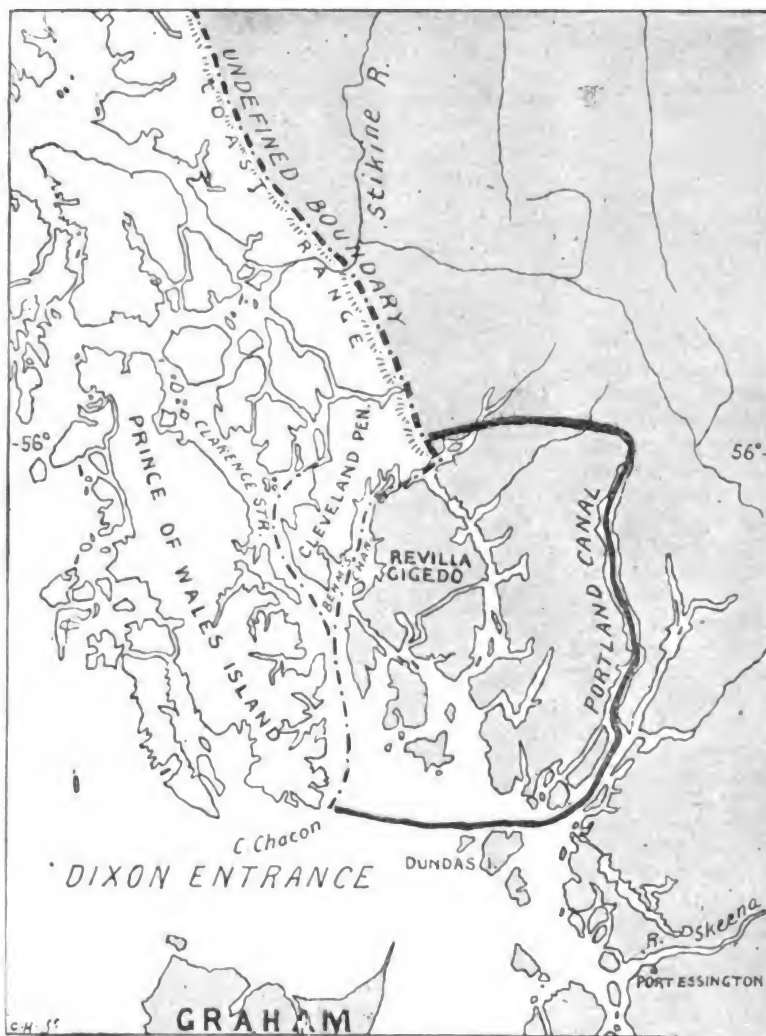
ADVANTAGES FOR SETTLEMENT.

"With its mild climate, arable land and great quantities of fish and game, southeastern Alaska offers an excellent field for experiment in colonization of a certain kind. Norwegian, Danish and other North European peasantry live under much more disadvantageous conditions at home than they would encounter here. Settlements of these hardy seafaring people would be of great advantage to the territory in forming the nuclei of a permanent population. Each family could on a few acres of ground raise sufficient potatoes, turnips and other vegetables for its own use or for sale in the mining camps, which will each year increase in number. Fish and venison would furnish the meat supply, while employment could be found, when wanted, in the mines and canneries."

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION.

THE recent rush to the Alaska gold fields has brought the boundary question into extra prominence. Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore points out, in the *May Century*, the fact that the United States does not in any way "recognize, protect or control" the two or three thousand miners in Yukon, Alaska. "There are no military posts, and not a territorial or Federal officer in Yukon, Alaska, save one customs inspector and postmaster. There is no law, save as the miners maintain their own unwritten code." Still this does not alter the fact that a recognition of the official Canadian map of 1884 would seriously infringe upon our rights, neglected rights though they be.

The disputed line is the one from Mt. St. Elias



□ British Columbia — Frontier claimed by United States.
0 10 20 40 60 MILES

southward to Portland Channel. The treaty provides that when the summit of the mountain range is more than thirty marine miles from the coast, the line shall be drawn parallel to the windings of the coast at a distance of thirty miles. The latest Canadian claim, the "Cameron Line," narrows this thirty mile strip to five miles where it exists at all, and breaks up the continuous coast line, besides taking from us many valuable mineral sections and some of our "most unique scenic possessions." This too in face of the fact that the Hudson Bay Company rented this very thirty-mile strip from Russia for twenty-eight years. The whole thing seems to be a case of consummate "bluff" on the part of our Canadian neighbors, but so far the "aggression" about which our jingoes have been froth-

ing have been entirely on paper, and it probably needs only a reasonable amount of attention to our possessions on our own part to secure all the rights and privileges purchased from Russia when we invested in our Alaskan territory.

The most beautiful tide-water glacier on the coast would be lost to us by General Cameron's penciled annexation of Taku Inlet. The boundary line, which had always been drawn at the crest of the mountain range at the head of Lynn Canal, was moved down to tide-water on the Canadian map of 1884; and in 1887 General Cameron moved the line sixty miles farther south, to the very entrance of that magnificent fiord, gathering in all the Berner's Bay mines, the canneries at the head of Lynn Canal, the great Davidson Glacier, and the scores of lesser ice-streams that constitute the glory of that greater Lyngenfiord of the New World. Least pleasant to contemplate in this proposed partition or gerrymandering of scenic Alaska is the taking away of Glacier Bay, which, discovered by John Muir in 1879, visited and named by Admiral Beardslee in 1880, has been the goal of regular excursion steamers for thirteen seasons past. Alaska tourists learn with dismay that the Cameron line, cutting across Glacier Bay at its very entrance, would transfer the

great glaciers to the British flag, and prevent United States steamers from landing passengers at Muir Glacier, just as the Canadian excursion steamer has been debarred from landing visitors in Muir Inlet, for want of a United States custom house."

Professor Mendenhall's View.

The aspects of the Alaska boundary muddle are given by Professor T. C. Mendenhall in the April *Atlantic* with unusual authority and clearness. He sums the matter up as follows:

"Our purchase of Alaska from Russia in 1867 included a strip of the coast (*lisière de côte*) extending from north latitude 54° 40' to the region of Mount St. Elias. This strip was thought to be separated from the British possessions by a range of mountains (then supposed to exist) parallel to the

coast, or, in the case of these mountains being too remote, by a line parallel to the windings (*sinuosités*) of the coast, and nowhere greater than ten marine leagues from the same. As the advantage of an alternative line could hardly have been intended to accrue to one only of the contracting parties, and as Great Britain would benefit by every nearer approach of the alleged mountain range than ten marine leagues, it must be inferred that the spirit and intent of the treaty was to give Russia the full ten leagues wherever a range of mountains nearer to the coast than that did not exist. For more than fifty years there was, as far as is known, no claim on the part of Great Britain to any other than this simple interpretation of the treaty, and up to a very recent date all maps were drawn practically in accord with it. Above all, it is clear, both from the language of the treaty and from contemporaneous history, that the strip of coast was intended to be *continuous* from the parallel of 54° 40' north latitude. The right of complete jurisdiction over this coast, exercised so long by Russia without protest from Great Britain, became ours by purchase in 1867. Since that date the development of the northwest has shown the great value of this *lisière*.

GREAT BRITAIN'S INTERESTS.

Its existence has become especially disagreeable to Great Britain, because through its waterways and over its passes much of the emigration and material supplies for her northwestern territory must go. The possession by us of the entire coast of North America north of 54° 40' to the Arctic Ocean is not in itself in harmony with her desire or her policy. The Alaska boundary line dispute offers an opportunity to break the continuity of our territorial jurisdiction, and by securing certain portions of the coast to herself greatly to diminish the value of the remaining detached fragments to us. The wisdom of this from the Downing Street standpoint cannot be questioned. Those of us who desire to assist in its accomplishment have only to urge the importance of submitting every controversy of this kind, no matter whether we are right or wrong, to the court of arbitration. Arbitration is compromise, especially when two great and nearly equally strong nations are engaged in it. No matter how much or how little a nation carries to an arbitration, it is tolerably certain to bring something away. Once before a board of arbitration, the English government has only to set up and vigorously urge all of the claims referred to above, and more that can easily be invented, and it is all but absolutely certain that, although by both tradition and equity we should decline to yield a foot of what we purchased in good faith from Russia, and which has become doubly valuable to us by settlement and exploration, our *lisière* will be promptly broken into fragments, and with much show of impartiality, divided between the two high contracting parties."

RECOGNITION OF CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

IN the current number of the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Prof. Amos S. Hershey, of the University of Indiana, reviews the grounds on which the United States may properly grant belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents, admitting at the outset that the Cubans are in no position to exercise such rights even if they obtain them.

"Such recognition by the United States would doubtless give them much moral aid and encouragement in inspiring increased hope and enthusiasm in the Cuban breast, and might induce many natives and even foreigners to enter the Cuban ranks. It would dignify their struggle in the eyes of the civilized world, and would probably enable them to borrow money and float their bonds. It would entitle them to the rights of war as far as the United States are concerned, but their relations with Spain or other governments would not be affected, unless other governments should be induced to follow our example.

"Recognition of Cuban belligerency by the United States implies in itself, however, no more than a declaration of strict and impartial neutrality between the two parties. To both of them are accorded belligerent rights and upon both of them are imposed belligerent duties in the struggle which we consider as actual war. It means that *we* at least do not look upon the Cubans as rebels and pirates, and that *we* think them entitled to all the privileges of honorable warfare and capable of fulfilling neutral obligations. However, should either party fail to observe the most elementary rules of civilized warfare, we should probably remonstrate, and, if necessary, intervene.

"Recognition implies to the Cubans no aid or support other than moral, nor would it give them any special advantage over Spain. We, on the contrary, bind ourselves to the observance of a stricter neutrality, if possible, than before, and we accord to both parties certain rights which only one of the parties in this contest (Spain) is in a position to take advantage of. The exercise of the most important of these rights—that of searching our vessels for contraband goods on the high seas—would be of decided advantage to Spain, and would be a right which she alone would enjoy, inasmuch as the Cubans are not at all in a position to exercise it, nor indeed are they likely to be in such a position for some time to come, being in possession neither of ports nor of commissioned cruisers. Again, as soon as the Cubans are recognized as belligerents, the responsibility to the United States for injury to the persons or property of American citizens within Cuban territory is shifted from Spain to Cuba. Thus we see that the Cubans are not only in no position to exercise the more important rights of belligerency, but that they would become subject to onerous duties. They would have the right, to be sure, to insist upon the

strict neutrality of the United States, but they could not prevent the sale of contraband goods to their enemies—a strictly legal business in itself, although Spain would be able to prevent such sale to them. These points are not made to prove that the true interests of the Cubans lie in remaining unrecognized by the United States (for the moral support which such recognition would give them would of course far outweigh these disadvantages); but merely to call attention to the fact that the recognition of Cuban belligerency is in itself not such a radical step and would not be so injurious to Spain as some would have us think; and that such recognition would involve some sacrifice on our part and would not be of unmixed benefit to Cuba."

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN THE STRUGGLE.

After showing that the government and people of the United States have always taken a peculiar interest in Cuba since the early years of this century, Professor Hershey proceeds to examine the true general ground of recognition as a matter of policy on which should be based the action of the United States in the present instance. He cites approvingly the dictum in international law to the effect that a neutral state must ask itself, in a case of this kind, "whether its own rights and interests are so far affected as to require a definition of its own relation to the parties," and concludes that our rights and interests are seriously threatened by a prolonged struggle between Spain and the Cuban insurgents.

"Our commerce with Cuba is stated in round numbers to consist of \$82,000,000 worth of imports, and \$19,000,000 of exports. The 'Statesman's Year Book' for 1895 records, that out of 718,204 tons of sugar, exported from Cuba in 1893, 680,642 tons went to the United States. During that same year we also imported 7,654 hogsheads of molasses. We purchase about two-thirds of the tobacco which Cuba raises, and nearly one-half of her cigars. In 1892, Cuba purchased in our markets a little less than one-third of all her imports—securing a little over one-third from Spain, and considerably less than one-third from Great Britain. Her main imports are rice, beef, and flour—articles which we are desirous of selling.

"In determining our policy toward Spain with reference to Cuba, we have a right not only to consider the actual and temporary loss which our commerce sustains through those protracted struggles which Spain seems unable or unwilling to prevent or extinguish, but we have a right to look to our ultimate and permanent interests.

"The number of American citizens domiciled in Cuba and the amount of American capital invested there is another element in the problem which must not be ignored. Statistics are here unavailable, but the number and amount must be large. Our duty to protect these people and these interests, and the necessity of fixing both parties to the contest with responsibility, may make the recognition of Cuban

belligerency imperative at any moment. Up to the present time the Cubans, desirous of preserving our good will and retaining our sympathy, seem to have furnished this protection of their own accord."

The remainder of Professor Hershey's article is taken up with a discussion of the more technical law points involved in the question whether the struggle now going on in Cuba amounts in fact to war. His general conclusion is that a recognition of Cuban belligerency would be the exercise, on our part, of a strictly legal right, and an act wholly free from impropriety.

A STARTLING DIPLOMATIC REVELATION.

How Lord Salisbury Hoped to Save Armenia.

AN anonymous writer in the *Contemporary Review* sets forth what he declares to be the secret history of the negotiations which culminated in the abandonment of Armenia. The article is entitled "Armenia and the Powers from Behind the Scenes." With the first part of it, which is devoted to a very severe criticism of Lord Rosebery's policy in dealing with Armenia, we need not concern ourselves at present. That is ancient history. The startling revelation which the article contains is that no later than last November Lord Salisbury had assented to the coercion of the Sultan by means of a naval demonstration in the Bosphorus, and that this naval demonstration was proposed by the Austrian government, which only a month or two afterward deprecated doing anything whatever.

AUSTRIA PROPOSES COERCION.

The writer, replying to those persons who regarded Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall as too menacing in its tone, says:

"Lord Salisbury meant business. His solemn warning to the Sultan of the 'ruin' that threatened his Empire, possibly resulting in dismemberment, was no empty menace. A great power had proposed a naval demonstration in the neighborhood of the Dardanelles, and it will probably be a surprise for England to learn that the power which made that proposal was Austria. To conciliate Russia and France, it was suggested that the powers taking part in the demonstration should pledge themselves not to annex any portion of the Ottoman territory. France and Russia rejected the proposals. The other three powers accepted them, constituting a group of four against two. It was then proposed that the four powers should go on with the demonstration; that the fleets of England, Austria and Italy should pass the Dardanelles and dictate terms to the Sultan at Constantinople, deposing him in case of contumacy and appointing a successor. The German fleet was to be held in reserve, and join the other three in case of necessity. The English fleet went to Salonica, and the Italian fleet received orders to follow the lead of the British Admiral. So

imminent at one time seemed the probability of action that Admiral Seymour sent a message to the Italian Admiral to hurry him up."

AT THE INVITATION OF ENGLAND.

It is satisfactory to know also that, although Austria proposed the naval coercion, the proposition was made in answer to an inquiry, addressed to the Triple Alliance, by Lord Salisbury. The evidence of this is to be found in an article which appeared in the official organ of the Italian government on the first of March last. This article declares that

"The Anglo-Franco-Russian co-operation having failed, England addressed herself to Italy, Germany and Austria-Hungary; and Italy replied that the three powers were prepared to support any ulterior action that England might propose."

The Triple Alliance, it went on to say, had received instructions to support the action which the British ambassador was understood to be contemplating. Signor Crispi's organ added that England, having concentrated a powerful fleet near the Straits, Italy sent a squadron with open orders to co-operate with the English Admiral when invited to do so, but not to provoke or anticipate the action of the British fleet.

WHY IT WAS ABANDONED.

When the four powers had agreed to coerce the Sultan, they communicated their wishes to Russia and France, who promptly dissented, and Lord Salisbury backed down. Italy, however, would have gone ahead.

"It is confessed that the retirement of the English fleet to Malta, on the refusal of Russia and France to agree to the proposed naval demonstration, was a great disappointment to the Italian government, which evidently believed the demonstration would be successful, and would be more likely to prevent than to provoke a general war. Russia and France, the Italian government thought, would hardly court collision with so powerful a combination of naval and military force, but would, on the contrary, probably end in joining the demonstration."

The article does not throw light upon one very dubious point, viz., the part which Germany took in this matter. Austria and Italy undoubtedly would have supported England had Lord Salisbury decided to follow the precedent set by Mr. Gladstone, and acted with the authority of a majority of the powers. But what part did Germany play? She was at that time intriguing with Russia, and there is at least a suspicion that, while ostensibly supporting Lord Salisbury, she was secretly thwarting his policy at St. Petersburg. What is believed is that Lord Salisbury regarded the action of Germany in Armenia with much greater resentment than he does anything Germany has done in the Transvaal.

WHY RUSSIA REFUSED TO HELP.

The question of the attitude of Russia is one on which a good deal of light still remains to be thrown. Russia distrusted Lord Salisbury on account of the part he played at Berlin and in Cyprus, but according to this authority, the turning point in the melancholy business was the refusal of the English government to support Russia in intervening between China and Japan. At that time he says:

"The Czar's government proposed a friendly understanding with England on the subject. I state what I know when I say that England might then have practically made her own terms with Russia, alike in the far East and in the near. No alliance was sought, only friendly co-operation; and the Russian government would have met the British more than half way, both in China and Turkey. This would certainly have been greatly to the advantage of England, and would have been infinitely better for Japan. But so far were we from profiting by the friendly overture of Russia, it was promptly rejected, and the British squadron in the far East was strengthened. This was probably a fortuitous coincidence, but Russia interpreted it as a menace, and at once invited France and Germany to the partnership which the British government had spurned. From that moment Russia suspected the intentions of England, and adopted an obstructive policy in regard to Armenia."

PLOTS AND COUNTER-PLOTS IN EUROPE.

Stories of International Brigandage.

IN the *Quarterly Review* there is an interesting article which, while ostensibly devoted to a discussion of England's relations with Germany, contains references to international plots and counter-plots for remodeling the map of Europe, which are enough to make the ordinary citizen ask whether the sovereigns and statesmen of Europe differ much from the ordinary brigand. The reviewer admits that Bismarck forced on the war of 1870, but he maintains that Bismarck had ample justification in the fact that he knew all about a counter-plot that was on the eve of success, by which Prussia was to be attacked and divided up by France, Austria and Italy.

NAPOLEON'S PLAN OF ATTACKING PRUSSIA.

Marshal Lebrun was an emissary employed by Napoleon for the purpose of elaborating the details of this great scheme:

"In June, 1870, he was sent to Vienna to settle a plan of campaign against Prussia, in which France, Italy and Austria were to join. Political preliminaries had been agreed to; and in case of success Italy was to get Rome; Austria, Silesia—that old

province which Frederick the Great had held against Europe in arms; and France was to obtain Belgium and the left bank of the Rhine. The treaty was drawn up. All it wanted was the signature of the three powers. Lebrun, when he arrived at Vienna, was presented to the Emperor Francis Joseph by Arch-Duke Albrecht, and both discussed the situation freely. It was proposed that as soon as possible after the declaration of war a French army should move on Würzburg and Nürnberg, and separate North and South Germany. The Italians were as soon as possible to cross the Brenner and advance on Munich; the Austrians were to be concentrated—not in Moravia, which was their great error in 1866, but in Bohemia. The allies were then to march to the north. A decisive battle would probably be fought on the historic plains of Leipzig. The Prussians, overwhelmed by numbers, could hardly escape defeat, and the victorious army should at once move on Berlin and Stettin, thereby cut the Prussian monarchy in two, and dictate peace before Russia could come to its assistance. The Arch-Duke urged most strongly, however, that the war should be put off till April or May, 1871."

WHY IT FAILED.

This pretty scheme, according to the *Quarterly* reviewer, was well known to Bismarck, and when he forced on the war of 1870 he had every justification, as it was the only means of averting an attack by which Prussia would have been isolated:

"The alliance between France, Austria and Italy, though practically concluded, was not actually signed when the war broke out. That it was not so was the fault of the Emperor Napoleon. His cousin, Prince Napoleon, tells us that the cause of his hesitation was the intense feeling which existed in the clerical party in France against handing over Rome to the Italians."

NAPOLEON'S ANTI-ENGLISH ALTERNATIVE.

If the plot had not miscarried, or if France had been able to achieve an early success in the field against Prussia, the reviewer maintains that Napoleon's plan was to have formed a Franco-German alliance against England:

"The Emperor calculated that by rapidity of concentration he would gain some advantage over the Prussians, and perhaps even win an important battle. In that case he undoubtedly intended to offer peace to the King of Prussia, on the terms of an alliance against England, assistance to conquer Belgium, and the cession to France of the left bank of the Rhine; Prussia, in return, to receive a perfectly free hand in Germany. The governing idea in the mind of the Emperor Napoleon and French statesmen was to form an alliance against England. This is proved by various documents; and the diary of the Emperor Frederick shows conclusively that Napoleon III. did not abandon it even after Sedan."

IS SUCH AN ALLIANCE POSSIBLE TO-DAY ?

The reviewer thinks that notwithstanding the feeling existing between France and Germany in consequence of Alsace Lorraine, it is quite on the cards that the two might sink their animosities in a common crusade against Great Britain:

"As regards an alliance between Germany and France, it may seem to many people unlikely, or indeed impossible. Nevertheless men acquainted both with French and German statesmen must know well that such a project has been present to their minds for years past, and there is no man more likely to succeed in bringing it about than Prince Hohenlohe, more particularly if assisted by Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Chancellor. The basis of such a combination might be, that France and Germany should agree to military and naval conventions respectively with Belgium and Holland; to the Customs Unions with those countries; to the acquisition of their railways, on a similar plan to that of Napoleon III. in 1868, and possibly to a rectification of frontier between the two great powers. The advantages to Germany from such an arrangement are obvious and great. She would acquire, through the alliance with Holland, a great position on the ocean. France might then turn her attention vigorously to prosecute the old policy of Talleyrand, to establish a vast colonial empire with its centre of gravity in Northern Africa, become supreme in the Mediterranean, acquire possession of Syria, drive England out of Egypt, occupy that country, and then strive for the hegemony of the Latin races."

WHAT THEN SHOULD ENGLAND DO ?

If France, Germany and Russia were joined together in the Anti-English League, the reviewer is no doubt right in maintaining that the position of England would become very critical, and he discusses what in that case should be done. He says:

"Italy is the country whose fortunes are most bound up with those of England. She has a vital interest in preventing the Mediterranean from becoming a French lake, and this would be the inevitable result of the defeat of England at sea. Firm alliances are the outcome of interests, and our efforts to form an understanding with Italy are sure to be crowned with success if prosecuted with perseverance and intelligence. We may then proceed further. Spain also has an interest in resisting French supremacy in the Mediterranean. Austria, too, for the present would desire to maintain the *status quo*. It would, moreover, be easy for England to come to a good understanding with Holland."

In that case the grouping of the powers would be on one side, France, Germany and Russia; on the other, England, Holland, Italy and Austria. All this is somewhat fantastic, but it is at least a variation upon the endless monotony of the alternative between the triple and dual alliances.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ADVANCE TO DONGOLA.

A Revelation by Mr. Wilfrid Blunt.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT is the stormy petrel of Egypt. The appearance of an article from him on Egyptian subjects in any of the magazines may be regarded as a sure sign that there is trouble on the Nile. In the *Nineteenth Century* he puts in an appearance in order to tell the secret history of the advance to Dongola. He says:

"It has been suggested to me, in the interests of truth and all concerned, to give a short history of what really took place in connection with the decision to advance on Dongola."

THE FIRST SCHEME: THE ADVANCE TO KASSALA.

Mr. Blunt says that the advance to Dongola was an afterthought. When the Abyssinians were defeated, it was proposed to help them in an altogether different manner.

"The first thing heard of it in Egypt was when, immediately after the Italian defeat at Adowa, one of our military diplomatists arrived on a secret mission from Rome to consult with Lord Cromer about possible action at Kassala. It will be remembered that Italy was under agreement to restore Kassala to Egypt under certain circumstances, and the course suggested at Rome was that the transfer should be carried out immediately, instead of allowing the town to fall again to the Khalifa. A military council was therefore held, at which Lord Cromer, General Knowles, General Kitchener and the newcomer were present, and with the result that Lord Cromer reported their united opinion to the Foreign Office—that a limited but sufficient Egyptian force should be sent from Tokar at once, to take over the charge of the town and remain in it as garrison. The native Egyptian government was informed of their decision, but in no way consulted by them."

THE SECOND SCHEME: THE ADVANCE TO DONGOLA.

The newcomer then believed that a march to Kassala could be easily accomplished; but to his great surprise, and also to the surprise of Lord Cromer and General Kitchener, the advance to Kassala was countermanded, and Lord Cromer was ordered from London to propose that England should occupy Suakim as Italy occupied Massowah, and that a Suakim garrison should be dispatched to co-operate with the whole of the Egyptian army in an advance to Dongola. This proposal, he says, was thrust upon the Egyptian government and Lord Cromer by the Government at home, in deference to the wishes of the German Emperor.

THE MOVEMENT CONDEMNED BY THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive and his advisers disapproved of this new scheme. They saw no reason why the Egyptian army should be employed to save Italy:

"The disappearance of Italy from those upper

waters could affect Egypt in no way for harm. Why, therefore, this unseasonable forward movement? The Khedive, therefore, refused to give his consent to a scheme so far-reaching and so suddenly sprung upon him without, at least, a meeting of his council of ministers and a formal explanation. This was held on the following day, when the proposal about Suakim was silently withdrawn by General Kitchener, and the rest of the plan, already in execution, was agreed to by the ministers as a matter of necessity imposed on them by the circumstances in which they habitually stand with the English government. Neither the Khedive nor his Ministers approved otherwise than formally."

WHAT MR. BLUNT THINKS OF IT.

Mr. Blunt sums up the present outlook from his own point of view, as follows:

"It is generally believed now that the Egyptian force on the frontier is quite insufficient for its purpose of offense in any real attempt to 'smash the Mahdi.' At Wady Halfa it occupied an inexpugnable position, but it cannot advance far beyond Askaheh without manifest risk, while every day money is being poured out like water to maintain it. Already *the whole of the half million of money from the Caisse de la Dette has been spent*, and the real advance is not even talked of as likely to be made before September. At best, Dongola will be occupied in the autumn, and a new outlying position taken which will be far more difficult and costly to hold than the old one."

From the French Point of View.

In the *Fortnightly Review* M. Jules Simon writes on the European crisis, which, he says, has now become the Egyptian question.

WHAT FRANCE THINKS OF THE ADVANCE TO DONGOLA.

M. Jules Simon says that in France there is only one opinion as to why England is going to Dongola: "Depend upon it, she is not working for the reputation of the Italians or the safety of the natives of Egypt, but for the maintenance and aggrandizement of her own influence. Attention is also called to the circumstances that England is proposing to raise an Egyptian corps, and that it is to be raised at the expense of the Egyptian debt reserve, of which three-quarters of the creditors are French. Thus she uses French money and Egyptian soldiers to promote aims which are solely or almost exclusively her own. It is very clever; but it is not the interest of either Russia or France to lend herself to such a scheme."

THE DANGER OF THE DERVISHES.

In discussing the ostensible reasons why the British are advancing in the Soudan, M. Simon becomes somewhat sarcastic. He says that they are going to attack the dervishes, and he warns us that the dervishes may retaliate in a very unexpected fashion:

"It is proposed to attack the dervishes—their convents, their sacred city, their army. Who knows who may take up the challenge? The population of an Abyssinian village? Simply the community of the dervishes? Accustomed as we are to our own monasteries and monks, we do not sufficiently remember the Templars, or the Knights of Jerusalem and Malta. We think of them as perished forever, because they have disappeared from our Church: but they are to be found in the church next door. The stroke which you deal at one point of this vast body will revive it. You begin your contest against it by wakening it up. You open a campaign in Erythrea, and men are on the march against you from China to the Transvaal.

"Their religious communities have more adhesion. We see them, live with them, and know them not. Tel-el-Kader came too soon for them. They only see the conquest of Algeria; now that Europe is overrunning Asia and Africa, we perceive that for the ancient world the question is: To be or not to be?"

WHAT ENGLAND WANTS.

Frenchmen, says M. Jules Simon, believe that England does not want to conquer the Soudan. What she wishes to do is to set up a prolonged agitation, which would justify her in continuing to occupy indefinitely the Valley of the Nile.

"It is now said that the plan of this war is due to King Humbert. If that be true I am glad of it. It is natural that it should have come from the King of Italy, and that England should have appropriated it. She has taken the responsibility of it too completely. France would breathe more freely if she knew that England had only accepted, and not initiated, the proposal."

THE LATEST DISCOVERY IN EGYPT.

MR. W. M. F. PETRIE writes a very interesting article on Egypt in Israel in the *Contemporary Review*. He describes what is nothing less than a contemporary record, by the Pharaoh of the Exodus, of his campaign in Libya and in Palestine. Mr. Petrie thinks that this newly unearthed inscription tends to prove that the children of Israel were never altogether in Egypt, but that while many of them remained there, another section actually lived in Palestine, and were crushed by Pharaoh in a raid which he made into Syria before the Exodus took place. In his article he describes how he discovered this valuable historical record:

"Three months of excavation brought to light the sites of four royal temples hitherto quite unknown—those of Amenhotep II., Tahutmes IV., Tausert and Saptah, dating from about 1450 to 1150 B.C.; another temple was identified as belonging to Merenptah, and two others already known—of Uazmes and Rameses the Great—were fully explored

and fresh results obtained. With six of these temples we are not here concerned; but that of Merenptah contained the historical prize of the year."

PHARAOH OF THE EXODUS.

Now Merenptah is supposed to be none other than the Pharaoh of the Exodus, who lived about 1200 B.C. Pharaoh, in addition to his other misdeeds, with which every reader of the Bible is familiar, seems to have added this above all, that he destroyed the magnificent temple reared by his predecessor:

"Amenhotep III. (about 1400 B.C.), who was, perhaps, the most sumptuous of Egyptian monarchs, had left a glorious monument for his funeral temple, the only sign of which usually seen is the pair of colossi, so celebrated as the colossi of the plain of Thebes. These stood before the entrance, and far behind them stretched courts and halls, the beauty and size of which we can imagine from the contemporary temple of Luxor."

In order to obtain material with which to erect one of his own edifices, he smashed this magnificent temple, using it, indeed, as a quarry:

"Amid all this destruction—as bad as anything ever done by Turk or pope—there was one block which almost defied injury. For a great account of his religious benefactions Amenhotep III. had selected a splendid slab of black syenite, penetrated with quartz veins. It stood 10 feet 3 inches high and 5 feet 4 inches wide, while its thickness of 13 inches of such a tough material prevented its suffering from a mere fall. It is the largest stele of igneous rock known, and was polished like glass on its exquisitely flat faces. This noble block Merenptah stole and re-used; the face of it was set into a wall, and the back of it thus shown was engraved with a scene and a long historical inscription of Merenptah."

Mr. Petrie then translates the inscription in full, which occupies more than two pages of the *Contemporary*. It begins by describing the campaign in Libya, and then "the recital of the conquests of the king passes from Libya to Syria, and refers to a war of which very few traces have yet been recovered. Beginning with the Hittites in the north, the king next names Pa-kanana, which was a fortress of the Canaanites; this appears most likely to be the modern Deir Kanan, five miles southeast of Tyre, or else the village of Kana, a little further southeast. Next comes Askadni, which is not known in this form; and perhaps by error of the sign *d* for that of *l* it should read Askalni or Askelon."

The clause in which the children of Israel are mentioned is translated as follows:

"For the sun of Egypt has wrought this change; he was born as the fated means of revenging it, the King Merenptah. Chiefs bend down, saying, 'Peace to thee;' not one of the nine bows raises his head. Vanquished are the Tahennu (N. Africans); the Khita (Hittites) are quieted; ravaged is Pa-

kanana (Kanun) with all violence; taken is Askadni (Askelon ?); seized is Kazmel; Yenu (Yanoh) of the Syrians is made as though it had not existed; THE PEOPLE OF YSIRAAL IS SPOILED, IT HATH NO SEED; Syria has become as widows of the land of Egypt: all lands together are in people. Every one that was a marauder hath been subdued by the king Merenptah, who gives life like the sun every day."

Now it is obvious that if the people in Israel were spoiled by Merenptah in Palestine after the Exodus, we should have had some record of it in the Old Testament. This incursion must, therefore, have taken place before the Exodus and, therefore, part of the children of Israel must have been living in the land of Canaan before Joshua led the rest of the nation across the Jordan.

INDIAN VS. ENGLISH RULE IN INDIA.

THE government of Mysore, one of the feudatory East Indian states, is described in the *Arena* by Dr. Ghose. The significance of Dr. Ghose's article lies in the contrast which it suggests between those districts of India which are under immediate English rule and those which have native local government. As Dr. Ghose puts it, the advantage is all with the latter. Mysore itself is now governed by an Indian prince. For fifty years it had British government, and became impoverished, and all but bankrupt. During the thirteen years' reign of the late Maharajah Mysore became one of the most prosperous states of India. Dr. Ghose contrasts its condition to-day with that of English-ruled states. This is his explanation:

"While the money obtained by taxation in the feudatory states remains in the country and is spent for the prosperity of its people, the money collected by the British government by taxation goes out of India and is spent in paying pensions to the retired civil and military officers and in providing for an enormous army, while the people die of starvation. Nowhere is the world where officers so highly paid as in India. The Viceroy of India gets three times as much as the President of the United States, the governors of Bombay and Madras each more than twice as much, and the lieutenant-governors of Bengal, Northwest Provinces and the Punjab each twice as much, in addition to traveling expenses; and each of them is provided with two palatial houses, one for summer and another for winter. The Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court gets four times as much as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. No use of multiplying cases. Hindus from British India migrate to the adjoining feudatory states, while no Hindus from a feudatory state have ever been known to migrate into a British province. The Hindus under the English government are to-day, perhaps, the most highly taxed people in the world in comparison with their average income.

"It is a melancholy fact, and there is no use in disguising it, that while the people of India are so poverty-stricken and are dying of starvation, millions of money are drawn every year, from that unhappy country to England, where the people are already living in wealth and luxury."

BRITISH DOMINANCE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for April gives the first place this quarter to an article entitled "Great Britain in South Africa." It was written by some one who has very scant sympathy for Mr. Rhodes and who had the prescience to anticipate more recent disclosures by suggesting that the attempt against the Transvaal was prompted by a desire to improve the value of Chartered stock. The reviewer's chief point is that Great Britain is the paramount power in South Africa, not by authority of any convention of the Transvaal, but because of the course of history and the natural evolution of events.

HOW OBTAINED.

The argument, which would be fiercely resented by the Boers, is as follows:

"The construction of the Convention, however, is of secondary importance, since the right of the British government to interfere in the Transvaal depends not upon any treaty, but upon its position as the paramount power in South Africa. This paramountcy is based upon the preponderance of possession, the corresponding preponderance of responsibility, and the vast expenditure of blood and money by which such a preponderance has been gained. It would be well under the mark to suggest fifty millions as the sum of money which it has cost the British Empire to extend its rule over all its territory. But the British blood that has been shed is a far greater item in the account than the money which has been spent. There have been no less than five Kafir wars waged against the natives on the southeast, there have been two against the Basutos, two against the Zulus, and one against the Matabele, not to mention those against the Boers. The whole coast line from the mouth of the Orange River to St. Lucia Bay has been protected solely by British fleets.

ENGLAND'S RESIDUARY JURISDICTION.

"The true view of the various conventions agreed to between the Transvaal Boers and the Imperial government in 1852, 1881 and 1884 respectively, is that they are statements of the limitations which the paramount power has seen fit to place, in the absence of very special circumstances, upon its own actions. They are each and all subject to the reservation that they may be disregarded when the supreme interests of British South Africa so demand. In the British Imperial government there must always be inherent what is known to international

lawyers as a 'residuary jurisdiction,' liable to be invoked, indeed, only under special conditions, but certainly not to be disturbed or affected by conventions such as have been come to with the Transvaal Boers. Whether the character of the government or the laws of the Transvaal is at this moment such as to call for the exercise of that 'residuary jurisdiction' will have to be presently considered. But it has already been shown that on two or three occasions at least since the conclusion of the Bloemfontein and Sand River Conventions the British government has claimed and exercised this jurisdiction in regard to the Boer states. Even Lord Derby did not lose sight of this, for in 1888 he pointedly reminded President Kruger and his colleagues in the deputation that *the Sand River Convention, like the Convention of Pretoria, was not a treaty between two contracting powers, but was a declaration made by the Queen, and accepted by certain persons at that time her subjects, of the conditions under which and the extent to which her Majesty could permit them to manage their own affairs without interference.*

ACCEPTED BY THE BOERS.

"In the course of his reply to this clear assertion of British paramountcy, President Kruger said: 'The deputation would even go further, and declare what has already been repeatedly and openly declared by the government and people of the South African Republic, that on their part there is no objection to give their favorable consideration to any scheme of confederation between the colonies and states of South Africa emanating from Her Majesty's government, and wherein the interests of the Imperial government are duly recognized, even in so far as a British protectorate might hereafter be required against any attempt on the part of transmarine powers to take possession of South Africa by force of arms.' (See Blue Book, C. 3947, pp. 6 and 8.) Nor was this a new position for the Boers to take up, for in 1877 the Boer Volksraad had actually passed a resolution signifying their readiness for a closer union with the British colonies in the interests of South Africa. Why should not the president revert to the Boer position of 1884 and 1887, and by a frank recognition of British paramountcy obtain from the Imperial government a definite guarantee of the autonomy of his country?"

British Assumption Contradicted.

The reason why President Kruger will not revert to the Boer position of 1884 and 1877 is too obvious to need explanation. In 1884 and 1877 Majuba Hill and Dornkop had not been fought. Now the Boers are in no mood for recognizing English paramountcy. On this point Karl Blind is an excellent authority. In the *North American Review* for April he adverts to the prodigious claim, only in order to reject it with emphasis:

"All kinds of English politicians and many papers, following a recent cue from headquarters,

are in the habit now of speaking of England as 'the paramount power' in South Africa. To many of them this evidently seems a more convenient phrase than the proverbially false title of 'suzerainty.' But it is an equally deceptive expression. England is certainly the paramount power at the Cape, in Natal, and in all her own possessions in South Africa. But she is not the paramount power in the perfectly independent Orange Free State, nor in the Transvaal Republic, which in 1884 got rid of her suzerainty. Nor is she, of course, the paramount power in the large Portuguese and German possessions on the eastern and western coasts of South Africa, or in the Congo Free State, a considerable section of which lies within the South African region."

The Only Solution.

Mr. E. B. Iwan Muller, writing in the *New Review* on Mr. Chamberlain's inheritance, quotes at length from Sir Bartley Frere, taking as his text the words:

"Most of the mistakes in our government of South Africa have been caused by our fatal tendency to try and govern it from England.' To Mr. Chamberlain is given another great opportunity. He is a strong man; he is a stout believer in the future of the Empire; and, though his task has been made harder by the unimaginable blundering of his predecessors, at least that blundering has buoyed the shallows and beacons the reefs where they made shipwreck. There will be no lasting peace in South Africa till the country south of the Zambesi shall have been confederated into a Dominion under the British flag, upon lines fair and acceptable to all the races which inhabit South Africa."

Mr. Rhodes at the Cape.

A ten years' resident in the Cape Colony writes on Mr. Rhodes in the *Cape Parliament*, the point of his paper being that if Mr. Rhodes could get down from Buluwayo he would be able to assert much of his old authority in the Cape legislature.

"The majority in the Bond is only waiting for Mr. Rhodes' return. Of late such representative members as Mr. Venter, of Burgersdorp, and Mr. Bellingan, of Utenhage, have addressed their constituents. Both defended Mr. Rhodes. Both declared that he had been their man in the past, and should be their man in the future. Many others have yet to speak; but they will certainly speak in the same strain. And many Afrikaners outside the Bond who have hitherto mistrusted Mr. Rhodes for being, in appearance, too much under its influence, will now rally to his side. A prominent member of the Cape legislature has written: 'If Rhodes were to put up for Cape Town to-morrow he would get three-fourths of the votes. Feeling runs strongly in his favor.' Being out of office and disentangled from his alliance with the Afrikaner Bond, he would have been free to gather around

him, out of the Moderate Dutch and the British elements, heretofore unorganized and leaderless, a party compacted by a common danger—German intrigue—and a common aim—the development of the British states of South Africa under the security of union with the Empire. He will do it yet. No man is beaten until, of his own free choice, he surrenders his arms; and this, if I read him rightly, Mr. Rhodes will never do. Unhappily, however, affairs in the North detain him, and make the task for the moment impossible; so that there will be nothing to counterbalance and to counteract the hostile coalition of the Cape parliament with the Orange Free State and the Doppers and Hollanders of the Transvaal."

Other South African Articles.

There are three papers bearing more or less directly on South African affairs in the *Fortnightly Review*. Mr. H. W. Lawson, writing on "Rhodesian Affairs," sums up his suggestions as follows:

"The scheme of affairs that suggests itself is a separation of the office of Governor and High Commissioner, and the appointment of a high officer for the northern territories, directly responsible to the Secretary of State. The Chartered Company would preserve all its proprietary rights, but would surrender the civil, as it has already been forced to give up the military administration of the country. In return, it would make such an annual allowance to the administrator as would defray the cost thereby incurred. This is a moment to 'take occasion by the hand.'"

ENGLAND'S MISSION.

The Rev. W. Greswell, writing on the "High Commissionership of South Africa," remarks:

"Great Britain has three great labors before her in South Africa, burdensome, it may be, but not dishonorable. First, she has to aid in subjugating the rebel Matabele, and asserting once again in the long history of South African troubles the cause of civilization against barbarism. Next she has to champion the Uitlanders of all nationalities against the bigoted Boer oligarchy, and assert the principles of civic rights and constitutional liberties in the Transvaal. Lastly, she has to oppose an unflinching front to German intrigue, which is wholly unjustifiable and in direct violation to solemn convention, and detrimental, in the highest degree, to her Imperial position. This is a threefold task which must be faced. All Great Britain needs is faithful servants who will not betray her interests, and able instruments who will carry out her will."

THE PROCESS OF FEDERATION.

An anonymous writer, who calls his paper "The Integration of the Empire," argues that local federation must precede any general integration of the Empire:

"Meanwhile, Mr. Rhodes has returned to that work for which he is so peculiarly fitted, the development and pacification of the vast regions he has added to the dominions of the Crown. They are an empire in the rough, and (as the present revolt in Matabeleland shows) it is all too soon to dream of their inclusion in any highly organized political system. The Commonwealth of Australia may be an accomplished fact before many months have passed; but we shall have to wait a good deal longer—perhaps well into the twentieth century—for the unification of South Africa. And, as has already been said, both these local federations are essential preliminaries to that more complete integration of the Empire which only our grandchildren may hope to see."

FEDERALISM, BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

AN interesting study of Federalism is contributed by Mr. Ed. Meek to the April *Canadian Magazine*. He distinguishes three steps in the modern development of the idea: 1, The quasi-federal union of the colonies and provinces in the British Empire; 2, the United States; 3, the Canadian Dominion. The second and third are modifications of the first. He contrasts the unlimited power of the British Parliament with the limited power of the American Congress, much to the advantage of the former, and acutely observes that the Dominion of Canada is "the first attempt ever made to apply the parliamentary system of government to the federal system of government." General distinctions are noted between the American and Canadian constitutions. The American federal power is strictly defined, the undefined residue being left to the particular states or people; whereas the provincial powers are defined in Canada and the undefined balance left with the Dominion Parliament. In the United States the people is sovereign, in Canada the Parliament and subordinate legislatures. The American system is threefold—legislative, executive and judicial; the Canadian twofold—legislative and judicial. The Canadian judiciary is federal always; the American federal and local. Constitutional amendment, extremely difficult in the States, is comparatively easy in the Dominion. Laws of banking, commerce, and marriage are federal in Canada. The Canadian is evidently set forth as the highest and latest stage of federal evolution. Mr. Meek anticipates the time when "not only the Anglo-Saxon race of both continents, but all the nations of Europe from whom the inhabitants of America have come,—learning the lesson taught by American federalism,—will in a federal union find the surest method of preserving and promoting the civilization to which they have, with so much contention and bloodshed, and after so many centuries of commotion and effort, finally attained."

THE GROWTH OF ST. LOUIS.

DR. ALBERT SHAW'S "Notes on City Government in St. Louis," in the *Century* for June, are given an added interest by his explanation in the opening paragraph that St. Louis, owing to its complete blending and assimilation of the several American types of population, "is the most satisfactory exponent of what may be called the distinctive American system of city government that the country affords on any similar scale of magnitude." St. Louis achieved home rule in 1878. The Municipal Assembly consists of a popular house known as the House of Delegates, and an upper chamber known as the Council. The first has twenty-eight members, the second three members. The mayor's term is four years.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE CITY BY THE TROLLEY.

When St. Louis became an independent city the county gave it generous limits, exceeding sixty square miles, though the greater part of the population was well within an area of twelve or fifteen square miles. With the old mule car system of street transit, the extension of the actual living area was slow. The electric trolley which begun its work in 1890 has produced an extraordinary transformation with its trackage of three hundred and fifty or four hundred miles—a more complete and extensive transit system, probably, than any other large city possesses. In their dealings with the city government Dr. Shaw tells us the street railway companies have come off very easy victors. The old mule lines were readily invested with new and very valuable trolley privileges, and in most cases they were given twenty-five year franchise extensions, upon terms which allowed the city treasury a frivolously small compensation for privileges possessing an enormous cash value.

UTILIZING THE MISSISSIPPI WATER.

One of the most picturesque departments of St. Louis' municipal work has been in the appropriation of the Mississippi water for city uses. An enormous plant is necessary to pump out of the Mississippi river and distribute it with sufficient pressure, the water which the population demands. But even after the machinery for obtaining the water was installed there was the further highly important question of its filtration. Dr. Shaw tells with some detail of the plans for doing this work, because of the enormous significance which St. Louis' success or failure will have on scores of other prosperous towns and cities situated on the banks of fifteen or twenty thousand miles of Mississippi Valley river courses, and fifteen or more great cities.

"In recent years what is called natural filtration—through layers of sand and broken stone in filter-beds—has been developed to the point of brilliant success in various European cities. The most recent triumph has been the completion of the huge sand-filtration plant at Hamburg, which not only makes

the muddy Elbe water as crystal, but also removes disease germs, and is an invulnerable bulwark against cholera epidemics. But if the Hamburg system were adopted at St. Louis, the filter-basins would have to be very much larger and more numerous, on account of the far muddier character of the Mississippi as compared with the Elbe. When, in the late winter, the Mississippi breaks up, the regular concomitants are heavy rains, a rise in the stream, and a roiled and muddy condition of the water. This is the very time when the filters must be working well; otherwise the city would be served with an intolerably muddy supply. But it is obvious that open filter-beds would be so affected by ice and cold that in these very times of emergency they would be working badly or not at all.

PECULIAR DIFFICULTIES.

"So much for the difficulties of winter. But the summer difficulties are hardly less serious. For a period of eight or ten weeks the heat of the sun at St. Louis is very powerful. Vegetable organisms are developed in still and shallow water with amazing rapidity. The usual depth of water in the open filter beds of Europe is about three feet. Mr. Holman, the water commissioner and chief engineer of the department at St. Louis, believes that Hamburg's splendid series of open filter-basins would be impossible at St. Louis in extremely cold weather, and equally so in extremely hot weather. In the summer, he avers, the water would spoil while in the very process of filtration, and the filter-beds would become as objectionable as a stagnant pond. He does not, however, despair of finding a successful method of mechanical filtration. He wisely insists that the great settling-basins, in the first place, must be made to do the largest possible amount of work. To this end, he is convinced that a chemical coagulant should be mixed with the water as it is pumped into the settling-basins, in order to assist in the precipitation of solid matters. He believes that much the larger part of the 5 per cent. which now fails to settle at the bottom of these beds would thus be carried down with the 95 per cent. that already settles, taking the greater part of the bacteria down with the sediment. There are several chemical substances that would do the work. Mr. Holman remarks that the substance used must not only be absolutely harmless, but also something against which there can be no popular prejudice."

GARBAGE AND STREET-SPRINKLING.

A somewhat elaborate account is given of the method of disposal of garbage by the Merz process of transforming it into soap grease and fertilizer.

The street-sprinkling of the city is done by contract, and the service is exceedingly efficient. The water used is freely supplied by the municipal Water Department. The city is divided into sixty or more districts, in each of which the contract is let by separate bids.

GODKIN ON WESTERNERS AND ALLEN ON
EASTERNERS.

THE prominence of the currency question in the political discussions of the present year has made it quite inevitable that there should creep into print many expressions of sectional prejudice on the part of extreme advocates of eastern and western monetary doctrines. As representatives of strictly local sentiment untempered by broad acquaintance with the people of the United States, no better spokesmen could be found than Mr. E. L. Godkin, of New York, and Senator Allen, of Nebraska. Of Senator Allen,—who was born in a western state and has lived for forty years west of the Mississippi,—it was true, at least as recently as last year, that he had never seen the East except as his official duties had brought him to Washington; and New York, Philadelphia and Boston had never been visited by him. On the other hand, there is no evidence in his writings to show that Mr. Godkin, the editor of the *New York Evening Post*, is even as well acquainted with the actual manners and customs, sentiments and convictions of the American people west, let us say, of Buffalo, N. Y., as Senator Allen is with the characteristics of the people who inhabit the Atlantic seaboard. Mr. Godkin writes an article on the political situation for the *May Forum*, in which he propounds the following theory as to western people and their beliefs:

THE ENVOIOUS, IGNORANT, JINGO WESTERNER!

"The currency problem is made all the more complicated by the attitude of the West toward the East. That there is a line dividing the two regions has been for a long time vaguely perceived, but it was never so clearly defined as by the war feeling and by the silver question. Speaking generally, the bulk of whatever there was of pugnacity toward England after Mr. Cleveland's message was to be found west of the Alleghanies; and, speaking generally, also, it may be said that the principal support of the silver standard is to be found west of the Alleghanies. It is accompanied in both cases by a dislike or distrust of the East, which is partly social and partly financial, and covers also European countries, but principally England. The social dislike or distrust would need an article to itself. The financial is, in the main, that of a borrowing for a creditor community, and that of a new agricultural community for one which is devoted mainly to the business of selling commodities and exchanging money. It is composed, in part, of the old dislike of the farmer for the financier, and in part that of the poor debtor for the rich creditor. Behind it all lies great ignorance about foreigners and foreign relations, and of the other forms of society than those by which western men are surrounded, combined with an immense sense of power. It is difficult to make a western man understand that a country of seventy millions of inhabitants cannot do anything

that it has a fancy to do, including the circulation of silver at a fixed ratio. It is also difficult to persuade him that a well-dressed man with superfine manners does not cherish evil designs of some sort. He does not see how the great fortunes he hears of in the East have been honestly acquired, and he, therefore, would hear with equanimity of the bombardment of eastern cities. He brooks very ill the unconscious assumption of superiority which the long cultivation of the social art brings with it in older countries, and thinks it the main business of the American abroad to resent this by threats and defiance.

CONSEQUENCES OF ISOLATION.

"Among the mass of western people, a knowledge of the conditions of foreign exchange is scanty. The notion that a nation with \$1,600,000,000 of foreign commerce can be a law unto itself in commercial matters, and that it is easy to create financial conditions which will cut us off from the rest of the world, is still rife in that part of the country. In fact, it would not be too much to say that, in spite of a high degree of culture at certain points, the West is suffering all the observed consequences of too great isolation—that is, want of more contact with other social conditions and other forms of civilization. All genuine and steady progress thus far has come from intercourse with foreigners and familiarity with their point of view, and readiness to adopt whatever is best and most suitable in their ideas, manners, or customs. This has been true from the earliest times, is, in fact, the most familiar phenomenon of advancing civilization. The greatest danger the Valley of the Mississippi runs to-day is the danger of living in its own ideas,—the belief that Providence still creates peculiar peoples.

SILVER, PROTECTION AND "AMERICANISM."

"Escape from the silver idea is not likely to be easy. The protective idea is incorporated with it. The belief that silver is a commodity not simply a measure of value, has taken possession of the western mind. The notion that it is, therefore, as much entitled to protection as any other commodity, by any means within reach of the government is not easily dislodged, so long as the protective theory prevails at the East. It is not easy for an eastern protectionist to face the arguments by which a western man refuses to help the East to support its industries by heavy duties so long as the West, and more especially the mining States, have no share in the blessings derived from the national policy. The western man is a protectionist, too, but he wishes to push the plan farther and he has concocted a theory of currency to go along with it. A self-supporting Europe-defying country, producing everything it wants for its own use, including its own money, is his idea of a state. The eastern man goes only half way. He wishes to be independent of Europe industrially, but to keep up his connection with it

pecuniarily, which is not thorough and complete 'Americanism.'

The West Justified by Senator Allen.

Senator Allen, of Nebraska, contributes an article to the *North American Review* for May entitled "Western Feeling Toward the East."

"It must not be forgotten," says the Senator, "that there was a time, not many years ago, either, when every Western man spoke of his birthplace as in an eastern state, and when it might be truthfully said that he was, to all intents and purposes, eastern, and full of eastern thought, energy, method, and sympathies. But as those men passed from the stage of action and their children, who were born in the West, succeeded them, the sentiment changed, and the latter speak of their birthplaces as in western states. Their education, sympathies, and impulses are western, and many of them know little of the East by actual travel or contact. Eastern ties are mere matters of family history with them, while their associations and sympathies centre in the states in which they live and in adjoining states. The relations with the East are, therefore, wholly of a general and business character.

THE WORLD'S DEBT TO OUR WEST.

"But a few years ago the West was an unbroken wilderness. It required great energy, perseverance and self-denial to develop it. Its settlement and civilization were accomplished amid scenes of indescribable danger, privation and trial. The early western settler was a hero. He took the lives of his family and his own life in his hands, and went among roving bands of savages and, by singular self denial and indomitable energy, established a home and laid the foundation of the marvelous civilization that followed. Having faithfully and conscientiously performed this prodigious work, and having opened the way to profitable investment of large sums of eastern capital, he naturally had a right to think that at least in all national affairs he would be treated on terms of equality with his eastern brethren. Much of the development of the West is due, doubtless, to a large use of eastern capital; eastern and foreign money has largely aided in the construction of our railways and materially assisted in opening our mines and farms. It has likewise been instrumental, in some measure, in building our towns and cities, and in these respects we are the debtors of the East. But it should be remembered that the obligation is not entirely one-sided. The West thus afforded an enlarged opportunity for eastern enterprise and capital, and large and secure returns on investments that could not otherwise have been made; and we have, in fact, offered a very fruitful field which the East has cultivated with great profit to itself.

GREED OF EASTERN CAPITAL.

"The opening of western farms and mines, under proper industrial and commercial conditions, would

be a source of great wealth to those who own them, and would enable the West to contribute largely to the aggregate national wealth, and would be productive of a prosperity that has hitherto been unknown, if eastern greed could be held in check long enough to accomplish the work. A sentiment exists in the West that it is the purpose of eastern money loaners and capitalists to drain our industries of their profits by unfriendly legislation, and that they do not intend to permit an enlarged volume of money, and that by this and like means, it is their purpose to increase the national debt and issue interest-bearing bonds that will rest as a blanket mortgage on the entire property of the country; and our people believe that by the time these bonds mature the West will be compelled to furnish the larger part of the money for their payment. We feel that, through the operation of a shrinking volume of money, which has been caused by eastern votes and influences for purely selfish purposes, the East has placed its hands on the throat of the West and refused to afford us that measure of justice which we, as citizens of a common country, are entitled to receive.

TARIFF AND MONEY QUESTIONS.

"The East is wedded to an abnormally high tariff for a distinctively protective purpose; that is, for the purpose of enabling one class of citizens, through the means of high-priced articles, caused by diminishing the natural competition arising from the sale of imported articles, to transfer much of the earnings of all other classes to their own pockets. The eastern people evidently do not believe in levying a tariff for the primary purpose of revenue, and incidentally for the protection of new industries, or industries that have not been securely established, but on the contrary, for the distinct purpose of creating a limited market with revenue to the government as an incident. It can be easily seen that the people of the West are compelled to purchase their manufactured goods from the East, with low-priced products of farm and mine, and pay the freight both ways, and are thereby put to very great disadvantage.

"It may be truthfully said, in this connection, that a feeling exists among the people of the West, to some extent, that the East has, by unduly attempting to control the Western press, endeavored to create an unwarranted and false sentiment on the tariff, financial and transportation questions as well as a false sentiment, through the agency of small western banks, on the money question, that is inimical to the true interests of our country. It is believed in the West that there is a fixed purpose on the part of the East to continue this order of things, and thereby transfer the wealth of the West from the pockets of those who produce it to the pockets of those who have had no hand in its production, and no sympathy with its producers."

TRAVEL IN YOUR OWN COUNTRY!

Mr. Allen thinks it would be advantageous if eastern people would do more of their traveling in their own country.

"I think I am clearly within the bounds of propriety in remarking that many eastern young men and young women, from travel and observation, know absolutely nothing of the West and its people. It is not an uncommon thing to meet eastern men who have made many tours of Europe and who have never seen the grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, or the splendor of the great plains, lakes and rivers of their native land. It may be said that such a person has a right to travel in Europe as extensively as he may see fit, and enjoy European civilization and surroundings if he desires to do so, yet it does not speak well for the patriotism of one who turns from the greatness and the glorious scenes of his own country and the study of his own people, to view and study those of older countries, and thus isolate himself from his country and countrymen and lose sympathy with them and their conditions."

WESTERN LOYALTY TO THE UNION.

The impression that has been formed in the East that under certain circumstances there might grow up a secession sentiment in the West is stoutly combatted by Senator Allen, who says:

"But it must be understood that, after all, these evils will correct themselves by intelligent and conservative agitation and at the ballot box. The western people are neither selfish nor disloyal. They are, on the contrary, extremely generous and intensely American. They believe in the Union of the States and the sacredness of the constitution, and they will not listen to the advocacy of anything that looks like secession. Suggestions that have appeared in the eastern press that a sentiment of discontent, bordering on disunion, exists among the people of the West are untrue and do very great injustice to hundreds of thousands of splendid men who, in the hour of national danger, offered their lives as a sacrifice on the altar of their country, and in the interest of national peace and the truth of history such statements should not be made. I have never known of the existence of a disloyal sentiment, and I do not believe that the people of the West can be provoked into entertaining, much less expressing, a sentiment of disunion."

Macmillan's is a highly readable number this month. The paper on the "Centenary of Ossian" gives a vivacious and valuable account of the Macpherson controversy, and of the way philology has settled it. There is a description of the new mosaic at St. Paul's—"a genuine bit of English work designed by an English artist, and wrought by English workmen, in material made in England"—in which, too, the workmen take a loving pride. Heroisms of the old packet service and Mary Stuart's life in France are graphically narrated.

THE GREATER NEW YORK.

PROF. GEORGE GUNTON, in the last number of his magazine, undoubtedly voices the sentiments of large numbers of the "Greater New York's" citizens in demanding that attention be now given to the form of government under which the consolidated city is to be placed. Professor Gunton discusses at some length the probable outcome of the proposed extension of the Tammany Hall organization to Kings, Queens, and Richmond counties—a consummation dreaded, he says, by Brooklynites of both parties.

WHAT IS IN DOUBT.

"The conclusion forced upon us by the many sided agitation of the Greater New York movement is that party manœuvring and local property interests have it in their keeping, almost to the exclusion of any impulse toward the better and wiser government of the great metropolitan population which it affects. We are not favored with any view of the schemes for better and cleaner city government, which may possibly be held in solution, and out of sight, under the foaming swirl and agitation of its rapid current. We do not know whether it contemplates a restoration to their pristine dignity and ancient strength of the honored boards of aldermen and councilmen, and purposes to invest the new metropolis with a city legislature worthy its importance as a commercial, manufacturing and banking centre, or whether it purposes to treat it as a sort of Bulgaria, to be presided over by the subservient satrap of an ultramontane Czar.

THE DANGER OF MUNICIPAL THIEVERY.

"We do not know whether the consolidation is sought as a preliminary to the consummation of vast schemes of local improvement, such as the prefecting of railway access to our city by bridges, and the restoration of our declining grain and cattle trades with the West by convenient grain storage elevators, and by vast abattoirs like those of Paris, or whether the city, like the seaports of China, is to be a mere field in which licensed thieves shall be permitted in the name of taxation to steal all they can take without inciting the populace to armed rebellion.

A WISELY PLANNED CHARTER ESSENTIAL.

"We believe there must be in the long run a definite connection between a wisely planned charter for city government and a well-governed city. We do not believe in the permanent efficacy of personal impulse, or even of hysterical popular convulsions, as a means of amending a corrupt working of a city government which is doomed to failure and incompetency by its organic law.

"Therefore, we would be glad to see some attention given to the constitution under which the expected metropolis is to work, provided, of course, it is to enjoy its liberties and is to govern itself at all."

WHERE MR. GLADSTONE BLUNDERED.

A Political Forecast that Came Wrong.

"HARPER'S" for May publishes a chapter in the life of Cyrus W. Field, which contains several letters from John Bright and Mr. Gladstone. One of Mr. Gladstone's that was written November 27, 1862, is very interesting, because it shows how utterly Mr. Gladstone was mistaken as to the issue of the Civil War. When Mr. Gladstone makes up his mind he is not only sure, but cocksure; and it is thoroughly characteristic of the man that having in 1862 come to the conclusion that the South could not be beaten, he should have assumed that that fact was so obvious as to be indisputable. We quote the letter in full as a warning to younger statesmen to pay regard to the familiar and homely advice, never to prophesy unless you know.

11, WILTON H. TERRACE, November 27th, 1862.

My Dear Sir.—I thank you very much for giving me the *Thirteen Months*. Will you think that I belie the expression I have used if I tell you candidly the effect this book has produced upon my mind? I think you will not. I do not believe that you or your countrymen are among those who desire that any one should purchase your favors by speaking what is false, or by forbearing to speak what is true.

The book, then, impresses me even more deeply than I was before impressed with the heavy responsibility you incur in persevering with this destructive and hopeless war at the cost of such dangers and evils to yourselves, to say nothing of your adversaries, or of an amount of misery inflicted upon Europe such as no other civil war in the history of man has ever brought upon those beyond its immediate range.

THE INTERESTS OF ENGLAND IN THE WAR.

Your frightful conflict may be regarded from many points of view; the competency of the Southern States to secede; the rightfulness of their conduct in seceding (two matters wholly distinct, and a great deal too much confounded); the natural reluctance of Northern Americans to acquiesce in the severance of the Union, and the apparent loss of strength and glory to their country; the bearing of the separation on the real interests and on the moral characters of the North; again, for an Englishman, its bearing with respect to British interests; all these are texts, of which any one affords ample matter for reflection, but I will only state, as regards the last of them, that I for one have never hesitated to maintain that, in my opinion, the separate and special interests of England were all on the side of the maintenance of the old Union; and if I were to look at their interests alone, and had the power of choosing in what way the war should end, I would choose for its ending by the restoration of the old Union this very day.

THE BEARING ON THE NEGROES.

Another view of the matter not to be overlooked is its bearing on the interests of the black and colored race. I believe the separation to be one of the few happy events that have marked their mournful history. And, although English opinion may be wrong upon this subject, yet it is headed by three men perhaps the best entitled to represent on this side of the water the old

champions of the anti-slavery cause—Lord Brougham, the Bishop of Oxford, and Mr. Buxton.

But there is an aspect of the war which transcends every other: the possibility of success. The prospect of success will not justify a war in itself unjust; but the impossibility of success in a war of conquest of itself suffices to make it unjust. When that impossibility is reasonably proved, all the horror, all the bloodshed, all the evil passions, all the dangers to liberty and order, with which such a war abounds, come to lie at the door of the party which refuses to hold its hand and let its neighbors be.

THE "IMPOSSIBILITY" OF UNION SUCCESS

You know that in the opinion of Europe that impossibility has been proved. It is proved by every page of this book, and every copy of the book which circulates will carry the proof wider, and stamp it more clearly. Depend upon it, to place the matter upon a single issue, you cannot conquer and keep down a country where the women behave like the women of New Orleans, and where, as this author says, they would be ready to form regiments if such regiments could be of use. And how idle it is to talk, as some of your people do, and some of ours, of the slackness with which the war has been carried on, and of its accounting for the want of success! You have no cause to be ashamed of your military character and efforts. You have proved what wanted no proof, your spirit, hardihood, immense power, and rapidity and variety of resources. You have compressed ten years of war into the term of eighteen months; you have spent as much money, and have armed and perhaps have destroyed as many men, taking the two sides together, as all Europe spent in the first ten years of the Revolutionary War. Is not this enough? Why have you not more faith in the future of a nation which should lead for ages to come the American continent, which in five or ten years will make up its apparent loss, or first loss, of strength and numbers, and which, with a career unencumbered by the terrible calamity and curse of slavery, will even from the first be liberated from a position morally and incurably false, and will from the first enjoy a permanent gain in credit and character such as will much more than compensate for its temporary material losses.

A BELIEVER IN GENERAL SCOTT.

I am, in short, a follower of General Scott; with him I say, "wayward sisters, go in peace;" immortal fame be to him for his wise and courageous advice, amounting to a prophecy; finally you have done what man could do. You have failed because you resolved to do what man could not do. Laws stronger than human will are on the side of earnest self-defense. And the aim at the impossible, which in other things may be folly only, when the path of search is dark with misery and red with blood, is not folly only but guilt to boot.

I should not have used so largely in this letter the privilege of free utterance had I not been conscious that I vie with yourselves in my admiration of the founders of your republic, and that I have no lurking sentiment either of hostility or indifference to America; nor, I may add, even then had I not believed that you are lovers of sincerity, and that you can bear even the rudeness of its tongue.

In 1864, Mr. Gladstone admitted, with a touch of sadness, that he "could not hope to stand well with Americans."

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE NATURE OF THE
FUTURE LIFE.

THE fifth installment of Mr. Gladstone's discussion of "The Future Life and the Condition of Man Therein" appears in the *North American Review* for May. The concluding chapter will appear in the June number. This May installment discusses the "limitation and reserve of Scripture and the creeds."

THE NICENE CREED.

Of the Nicene Creed Mr. Gladstone says:

"The creed elaborated at Nice and Constantinople represents, even more than any other document, the prolonged, concentrated, and most severely tested action of the mind of the universal church. In the last of these particulars it stands alone. It was through the agonies of the fourth century, the hardest of all the trials, the noblest of all the victories, of the Church of God, that this creed made its way to a position unrivaled alike in loftiness and in solidity. In the East it may be said to enjoy an exclusive dominance. In the West, through the Eucharistic office, it holds the grandest of all positions in Christian worship, so that it is, equally with the Apostle's Creed, incessantly presented to the mind of the Church. It is not necessary now to speak of the several additions made to it under Latin authority in much later times. In this consummate document, mainly as received from Nice and Constantinople, we declare that we 'look for,' and of course therefore believe in, 'the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come.'"

THE ATHANASIAN.

To the Athanasian Creed he accords a less important position, because of its more limited acceptance and use throughout Christendom.

"The Athanasian Creed, apart from its anathemas, is a great and wonderful product of substantive theology concerning the Trinity and even more the Incarnation of our Lord; but it is not, I believe, placed, except in the Anglican Articles of Religion, which do not form a Confession for the Church of England at large, on a level with the two preceding creeds; nor is it, except within the English Church, presented with the same familiarity, by inclusion in the public services, to the general mind of believers. It declares that men shall rise again with their bodies; shall render an account for their works; and shall if they have done good 'go into life everlasting;' if they have done evil 'into everlasting fire.' The main distinctions offered by this creed are not that it penetrates further, as modern opinion has done, into the nature of eternity and the particulars of the Divine counsels, but that it presents to us expressly what I suppose cannot be excluded from the implications of the other creeds—namely, the survival and passage into eternity of the wicked as well as of the righteous."

RESERVE OF APOSTLES' CREED.

He devotes great praise to the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed on the score of "their simplicity and their reserve." "Out of four propositions, three, asserting the resurrection, the life everlasting, and the life of the world to come, may be said most rigidly to confine themselves within the limits of elementary Scripture, and to resolve themselves into one—namely, that we who recite the creed are to pass at death into eternity. And here we find that the idea vividly presented to us is the survival of the righteous, whose condition is so properly conveyed under the word 'life,' I do not presume to say that the case of the wicked is excluded. It seems to remain, however, as it were, in the shade. There is here neither declaration nor implication as to the meaning of eternity, as to the relative number of those on the right hand or the left, or as to the conditions of the doom which awaits the sinner."

MEANING OF "ETERNAL."

Mr. Gladstone, continuing his observations concerning the meaning of the word eternal, gives the following very useful cautions:

"It is, indeed, necessary for us to be on our guard against the silent and unwatched intrusion into the religious precinct of conceptions which nowhere bear the sacred stamp, but belong, whether their value be great or small to the ordinary circle of secular knowledge or opinion. And such we must surely admit to be the popular conception of time. Be it ever so true that, for us, in our present condition, the idea of time may fairly be regarded as a simple idea, incapable of resolution into parts, it does not therefore follow that we are entitled to pronounce on its always continuing such in other and, perhaps, quite differently ordered states of existence.

"I confess myself at a loss to see on what just ground there can be constructed any claim upon the ordinary Christian to concern himself with more than the propositions of the creeds as portions of his necessary faith. It would seem that if he entertain other propositions he is under no obligation to elevate them to so high a plane.

"Of the limited service which it is my hope and aim to render by the present examination, to the combined cause of truth and charity, a principal part will consist in my endeavors to remove from the field of controversy a variety of assumptions which, as it appears to me, have no title to a place there, and which have tended both to widen the issue raised and to perplex and embitter the dispute."

UNNECESSARY ASSUMPTIONS.

Whereupon he specifies the following assumptions, which theological leaders have been disposed to read into the Scriptures, yet which, as Mr. Glad-

stone goes on to prove, are not necessary, and have no essential place in a statement of Christian beliefs:

"1. It is assumed that the Christian Revelation is designed to convey to us the intentions of the Almighty as to the condition, in the world to come, not of Christians only, but of all mankind.

"2. It is assumed that when the Scriptures speak of things eternal, they convey to us that eternity is a prolongation without measure of what we know as time.

"3. It is assumed that punishment is a thing inflicted from without, *flagellum Tisiphone quatit insultans*, and is something additional to or distinct from the pain or dissatisfaction which, under the law of nature, stands as the appropriate and inborn consequence of misdoing.

"4. It is assumed that the traditional theory propounds, and the teaching of Scripture requires us to believe that, of those who are to be judged as Christians, only a small minority can be saved.

"5. It is assumed under the doctrine of natural immortality that every human being has by Divine decree a field of existence commensurate with that of Deity itself."

Mr. Gladstone totally denies the claim that is so often either expressly or tacitly made for the foregoing five assumptions that they should be received as portions of the divine revelation to man.

THE STORY OF MR. ROMANES' CONVERSION.

THE first article in the *Quarterly Review* is devoted to the spiritual experiences of the eminent man of science, Mr. George John Romanes. The reviewer rightly thinks that the story of Mr. Romanes' conversion is useful because "the course which Romanes followed resembled that which is pursued by the age. His mental progress may, we think, be distinguished by four stages more or less clearly defined."

A PROGRESS IN FOUR STAGES.

"Starting from a traditional orthodoxy, he, in the first place, parted from his religion on a supposed theoretic necessity. The impression created by a selection of things was allowed to overpower the effect of the whole; the deepest convictions of the mind were sacrificed to a criticism of one of its expressions; the fortunes of Christianity were staked on an argument from design which seemed to be contradicted by enlarged knowledge. Secondly, like modern thought, Romanes looked for a new religion which should be on better terms with modern science—a religion which might stand to reason and by a process of elimination might be purged of offense. Like modern thought again, Romanes did not so much fail to find this new religion; he rather rejected it when found because it had no title to the name which it claimed. The third stage through which he passed was the purification of agnosticism; the careful limitation, that is, of the realm of

natural science and of the inferences which it supports. Would it be fair to say, here also, that he represented the stream of cultivated opinion? The change from an abstract to a practical study of faith is indeed one of the hardest and most important steps. It requires more moral effort and makes a larger demand on the character than any change but the transition from the study to the exercise of faith."

The fourth stage was his examination of faith as a fact and its moral use, and the clear appreciation of the necessity of faith if the world is what faith reports it to be. From the speculative point of view he passed to the practical question, Does it act? Granted for a moment its worth, what are its methods and what are its sources of strength?

A NATURAL CAPACITY FOR RELIGION.

"This final stage of the exercise of faith lies beyond the four steps of mental progress which we have briefly indicated and now propose to retrace. From first to last, the inner conflict, it must be understood, was carried on in the midst of special scientific work which Romanes never discontinued, and did not affect the strictly scientific convictions from which, as his posthumous volume shows, he never swerved. Presenting parallels to a general movement, his course has perhaps been rarely repeated in individuals. He was one of those men who are fitted for that intimate apprehension of God which Newman calls a 'real,' as opposed to a 'formal,' faith, and which is closer than most men either require or attain. The largeness of his capacity for religion shut him off from many of those succors by which others sustain their march, and interposed a long delay before he finally reached his goal. Had the result been other than it was, many of his closest friends would have been faced, not only by a great grief, but by a great difficulty. If the barriers had not fallen, a devout heart, a character of singular beauty, abundant gifts of charity, courage and gentleness, might have seemed to stand as an effect without their adequate cause. But from judging the very existence of God by physical facts, he came to the conviction that 'the idea of God, rightly conceived, is secured to us in Christ, if only we may believe.' In all the trials and delays which Romanes experienced, he won precious lessons for those who, through similar difficulties, pursue his track. Day by day he grew in humility, praying in lowliness of spirit, 'Lord, I believe; help thou mine unbelief,' founding on reverential dependence his unresting search for God."

MR. GLADSTONE's papers on Bishop Butler are brought to a close in this month's *Good Words*. He enlarges on Butler's circumspectness and courage, admits a few inconsistencies, but denies deficiency in imagination. He dismisses as absurd the idea of Butler's favoring popery.

THE ELECTION OF A POPE.

MR. WILLIAM ROSCOE THAYER describes with much detail, in the *May Century*, the method of selecting the occupant of the papal throne. After the cardinal camerlingo has formally declared a pope to be dead—having previously knocked three times at the door of the bed-chamber, and also on the forehead of the dead man, with a silver mallet—nine days are given up to the celebration of the obsequies, which culminate in a grand funeral pageant.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONCLAVE.

Then follow the preparations for the conclave—always held in the building where the late pope passed away. Every door and window in the quarters occupied by the cardinals is walled up, a couple of dumb-waiters being left through which to pass food and other necessities, and at night the camerlingo, accompanied by torch-bearers, inspects each nook and cranny in the apartments, even looking under the bed to make sure that no outsider is present. Despite these precautions, "many an important missive, secreted in the belly of a capon or in the heart of an orange, or pasted under the label of a bottle of wine, has reached its destination in spite of the vigilance of the bishop inspector of viands; and answers have been slipped back through crevices in the plastered walls, or tressed out of the window in hollow coins. Thus from day to day certain members of the conclave and their associates outside exchange counsel; and it has happened, as in 1831, when Gregory XVI. was elected, that news from abroad has precipitated an election."

ELECTIONEERING AND BALLOT-STUFFING.

The keenest sort of electioneering and political tricks, which would do credit to a set of American ballot-box stuffers, precede the final vote, and it is evident "that cardinals, whatever they may profess, do not rely wholly on divine guidance in their selection of a pope."

"The ballots when open are about four inches long and three broad. In the first or upper section the cardinal writes his name; in the middle the name of the candidate whom he proposes; in the lower section some motto from the scriptures. When he folds the sheet his name, being inside, is covered by the lower section, and only the candidate's name or the seal comes uppermost."

THE CORONATION.

The lucky candidate who eventually receives the necessary two-thirds of the votes is clothed in the papal robes, and the cardinals go through the various prescribed acts of adoration. A few days later, in the balcony overlooking St. Peter's Square, the triple crown is placed upon the head of the new pontiff in the presence of a vast crowd, and he becomes "the father of princes and kings, the rector of the globe, and the vicar on earth of our Saviour Jesus Christ."

IF THE IRISH APPEAL TO AMERICA.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* Mr. William O'Brien has an article calculated to make a good many people reflect. It is entitled, "If Ireland Sent Her M.P.'s to Washington." The suggestion which it contains is one that has often been present to the minds of those who have watched the evolution of opinion on important questions.

ARBITRATE THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. O'Brien says:

"It would be curious to see how far Lord Salisbury's new enthusiasm for an Anglo-American peace tribunal would be modified if he suspected that the Irish question will probably be the first matter of dispute between English-speaking races that will come up for adjustment in the new Court of Arbitration. I hope to be able to show in a moment that an understanding on the Irish question would be one of the most healing functions of a permanent Court of Arbitration."

TWO COMING CENTENARIES.

At the present moment the Irish question is flat; but it is going to boil up tremendously, owing to the historical anniversaries which England had agreed to forget.

"The next five years, which will cover the life of the present Parliament, will bring us two centenary celebrations in Ireland, which will thrill the Irish race to the marrow of their bones, and eclipse in interest anything that is likely to happen in Westminster—the centenaries of the Rebellion of '98 and of the Act of Union of 1800. These two centenaries—the one so full of melancholy pride for Ireland, and the other of unadulterated infamy for England—will rouse Irish patriotism to a white heat such as has not, perhaps, been experienced for a century."

AN APPEAL TO AMERICA.

When Ireland is excited by remembering what happened a hundred years ago, this is what Mr. O'Brien thinks will happen at the next general election:

"It is as likely as not that the general election will fall in the very year when Ireland will be vibrating with the recollections of how they passed the Act of Union. Suppose the Irish electorate should say: 'Enough of idle babble in the English Parliament; we will elect representatives pledged to go, not to Westminster, but to Washington, to lay the case of Ireland before the President and Congress of the United States, with all the solemnity of a nation's appeal, and to invoke the intervention which was so successful in the case of Venezuela.' Eighty-two Irish representatives—five-sixths of the Irish representation—transferred from the Parliament of England to the Congress of the United States by a deliberate national decree, would represent an event of whose importance the most

supercilious English Jingo will not affect to make light."

HOW WILL IT BE RECEIVED AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. O'Brien does not propose that the Irish members should formally ask that Ireland should be incorporated as a state in the American Union, nor does he suggest that the Irish members should be admitted to Congress; but he thinks they would be received with open arms, and the Irish question, like that of Venezuela, would enter into the arena of international politics.

"That the public opinion of the United States could not resist such an appeal from Ireland, I think few will doubt who know the depth of American sympathy with Ireland, and the interest all Americans—and not the least Irish-Americans—have in eliminating the Irish question from their own internal politics."

MR. LECKY AND DEMOCRACY.

THE first article in the *Nineteenth Century* is Mr. John Morley's review of Mr. Lecky's two volumes on Democracy. Mr. Morley expresses much disappointment in the work. He makes the pregnant observation that, "Mill said of the admirable Tocqueville, for instance, that he was apt to ascribe to Democracy consequences that really flowed from civilization. Mr. Lecky is constantly open to the same criticism." Mr. Morley says that many things would have been hoped from Mr. Lecky:

"From him, if from any living writer, we should have expected firm grasp of his great subject, unity of argument, reflective originality, power, depth, ingenuity; above all, the philosophic temper. In every one of these anticipations it is melancholy to have to say that deep disappointment awaits the reader."

THE BOOK WHICH IS NO BOOK.

"First of all, a word or two as to the form. Mr. Lecky has never been remarkable for skill in handling masses of material. Great quantities of fact are constantly getting into the way of the argument, and the importation of history breaks the thread of discussion. The contents of an industrious man's note-books are tumbled headlong down, like coals into the hold of a Tyne collier. With the best will in the world, and after attentive and respectful perusal, we leave off with no firm and clear idea what the book is about, what the author is driving at, nor what is the thread of thought that binds together the dozen or score pamphlets, monographs, or encyclopædic articles of which the work is composed. Organic unity is wholly absent; it is a book which is no book."

CARLYLE AND DITCH-WATER.

Mr. Morley insists that Mr. Lecky has taken one thousand pages to express his disgust of Democracy,

which Mr. Carlyle had summarized far more trenchantly in an article on "Shooting Niagara."

"And I doubt whether the ordinary reader will carry away with him from his book much more than from Carlyle's summary damnation of democracy and canonization of aristocracy. Yet Carlyle only took fifty pages. But then Carlyle was a carnivore, and Mr. Lecky has been assigned to the slow browsing tribe of the graminivorous."

"If Mr. Lecky's literary method is bad, I fear that his philosophic temper must be called much worse. The great Duke of Marlborough heard a groom riding in front of him cursing and swearing at his horse. 'Do you know,' he said to a companion by his side, 'I would not have that fellow's temper for all the world?' Not for all the world would one share Mr. Lecky's conviction as to the mean, the corrupt, the gross and selfish motives of all these poor rogues and peasant slaves with whom his imagination mans the political stage."

"A THINKER WHO DOES NOT THINK."

Mr. Morley is severe, but not unduly so, in calling attention to Mr. Lecky's extraordinary inconsequence, and to the ill-heartedness with which he makes admissions that are fatal to his general position. For instance, he says:

"What is the use of a man being a thinker if he will not think? Mr. Bright once said, in a splenetic moment, that the worst of great thinkers is that they generally think wrong. Mr. Lecky is worse still. He thinks that the more Englishmen are admitted to political power, the worse that power will be exercised; yet at the same time, strange to say he is persuaded both that the national character is good and that it is every day growing better."

THE CHARACTER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Lecky dogmatizes as to what he regards a deterioration in the character of the House of Commons.

"For my own part, after some thirteen years of experience, my strong impression is that in all the elements that go to compose what we may take Mr. Lecky to mean by tone—respect for sincerity, free tolerance of unpopular opinion, manly consideration, quick and sure response to high appeal in public duty and moral feeling, a strong spirit of fair-play (now at last extended *bon aré mal aré* even to members from Ireland)—that in these and the like things, the House of Commons has not deteriorated, but, on the contrary, has markedly improved."

MR. LECKY'S INACCURACIES.

Mr. Morley comments strongly upon the slatternly inaccuracy with which Mr. Lecky makes statements which have apparently no foundation but gossip. For instance, speaking of the adoption of Home Rule by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lecky says:

"It is notorious that the most momentous new departure made by the Liberal party in our day—

the adoption of the policy of Home Rule—was due to a single man, who acted without consultation with his colleagues (i. 124)."

And to this, Mr. Morley, who ought to know, replies:

"Whatever may be said of the first part of this sentence, Mr. Lecky must have been aware that the allegation that the single man acted without consultation with his former colleagues rests on mere gossip, and he must know that gossip of this sort is the most untrustworthy thing in the world. As it happens, the gossip is entirely untrue."

A TOLERABLY COMPREHENSIVE CONDEMNATION.

When he comes to deal with the Irish Land act, Mr. Morley has Mr. Lecky on toast. His criticisms may be inferred from the following comprehensive summary of Mr. Lecky's dealing with Irish agrarianism:

"To this still burning theme he devotes, as I have already said, nearly forty pages, and pages less adequate, less impartial, looser as history, weaker as political philosophy, and blinder as regards political practice, it has not been my fortune, after a fairly wide acquaintance with this exhilarating department of literature, ever before to come across."

MR. LECKY'S SINS OF OMISSION.

At the close of his review, Mr. Morley dwells upon the extraordinary phenomenon of the growth of universal military service side by side with universal suffrage, and complains that Mr. Lecky contributes practically nothing to the discussion of this subject:

"No other effect of democracy is comparable with this, no other so surprising, no other so widely at variance with confident and reasoned anticipations. We can only be sure that the retrograde military phrase through which the modern world is now passing must be due to deeper influences than those belonging to democracy as a mere form of government, and must have its roots in the hidden and complex working of those religious and scientific ideas which at all times have exercised a preponderating influence upon human institutions and their working. Such questions are left almost unexplored by Mr. Lecky. Nor can he be said to have advanced any other portion of his subject."

A COMPARISON is drawn by Fester Crowell in the *Engineering Magazine* between the suburban railroad systems of London and New York. In respect of facilities for suburban traffic "it would be difficult," he says, "to find a more poorly served community" than New York. Only one line has a railway station in the city, whereas London has eighteen great terminals. To show the contrast more completely Mr. Crowell has prepared a composite map of the two cities. He begs for increased facilities in order to prevent overcrowding in the central districts. He does not remark upon the central overcrowding from which a superior suburban service has not yet relieved the British capital.

HOW THE RACE QUESTION WILL SOLVE ITSELF.

BY far the most instructive and valuable article in the *Forum* for May is contributed by an Alabama lawyer, Mr. A. S. Van de Graff, and is entitled, "The Unaided Solution of the Southern Race Problem." The writer of this article has derived his opinions from an exceedingly thorough analysis of facts; and in this regard it differs radically from most of the printed discussions of the Southern race problem which have taken so much space in our periodical literature during the past twenty years. Mr. Van de Graff explains that the United States would have no race problem, so far as the negroes are concerned, if the people of African descent were evenly distributed throughout the country. For they would then constitute only 10 or 12 per cent. of the whole population. The race problem exists for the South merely because of the relatively excessive number of negroes in certain southern districts. He takes the trouble to explain that the prevailing ideas concerning industrial and racial conditions in the South are very false and misleading if applied to the whole southern territory.

UNEVEN DISTRIBUTION OF NEGROES.

"The big cotton or sugar plantation, with the spacious mansion of the owner and the many cabins of the negroes, is the accepted type of southern industry. In the popular apprehension the wide and diverse territory covered by the southern States is simply 'The South,'—'The Solid South,'—a whole alike in all its parts, over which the negro is uniformly diffused to do the work, while the white man devotes himself to politics and the art of conversation. Does not such a misconception seem incredible—even grotesque—to any one who knows the actual conditions existing in the southern states?"

"Is it not even true also that the South has misconceived itself in a measure, and that because it fought the civil war as a loosely united whole, and for nearly a generation afterward held to a single political party, it has mistakenly supposed itself homogeneous? Has it not been with something of the shock of surprise that we have been lately reminded, by the passing of 'The Solid South' and the rise of the Populist to power among us on lines of cleavage distinctly sectional, that we are not all alike south of Mason and Dixon's line—that the South has always been divided within itself, presenting the very sharpest contrasts in the character and in the industrial and social organization of its people—that in every southern state, indeed, the institution of slavery made between sections differences the same in kind and little less in degree than those that distinguish South from North? Have we always remembered that in much the greater portion of southern territory the negro has remained an insignificant element of the population, and have we been aware that over large areas he is actually

diminishing and already disappearing from the soil?"

"UPLANDS" AND "LOWLANDS."

Mr. Van de Graff proceeds to dissect the "Solid South" by taking the counties rather than the states as units. First, he takes a great region which he calls the "Upland South," beginning with Delaware and including the larger parts of Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and considerable parts also of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. He finds by the census of 1890 more the 7,000,000 whites and only about 1,700,000 negroes in this general region. It is a vast portion of the South in which, locally speaking there is no such thing as a race problem.

Along the Atlantic coast line, beginning in Virginia and comprising parts of North and South Carolina and a small wedge of Florida, then stretching across Alabama and Mississippi, is a strip of country with an average width of about a hundred miles which Mr. Van de Graff distinguishes as the "Lowlands." In this strip negroes predominate; and in 1890 it contained 1,800,000 whites and 2,700,000 blacks. In the great Upland region the census showed that the white population is growing more than twice as fast as the black; and even in the Lowland strip the whites were gaining almost twice as rapidly.

OTHER BLACK DISTRICTS.

"The second of the black majority districts is almost described by its name—'The Mississippi Bottom.' It borders the banks of the great river and its tributaries, forming one strip about one hundred and twenty five miles in width, extending from just above New Orleans to Memphis, and another hardly one-third so broad, reaching along the Red River across Louisiana to the borders of Arkansas and Texas. In this area there were, in 1890, 501,405 whites and 1,101,134 blacks, the black percentage here reaching the maximum—68.71 per cent. Here the blacks increased the faster, their rate being 20.59 per cent. against 14.58 per cent."

The third of the black majority divisions is designated by this writer as the Texas black belt. "Its importance rather consists in its position, as separating the western and Gulf coast regions, than in its magnitude. It comprises fifteen counties, with a population of only 82,310 whites and 126,297 blacks, the percentage of blacks being 60.54."

OTHER WHITE DISTRICTS.

A small area of white predominance is found south of the so-called black belt. Mr. Van de Graff describes it as follows: "South of this 'black belt,' as it is more commonly called in the Gulf states, there appears another unbroken body of white majority counties, which I have designated the 'Gulf coast' region. This covers more than four-fifths of Florida, a fourth of both Georgia and Alabama, perhaps a third of Mississippi—where it stretches up along the

central watershed of the state to a junction with the Uplands; a fourth of Louisiana, and twenty-five counties of eastern Texas, its western limit being marked by the city of Houston. Its population in 1890 included 1,159,703 whites and 569,656 blacks, the blacks constituting 32.94 per cent. The rates of increase—33.61 per cent. for the whites and 28.73 per cent. for the blacks—show an immigration of both races."

The third of the regions of white predominance is called by Mr. Van de Graff the Western South, and he defines it as follows:

"In the 'Western South' there are comprised four-fifths of Arkansas, a seventh of Louisiana and about six-sevenths of Texas. The blacks form less than one-sixth of the population, the numbers being 2,246,559 whites to 459,445 blacks. The rates of increase—46.83 per cent. for the whites and 34.63 per cent. for the blacks—show that the migratory movement of both to the westward still continued large down to 1890. If, following the usual historical classification, we regard Missouri as a southern state, it belongs to this division, and we then have for it a white population of 4,775,017 to 589,629 blacks, the blacks forming only 10.99 per cent. of the total, which is less than would result under our hypothesis of an equal distribution of the negroes over the United States."

AN EQUALIZING TENDENCY.

Having thus divided the South into districts, Mr. Van de Graff proceeds as follows: "These figures show conclusively that for much the greater portion of the South the race problem does not exist in the sense in which we have defined it. For the Upland and Western regions certainly, and almost equally for the Gulf coast, there is no reason to fear negro domination. In the whole South the tendency is distinctly toward the more equal distribution of the blacks and the dissipation of black majorities. The Mississippi bottom is the only important apparent exception, and it may be said of this in passing that in its present sanitary conditions it is the region least fitted for the abode of the white man; that while it has received a heavy immigration of blacks from the eastward it shows in its entirety a rate of increase for the negroes greatly less than either the Gulf coast or western region, and in one-third of the counties comprising it a relative gain of the white population. It may be added that the same forces hereinafter shown to be at work in the other and greater black majority districts are undoubtedly operating in this also, and that their effects have been only temporarily counteracted by the immigration of blacks, which is believed to have now ceased."

"From the Upland and western regions no white immigrant knowing simply the relative numbers of white and blacks will be deterred by the fear of entering a country where negroes alone labor. The small farmer tilling his own land is in possession and control, and each region is, in the popular

phraseology, 'a white man's country.' Of the western it is not necessary to add more than that it has already for several years received a heavy white immigration from the northwestern states. Of the Upland, it serves my purpose to show that a minute examination of the statistical evidence is even more reassuring, and warrants the assertion that from a great portion of this region the negro has already begun to disappear."

THE NEGROES FAIL AS FARMERS.

The writer then, with much detail, shows the relative lessening of the negro element in the border states. The blacks are drifting away from the farms into the cities and mining districts. A very interesting argument is entered into by Mr. Van de Graff to prove that the negroes are not succeeding as farmers in the black belt, and are not likely to hold their own in that region so richly endowed by nature. He believes that the independent white farmer will gradually come into the black belt, and that the negro will succeed best as a factory operative or as a laborer working under white direction.

"This passing of the negro from the fields into the towns is obviously a fact of the greatest importance, not only in its bearing upon his status and distribution within the South itself, but also upon the question whether he is to remain in the South in relatively excessive numbers and as an element of its population not shared in an appreciable degree by the North. Once loosed from the stability of country life, taught to maintain himself in the city, and placed on the great highways of travel, the negro has taken the first and longest step out of the South altogether. The transition from Richmond to Philadelphia, from Atlanta to Cincinnati, from Birmingham to Pittsburgh, or from Nashville to Chicago is comparatively easy, and it may be made by easy stages."

NEGROES ARE COMING NORTH.

The northward tendency of the southern negro Mr. Van de Graff regards as unmistakable and very important:

"There are potent inducements other than the industrial to such a northward movement of the blacks. The political and social status of the negro is higher in the North. This is not to say that race prejudice does not follow him in the North, for it unquestionably does. But the people of the North have not known him as a slave. His vote is often strong enough to decide between the closely balanced political parties. At the same time he is not strong enough to be regarded or to regard himself as a distinct element, social and political. No 'Jim Crow' car is assigned to his separate use. In New York City he may now eat at the best restaurants. His children almost everywhere go to the same public schools with those of the white man, and may follow them to college if they choose. These and other like differences constitute an advantage of

position for the negro in the North, which he is quick to grasp and slow to give up. In a somewhat extended course of personal observation and inquiry on this subject, I have never known or heard of a single instance in which a negro who had once established himself in the North ever returned to the South to live."

WHITE IMMIGRANTS IN THE SOUTH.

The natural tendencies which are working toward the wider dispersion of the negro race throughout the United States are in turn helping to bring white immigrants into the South. "Georgia has been especially favored by these immigrants, and is now receiving a colony of several thousands from Indiana. Arkansas too is reported to have received from the states north and northwest of it, within the last twelve months, a hundred thousand new citizens. But the movement is not confined to any particular region. It may be, and it will be but natural, that at first comparatively few will enter the black belt. But the black belt is too rich to be passed over by an invading army of western farmers. Already in some portions of it the land is passing into new hands and is being enhanced in value.

SUBDIVISION OF THE BIG PLANTATIONS.

The continuance of the movement can only result in the early subdivision of the big plantations into small farms tilled by their white owners. This is the one sufficient cure for all its economic ills. It needs only this to make the region again the richest in all this rich country, and the home of a prosperous and progressive people. Its natural resources, its fertile level soil, its salubrious, genial climate, its wide variety of products, are unchanged or substantially unimpaired. And with this, the one great region that has lagged behind in the rehabilitation of the South, taking its proper place in the forefront of development—with the resultant breaking up of the political storm-centre which the black belt has ever been and still remains,—who can measure the possibilities of southern progress?"

We have been so frequently assured that all signs and tendencies point toward the massing of the negroes in the "black belt," the Mississippi bottoms, and one or two other special regions of the South, that Mr. Van de Graff's seemingly unanswerable demonstration to the contrary is a very valuable contribution toward the better understanding of one of our greatest public questions.

THE royalty on view in this month's *Woman at Home* is the Princess Maud of Wales, with a portrait of her betrothed of Denmark. E. Dalbique's interview with Mrs. Perowne at Hartlebury Castle gives a pleasant glimpse of hard work and unostentatious home-life. Clement Shorter's study of Mrs. Gaskell and Charlotte Brontë is enlivened by portraits of the former and of the husband of the latter.

THE RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

MR. FRANCIS A. WALKER makes out a strong case of "America for the Americans" in his article in the June *Atlantic*, concerning the need of restricting the tide of immigration to this country, and advocates radical measures. "What is proposed is, not to keep out some hundreds, or possibly thousands of persons, against whom lie specific objections like those above indicated, but to exclude perhaps hundreds of thousands, the great majority of whom would be subject to no individual objections; who, on the contrary, might fairly be expected to earn their living here in this new country, at least up to the standard known to them at home, and probably much more. The question to-day is, not of preventing the wards of our almshouses, our insane asylums and our jails from being stuffed to repletion by new arrivals from Europe; but of protecting the American rate of wages, the American standard of living, and the quality of American citizenship from degradation through the tumultuous access of vast throngs of ignorant and brutalized peasantry from the countries of eastern and southern Europe." . . . "All the good the United States could do by offering indiscriminate hospitality to a few millions more of European peasants, whose places at home will, within another generation, be filled by others as miserable as themselves, would not compensate for any permanent injury done to our republic. Our highest duty to charity and to humanity is to make this great experiment here, of free laws and educated labor, the most triumphant success that can possibly be attained. In this way we shall do far more for Europe than by allowing its city slums and its vast stagnant reservoirs of degraded peasantry to be drained off upon our soil."

SCHOOL REFORM IN NEW YORK CITY.

AN entire reorganization of the public school system of New York City is to be brought about under the terms of a bill recently passed by the Legislature and approved by Mayor Strong and Governor Morton. We reprint from the *Educational Review* an abstract of the main provisions of this new law:

1. That the central and final authority over the schools shall be vested in a Board of Education, appointed by the mayor. This board consists of twenty-one members, serving for terms of three years. The terms of one-third of the members expire each year. Members of the Board of Education receive no compensation.
2. The ward trustees are abolished, and the very name ceases to exist.
3. The Board of Education is to appoint a city superintendent and as many assistants as may be necessary, for terms of six years each. There are now eleven assistant superintendents. The present salaries are \$7,500 for the superintendent and \$4,000 for each of the assistant superintendents.
4. The superintendent and his assistants are to consti-

tute the Board of School Superintendents. This board is to inform and advise the Board of Education on all matters affecting the course of study and the educational administration generally, and, under rules to be prescribed by the Board of Education, is to promote and transfer teachers, to classify, promote and transfer pupils, and to have the care and oversight of the schools. Examinations for admission to the eligible list for appointment as principals and teachers are to be held by this board, and from the eligible lists nominations of principals and teachers are to be made by the Board of School Superintendents to the Board of Education, with whom the final power of appointment rests.

5. The Board of Education is to divide the city into at least fifteen school inspection districts, approximately equal in population. For each of these districts the mayor is to appoint five inspectors of schools to hold office for five-year terms. Inspectors receive no compensation. Their duties are of a visitatorial character, they report quarterly to the Board of Education upon the condition of the schools and scholars and the enforcement of the school laws in their respective districts.

6. The Board of School Superintendents have the right to remove any principal or teacher for incompetence, by a majority vote, in case the removal is approved by a majority of the inspectors in the district. Any principal or teacher so removed may appeal to the Board of Education, which board may, by majority vote, reinstate the principal or teacher. If the district inspectors alone recommend the removal of a principal or teacher, then a three-fourths vote of the Board of Education is necessary to effect the removal.

7. The purely executive duties of the Board of Education that relate to the erection and care of buildings and the supervision of janitors are devolved upon the superintendent of buildings and his assistants.

In the words of the *Educational Review*, whose editor, Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, was a leader in the reform agitation, the enactment of this law marks the end of a long fight "to free the public school system of New York City from the control of a clique and of petty political bosses." The chief point of attack was the ward trustee system, which is abolished by the terms of the law.

"This gratifying conclusion of a long and weary contest," says the *Review*, "is due primarily to the intelligence, public spirit, and determination of a group of men and women who have kept up the fight for years. They have never permitted themselves to be discouraged by temporary defeats, or disheartened by apparently insurmountable obstacles, or deflected from the plain path of duty and public service by ridicule or abuse. In Governor Morton, Mayor Strong, and the legislature of 1896, men were found willing to listen to argument on this school question, and independent enough to act promptly and decisively upon their convictions. The combination of these forces made victory possible. On July 1 the ward trustee system ceases to exist. It has for years sheltered incapacity, favoritism, political chicanery, and extravagance. It has effectually prevented any genuine supervision of the schools or any efficient organization and opera-

tion of the system as a whole. Where good schools are found in New York, they exist in spite of the trustee system; where bad schools are found, they are traceable directly to it.

GOOD ADVICE TO TEACHERS.

"A new era now dawns for the New York teachers. Their self-constituted and self-seeking leaders have deceived and injured them. Owing to the action of these leaders, the teachers—the great majority of whom are sincerely laboring for the best interests of the children in their care—have been put in a totally false light before the public. Their leaders and spokesmen have caused them to forfeit public confidence. They have been induced or ordered to sign petitions that recited lies and to attend meetings where lies were deliberately told to them. But their future is in their own hands. If they will eschew politics and wire-pulling, devote themselves to their school work, and turn their backs upon those commissioners, ex-commissioners, trustees, and principals who have misused and abused their confidence, they will find public confidence in them speedily restored. They will then have the weight that belongs to them in molding the public opinion of the metropolis. But their selfish and ignorant leaders must be sent to the rear."

THE POLITICIAN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

MR. L. H. JONES, the superintendent of schools in Cleveland, Ohio, has a sound article in the *Atlantic* for June upon the dangers of political influence in educational matters. In a large proportion of towns, counties and cities "the superintendent is a superintendent only in name." "Appointments are made, promotions secured, removals effected, on the basis of a political auction." . . . "The situation staggers belief. No one seems to grasp its real significance. It would be a serious problem if it were simply plundering the public treasury. Its evil would be beyond computation if it extended no further than the corrupting, humiliating and degrading of the men and women who teach in the schools, and who, though they are infinitely the superiors of the political bosses, must submit to the most galling indignities or cease to follow their chosen profession. But the real enormity of the crime begins to dawn upon us when we consider that these political tricksters, who give positions to incompetent teachers in return for political support from the friends of such teachers, steal from defenseless children. The horrible accumulation of social consequences would appall us if it resulted only in deformed bodies and wasted intellectual energies. But the inevitable consequence of incompetence in the schoolroom is spiritual death to the children, the dwarfing of all noble purposes, the paralyzing of all high effort, the destruction of all elevated ideals, the gradual obliteration of all that makes life worth living. Herod

killed the innocents, as he doubtless thought, to protect his throne. The modern politician murders the children for mere gain; and it does not seem to make much difference that his own children are among the number. Partisan politics is the most horrible curse that ever spread its blighting influence over the public schools."

In Cleveland and Indianapolis, however, the situation is much more hopeful. Certain officials, primarily the superintendent, are held responsible for the condition of the schools, and are given powers commensurate with such a burden. The teachers have learned that their work is tested by professional methods instead of by "pulls," and the corresponding gain in tone has been very striking.

THE VALUE OF A COLLEGE TRAINING.

THE return of the annual college commencement season tends to renew the agitation of the old question, "What is college good for?"

"It is not entirely safe to claim that every kind of success, even of legitimate success, will be promoted by a college training," writes the Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D.D., in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. "If I had a boy for whom it was my supreme ambition that he should become rich I should not send him to college. So far from helping his prospects in that direction it would probably damage them. Money making is a trick. The easy acquisition of it is a knack. It involves the condensation of interest and faculty along a particular line, and that a narrow line. There is nothing to hinder a very small man from being a very wealthy one. Shrewdness does not imply big-mindedness. I might say with a good deal of assurance that it implies the contrary. And shrewdness has more than anything else to do with the acquisition of gain. . . . There are a great many things which can be best done by the man who does not know too much, or, at least, by the man whose intelligence is concentrated at a single point or along a single line. The mechanic who has come to be known among us as the 'Wizard' would, perhaps, have been more of a man if he had gone to Harvard, but it would probably have spoiled him as a 'wizard.' Genius is presumably always a species of mania and liable, therefore, to become something very ordinary if successfully subjected to the processes of the asylum. They had better be kept away from college if the design is to make them experts. College will be able to give them a character of 'all-roundness,' but a knife cannot be round and sharp at the same time; nether can a boy. . . . If we are going to do large intelligent work, the prime condition is the possession of an intellect trained and stocked in the same general and comprehensive way. College training is simply the process of intellectually getting ready, not getting ready for this, that or the other specific mental service,

but simply getting ready—planting down a broad foundation of preliminary big enough to support any breadth or height of superstructure that there may be need or opportunity to put upon it. The college course and the requisite preparatory training costs about seven years of the best and most possible periods of a man's life. But if a young man hopes to do a large, solid work in the world, a work in which intelligence of a broad kind is to play any considerable part, and there is no antecedent obstacle in the way, he makes an irreversible mistake if he considers seven years too much to pay for a liberal education.

THE NEW ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL BILL.

THE English reviews, of course, are full of articles about Sir John Gorst's new bill, which cover so wide a ground that it is rather difficult to summarize them. We give the first place to the representative of the preachers, whom the measure most closely concerns.

Mr. Macnamara.

Mr. Macnamara's article in the *Nineteenth Century* is published under the title of "A Radical Commentary." His criticisms, however, are not so much from the point of view of a Radical as from that of an educational expert. He summarizes his view of the bill, its defects, its merits, under three general heads in which he explains exactly what he thinks should be done to make the bill a good working measure.

THE EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITY.

"1. That while I approve of the proposed creation of educational authorities for the control both of primary and secondary education, I am convinced that such educational authorities should be directly elected by the parochial electors *ad hoc*, and that the area for such educational authorities should be in each case an administrative county as defined in the Local Government act of 1888.

"2. But that if educational authorities be appointed as proposed in the bill, these authorities should by statute invariably include: (a) Members of school boards; (b) members of voluntary school committees; (c) teachers working in schools, and (d) other persons interested in education as such.

"3. That there should be no further devolution of powers to smaller local authorities, such as is proposed in Clause 1, 6 (a) of the bill.

DECENTRALIZATION.

"1. I approve the devolution to the new educational authority of certain functions performed by the Education Department in respect of grants, but consider that the Education Department should retain wide powers of supervision and ultimate control.

"2. I suggest that the bill should contain provision for a right of appeal by the teacher against the action of school boards and other managers of schools in terminating their engagements; and also a prohibition against aid being given to any school in which the teacher is required, as a condition of his or her engagement, to undertake extraneous and non-scholastic tasks.

"3. I recommend that the new educational authority should be the school attendance authority in all school districts except those of county boroughs.

THE FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

"1. I oppose any proposal to limit the Parliamentary grants in any way.

"2. The 'Special Aid Grant,' I suggest, is inadequate.

"3. Sufficient safeguards are not provided for the proper expenditure of the additional aid.

"4. There should be no differentiation between board and voluntary schools as such in the distribution of this aid.

"5. The 'special aid' should be dispensed to the poorer schools, and according to the measure of their needs.

"6. The '17s. 6d. limit' should only be removed if absolute security can be taken that there shall be no falling off in present local income.

"7. The proposal to veto the expenditure of school boards should be struck entirely out of the bill, the ratepayers themselves being the proper court of appeal for and against such expenditures.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

"I suggest that to allow ministers of religion or their delegates to come in and give denominational teaching is one thing; to select board school teachers because of their adherence to particular forms of religious faith—whatever those forms may be—is another thing entirely. And nothing, in my opinion, would strike a more serious blow at the status and independence of the teaching profession throughout the country than a general development along these lines.

"My simple proposal on Clause 27, then, is, that the Government should drop it, and drop it quickly."

Rev. Canon Barnett.

In the *Nineteenth Century*, Dr. Guinness Rogers quotes the following passage from Canon Barnett's criticism of the new bill:

"There are, of course, blots which ought to be removed in committee. The exceptional treatment of voluntary schools; the assistance given to federation, by which vigorous managers will be brought under the crushing tyranny of diocesan and other boards; the absence of any provision for popular representation on the management of schools receiving public money; the indefinite terms on which the expenses of administration are secured; the fixed limit on expenditure; a certain vagueness as to the

use of special grants in the improvement of teaching; the existence of permissive clauses where there ought to be compulsory clauses—these and many other such blemishes are not of the essence of the bill, and could be removed without affecting its main object.”

NEED OF BETTER HOMES FOR WAGE-EARNERS.

MISS CLARE DE GRAFFENRIED, in the *Forum*, makes a strong plea for improvement in the home surroundings of American working people. Miss de Graffenried speaks from a knowledge of present housing conditions gained only by personal investigation. She shows that the tenement evil is by no means confined to the great centres of population, like New York and Chicago, but that the smaller cities are seriously menaced by it.

“In all our growing cities the most dangerous form of tenement is multiplying—buildings once devoted to business or residence purposes, now packed with foreigners not yet educated to our standards. Drainage and water supply are inadequate, closets are clogged, partitions create dark rooms where human beings were never meant to sleep, and in each tiny space dwell from two to ten persons, carrying on all the functions of life.

In Pittsburgh, lately, the manufacturers declared that there are no slums, pointing with just pride to the suburbs of neat, attractive houses of skilled iron workers. No slums? What are the shanties creeping up the picturesque hills, draining to those below? The dirty brick rows backing into cliff or rolling mill and fronting on a network of railroad tracks? How many of these dwellings are supplied with water? Comparatively few, a single hydrant in one yard serving many families. Typhoid fever is alarmingly prevalent in Pittsburgh, and the water of Allegheny, its officials claim, is poison. How many houses have sewer connections? The director of public works answers: ‘In two hundred and thirty-nine cases of fever investigated, there was no public sewer connection at all in twenty-six houses; in eighty-five, the connection was with outside closet only; and in but forty-one cases were sewer connections properly made.’ In one Pittsburgh tenement row, crowded with Poles, three cellars are used as dwellings, although flooded with water several times a winter; nor are cellar sleeping rooms infrequent in other quarters.

THE TENEMENT IN BUFFALO.

“These Poles, badly lodged, are thrifty, responsive to teaching, appreciating good influences. Thousands of them in Cleveland, where conditions are favorable, own good homes, and they are large property holders in Buffalo,—that beautiful city of detached residences where, its citizens affirmed, neither indigence nor a tenement class existed. Yet, four years ago, a committee of the Charity Organi-

zation Society of Buffalo reported a tenement population there of 9,148 souls, more overcrowded than New York,—less than 50 per cent. of the houses being sanitary, and some of the remainder of the foulest condition. The average sleeping room in the district investigated is 8 by 7 feet, occupied in 30 per cent. of cases by five or more persons; 25 per cent. by more than five persons, one chamber having fourteen inmates. Happily, Buffalo at once adopted stringent repressive measures, for another committee, consisting of a physician, a lawyer and an architect, studied the improved dwellings of Boston and New York and the best building laws, and finally submitted to the city building inspector a complete and admirable set of ordinances regulating tenements and their future construction. After a hard fight, these ordinances were adopted by the City Council. If enforced, the culture-beds of crime and disease already existing will be condemned, or purged of dangerous features. The worst tenement I ever saw was in Buffalo—an immense Augean stable in which, notwithstanding its unspeakable filth, the Free Kindergarten Association had cleaned one little corner and begun to work. The next worst tenement I know is in Cincinnati, its only entrance being a saloon of the lowest character.”

Baltimore has very few tenements, and offers cheaper and better accommodations for the worker than can be found in any other American city of equal size.

“Boston in her old converted dwellings, now let to the laboring classes, reaches a refinement of inconvenience that I have never observed elsewhere. Three tenants, we will say, occupy one house,—not, as might be supposed, a family to each floor, for that arrangement the landlord considers a losing one, top floors bringing little rental. So he hires to one household the back kitchen, the front first-floor room, and the rear garret chamber; to another family, the front kitchen and back first and second floor; to a third he gives the front second floor, side room, and first-floor hall. Every family lives in patches and spots, no two rooms adjoining so as to save labor and steps or economize heat, each housewife trotting from basement to attic, and, worse than all, her girls sleeping in the next garret to other tenants’ boys, all far removed from the mother’s eye. More than 88,000 persons in Boston reside in houses containing three families, often in fair circumstances; while in 8,000 dwellings from eleven to fifteen persons live, and some big structures include forty-seven tenements.”

NEW ENGLAND MILL TOWNS.

“In Fall River,—upraised in every mood and tense,—the ‘company houses’ depart from the best New England precedent and, with a few notable exceptions, are unpardonably the worst in the city. After studying the town’s peculiar growth, I have sympathy with its present tenement-property owners—and would have more, if their dividends were

less and their property were better kept. The past policy of mill men there will never be repeated, but its consequences cannot be removed without immense financial loss. 'Does anybody suppose we would build great tenement barracks now? What are we to do with those we have?' asked a manufacturer. 'We can't afford to demolish them, and to repair them properly would keep us poor.' A lesson to other textile communities inclined, when operatives are needed quickly in times of industrial prosperity, to put up cheap houses without drainage or water supply. Private enterprise and the savings of workmen have wrought vast changes in Fall River, most of the houses lately built being adapted for only one to three families, instead of twelve to fifty families, and always having a bay window."

Elsewhere in New England mill owners have erected houses for their operatives which "compare favorably in attraction with many summer resorts."

SUBURBAN HOMES.

MR. R. CLIPSTON STURGIS makes an earnest plea in the June *Cosmopolitan* for a radical change in the character of our suburban homes. He contrasts very forcefully the restful look of the country places, even of the humbler sort, in England, with the average American frame house, unsubstantial and with no dignity or privacy.

"The first great essential, then, of a home is privacy,—the opportunity to consider and treat the family life as something sacred and apart from the outside world with its cares and troubles. A circle to which you will not admit any one lightly and without consideration.

"The second important consideration is that it should be beautiful. Whether it be a simple cottage or a great mansion, it may still be beautiful and fit for its purpose, either, on the one hand, simple, unpretentious and quiet, in good proportions and of good color; or, on the other, adorned with more stately and magnificent qualities. Each type may have the beauty belonging to it and also be a true home."

The main change Mr. Sturgis would suggest is in the arrangement of the grounds. A winding carriage road to the front door, screened by shrubbery, lawns, kitchen-yards, gardens, and the like, can be so arranged in a half-acre lot as to entirely do away with the objectionable publicity so common in this country. These external arrangements, too, ought to be to a certain degree formal, for when a house is placed on a plot of ground and approach made to it, one has already departed from nature into formality, and the gardens and lawns should correspond, for "order is the real key-note of the small house and the small place; . . . every corner must have its real use and be something which is needed and valued."

"Such homes as these are really within our reach.

They will not cost as much as many of our suburban residences with the fancy stone ashlar, hideous with bad carving, low cut stone walls serving as boundary only, and neither low enough for a mere curb nor high enough for any protection."

The consequences of such an improved style the author believes to be very far reaching. With the increase in the true home feeling all the members will spend more time in it. The charm of the home as thus pictured will induce all members to spend more time in it. The father will, perhaps, pass fewer evenings at his club, and the children, under good home influences and the more constant companionship of their parents, will be more apt to love their home better than any other place, and learn in it of what is good and great and noble in the world outside."

A COMMISSION ON MISSIONS.

THE principal feature in the *Review of the Churches* for April is a series of papers on the project, mooted by Chicago professors, of sending out a world's commission to investigate the success or failure of foreign missions. Mr. Arnold White thinks that "an impartial inquiry into the finance, management and results of a century of Protestant missions, with ever multiplying machinery, urgency of appeal, and vaster expenditure, are as legitimate an object for investigation by the state as the effects of the existing company laws or the reduction of the area under wheat cultivation in England."

Could the \$350,000,000 spent in the last hundred years on Protestant missions not have been better used? Mr. White seems to think the missionaries have too easy a time of it,—certainly an easier life than that of ministers in East and South London. Their readiness to ask for aid from governmental power, their sectarian divisions, their conflicting message, their opening the door to drink and vice, as well as the unrebuked iniquities of professedly Christian powers would, Mr. White argues, form good material for inquiry. Dr. Cust thinks a conference of missionary experts would be of much more use. This proposal is welcomed by Mr. Eugene Stock of the Church Missionary Society. Mr. Wardlaw Thompson of the London Missionary Society caustically criticises Mr. White's attitude, and holds that any examination of foreign missions which affects to judge their results would be an utter failure. Who are the commissioners to be? he asks. "How and from whom are they to obtain evidence? By what standard will they estimate the value of the methods and of the results of missions to the heathen? This is a subject so many-sided, so extensive, so complicated, involving so many side issues, that whoever has to deal with it thoroughly and reliably must have a trained capacity for sifting intricate evidence, with exceptional power of taking in the bearings and the niceties of the very extensive and involved case."

MR. CARNEGIE IN PRAISE OF POVERTY.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE tells the readers of *Cassell's Family Magazine* "How I Became a Millionaire." His father, a well to do weaver in Dunfermline, was robbed of his business by the development of the factory system, and decided, when Andrew was only ten years old, to emigrate. The future millionaire, when twelve years old, started work as a bobbin boy in a cotton factory in Pittsburgh, and received \$1.20 a week. He says :

"I cannot tell you how proud I was when I received my first week's own earnings. . . . I have had to deal with great sums—many millions of dollars have since passed through my hands ; but putting all these together, and considering money making as a means of pleasure giving, or . . . of genuine satisfaction, I tell you that \$1.20 outweighs all. It was the direct reward of honest manual labor."

He had fearfully long hours and almost slavish toil. Then he got a job to mind a boiler fire and work an engine in a bobbin factory, and soon had added to his duties the work of clerk to his employer. Looking back on these early years, when his mother even worked like the rest for wages, Mr. Carnegie waxes enthusiastic in praise of poverty :

"You know how people are all moaning about poverty as a great evil ; and it seems to be accepted that if people only had money, and were rich, that they would be happy and more useful, and get more out of life. There never was a graver mistake. As a rule there is more happiness, more genuine satisfaction and a truer life, and more obtained from life in the humble cottages of the poor than in the palaces of the rich."

PITY THE POOR RICH.

"I always pity the sons and daughters of rich men who are attended by servants, and have governesses at a later age ; but am glad to remember that they do not know what they have missed. They think they have fathers and mothers, and very kind fathers and mothers too, and they enjoy the sweetness of these blessings to the fullest, but this they cannot do : for the poor boy who has in his father his constant companion, tutor, and model, and in his mother—holy name—his nurse, teacher, guardian angel, saint, all in one, has a richer, more precious fortune in life than any rich man's son can possibly know, and compared with which all other fortunes count for little.

"It is because I know how sweet, and happy and pure the home of honest poverty is, how free from care, from quarrels, how loving and how united its members, that I sympathize with the rich man's boy and congratulate the poor man's boy, and it is for these reasons that from the ranks of the poor the great and the good have always sprung and always must spring. . . .

AND DON'T ABOLISH POVERTY.

"It seems nowadays a matter of universal desire that poverty should be abolished. We should be quite willing to abolish luxury, but to abolish poverty would be to destroy the only soil upon which mankind can depend to produce the virtues which alone can enable our race to reach a still higher civilization than it now possesses."

After this panegyric on poverty it would be pleasant to find Mr. Carnegie voluntarily reassuming the more "blest estate." It would be a pity if any mistaken sense of duty held him back from the joy of a Franciscan renunciation and made him a martyr to his wealth.

At fourteen he became messenger in the telegraph office in Pittsburgh and then operator. He earned an extra dollar a week by copying press messages after hours. Then he got a clerkship in the Pennsylvania Railroad offices. His first speculation was the purchase of shares in an express company, to secure which his parents mortgaged their home.

HIS FIRST DIVIDEND.

He thus recalls his receipt of the first monthly dividend of \$10 :

"The next day being Sunday, we boys, myself and my ever constant companions, took our usual Sunday afternoon stroll in the country, and sitting down in the woods, I showed them this cheque, saying 'Eureka ! we have found it.' Here was something new to all of us, for none of us had ever received anything but from toil. A return from capital was something strange and new. How money could make money ; how, without any attention from me, this mysterious golden visitor should come, led to much speculation on the part of the young fellows, and I was for the first time hailed as a 'capitalist.' I had never received anything before for nothing, as it were. You see I was beginning to serve my apprenticeship as a business man in a very satisfactory manner."

His next investment was in the firm which began the making of sleeping cars—afterward Pullman's. He got a banker to advance this money. Soon after, he was appointed superintendent of the Pittsburgh division of the railroad.

"THE RESULT."

He saw that the day of wooden bridges was past, and started the making of iron.

"So myself and indispensable and clever partners, who had been my boy companions—wasn't that nice, some of the very boys who had met in the grove to wonder at the \$10 cheque ?—began business and still continue. . . . The result of all these developments is that three pounds of finished steel are now bought in Pittsburgh for 2 cents, which is cheaper than anywhere else in the world, and that our country has become the greatest producer of iron in the world."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED

THE CENTURY.

MR. WILLIAM A. COFFIN in the June *Century* presents a critical but enthusiastic review of Mr. John S. Sargent's decorative work in the Boston Public Library and his better-known and even more masterly achievements in portrait painting. "Mr. Sargent's great success as a painter of portraits is no doubt due to the fact that, in addition to a technical equipment of the highest order, he possesses intuitive perceptions which enable him to grasp his sitters' mental phases. His cultivated eye quickly determines the pose which naturally and easily harmonizes the physical side with the mental, and his artistic feeling dictates unerringly by what attributes of costume and surroundings the picture formed in his mind's eye may be best presented on canvas. He rarely neglects to compose his picture; that is, not only to determine the lines of the figure, but also to fill the canvas and balance it."

Elizabeth Robbins Pennell, assisted by her husband's facile pen and brush, gives a fascinating picture of the "Lights and Shadows of the Alhambra." The latter seem more grateful than the former in that sun-parched land. "But when all is said, in the end as in the beginning, for us the great charm of Granada was in the grove, with its cool shade, its soft green light, its incomparable outlook. Here was perpetual twilight when all the land beyond lay grilling in the sun. The chant of locusts was loud in the gardens of the Alhambra, loud the water-carrier's ceaseless cry of 'Agua! agua fresca!' White-hot, the sky met the now snowless heights of the Sierra Nevada; as from an oven came the air that blew over the vega, burned and scorched the town's white houses, climbed its triple hill. Yet under the elms planted by the conquering Englishman there was always rest from blinding light and pitiless heat."

Joseph B. Bishop has a timely article on the "Humor and Pathos of Presidential Conventions." He describes the fruitless quests of Clay, Webster, John Sherman and others, none of whom took their defeat very philosophically. The modern conventions of ten or fifteen thousand people are tremendously exciting affairs. Mr. Bishop says: "Perhaps the most tumultuous convention ever held was that of the Republicans at Chicago in 1880. Fully 15,000 persons were in attendance upon its regular sessions, and 'demonstrations' were of frequent occurrence, sometimes as often as twice or three times in a single session. At one of the early evening sessions the mention of General Grant's name started a wild uproar, which lasted for thirty minutes. The whole vast assemblage appeared to take part in it. In the centre of the hall, where the New York delegation sat, appeared the majestic figure of Roscoe Conkling, standing upon a chair, and slowly waving to and fro the delegation's banner, which was floating from a tall staff, while from all parts of the hall there came a roar as steady and solid and deep as that of Niagara. In one part of the hall a great body of people could now and then be heard singing 'Glory, glory, hallelujah,' and in another part others singing 'Marching through Georgia.' Thirty minutes by the watch this pandemonium reigned, and then it died out from sheer exhaustion."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE quote elsewhere from Mr. L. H. Jones' article on "The Politician and the Public School," and "The Restriction of Immigration," by Francis A. Walker.

Olive Thorn Miller contributes a most pleasing account of her acquaintance with a certain ruby-throated humming bird. According to Mr. Bradford Torrey, this "bird of the musical wing" leaves his mate, while she is brooding and bringing up her young, and the problem as to his motives in so doing lend much interest to the study of the ruby-throat. "Does he consider his brilliant ruby dangerous to the safety of the nest, and so deny himself the pleasure as well as the pain of family life? Does he selfishly desert outright, and return to bachelor ways, when his mate settles herself to her domestic duties? Or does the pugnacious little creature herself decline not only his advice and counsel but even his presence?" The particular bird under observation seemed to get on very well in her "grass widow" state, and went about her maternal duties with no interruption but her own restlessness. "The energy of the little mother was wonderful. In spite of the unrest of her life, of continual struggles, and work over the nest, she frequently indulged in marvelous aerial evolutions, dashing into the air and marking it off into zigzag lines and angles, as if either she did not know her own mind for two seconds at a time or was forced to take this way to work off surplus vitality. During all this time I was hoping to see her mate. But if he appeared at all, as several times a ruby-throated individual did, she promptly sent him about his business."

Mr. William F. Biddle arraigns grand opera before the "Court of Reason," and finds that it is a union of two arts "in which the best of both is killed." He reasons as follows:

"1. We have seen that dramatic action, in order to be really artistic, must be true to natural human action.

"2. We have seen that music does not and cannot escape from the bonds of rhythm.

"3. We have seen that, with very few exceptions, natural human action does not and cannot submit to the bonds of rhythm.

"4. Now what follows by logical necessity concerning dramatic action and music? Can we escape the conclusion that if dramatic action joins itself to music, it must lose its truth to natural human action, and therefore its standing as fine art?"

Mr. Biddle believes that Wagner, genius as he was, was so misled by his "theatrical devil" that he fell into this illogical and inartistic slough from which his musical perception would otherwise have saved him. The writer himself confesses to a slight "remnant of indwelling sin" in the matter, but "all the same I do firmly believe that serious grand opera or music-drama is an artistic blunder; that it is approaching recognition as such; and that even in this stage of the world's thought about art it is almost an anachronism. Except in the spectacular form, its passing may be prophesied because it is founded on a falsehood."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

GENERAL MILES' paper on "War" and "Suburban Homes," by R. Clipston Sturgis, have been selected from the June *Cosmopolitan* for special notice.

There is rather a sanguinary tone to this month's issue. In addition to General Miles' article and three war stories, Mr. John Brisben Walker, the editor, contributes a paper upon the topic which General Miles refused to discuss. "In case of War With England—What?"—and shows conclusively that while the English navy might capture all our great sea ports at the very outset, our land forces would be absolutely invincible and the British losses—of Canada, of her mortgaged property here and of an American market—would more than offset such disasters. That war will not be declared, therefore, he feels certain, "unless we have previously twisted the British lion's tail until it is ready to come out of the roots."

Mr. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, having found the Spaniards distinctly disinclined to consider the idea of freeing Cuba upon the payment of a hundred million dollars by the United States, describes the Spanish capital and people as they appeared to him during the prosecution of his inquiries.

S. E. Tillman points out in the "Progress of Science" the significance of the discovery by Dubois in Java of a number of bones which possess characteristics connecting them with both man and ape. It seems probable that this *Pithecanthropus*, or erect ape, is one of the "missing links," between man and the lower forms, but, as the writer states, no discovery can ever produce a connection between the men and apes of to-day; in all likelihood they had a common ancestor, but the development since then has been along totally opposite lines.

MCCLURE'S.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS continues in the June *McClure's* her interesting autobiographical sketches—this time with some reminiscences of her relations with Harriet Beecher Stowe and with her publisher, James T. Fields. She says: "My personal remembrances of Mrs. Stowe are those of a young girl whom she entertained at intervals, always delightfully, in the long parlor running the width of the stone house. . . . An amusing instance of the spirit of the stone house comes back to me from some far-away day when I found myself schoolmate to Mrs. Stowe's youngest daughter. This little descendant of genius and of philanthropy was bidden to write a composition, an order which she resolutely refused, for some time, to obey. But the power above her persisted, and one day the child brought in a slip of paper a few inches long, on which were inscribed these words only:

"Slavery is the greatest curse of human Nature."

Her connection with Mr. Fields was by no means marked by the suspicions and bellicose attitude which we are so often told must of necessity exist between author and publisher. "My individual debt to Mr. Fields, in respect to my own work, is one which I cannot and would not omit to acknowledge. He often helped me about my titles; and one of the best ever given to any book of mine—'Men, Women, and Ghosts'—was of his creation. In his fine literary judgment I had great confidence, and would have accepted almost any criticism from him trustfully. But perhaps his

quick intuition perceived that I should be too easily disheartened, for I remember almost exclusively the pleasant, the hopeful, the appreciative words with which he stimulated my courage and my work."

James L. Crane, the former Chaplain of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment, tells some very interesting stories of Grant as a Colonel, and draws a very graphic picture of the great soldier.

"He is no dissembler, no assumer of snob dignity; he has more than ordinary freedom from selfishness, and appears to no one as an ambitious man. He is a sincere, thinking, *real* man; by *real* we mean that he does not take to shows, shams, or 'flourishes,' but to realities."

"He is always cheerful; no toil, cold, heat, hunger, fatigue, or want of money depresses him. He was just as buoyant while a colonel, away from paymasters, looking after bushwhackers in Missouri, and with scarce money enough to prepay a letter or buy a pipe full of kinnikinnick, as he is as the hero of a hundred battles, and the commander-in-chief of the finest army in the world, and with the wealth of the nation at his command."

HARPER'S.

THE most noticeable article in the June *Harper's* is by Dr. Andrew Wilson on "The Battle of the Cells." Dr. Wilson's extremely useful paper explains the wonderful action of the white corpuscles of the blood, the myriads of which are independent living blood cells, resembling the animalcule. These curious creatures engulf and ingest solid particles in feeding themselves, rejecting indigestible matter. One of the most important functions of these phagocytic cells have to discharge is the removal of disease from the tissues of living animals. If a healthy hand is scratched so that the blood comes, the healing which immediately sets in is in large part due to the action of these friendly cells. They act both in the lower life and in the higher existence as a veritable sanitary police force, attacking the microbes which threaten us with fevers and other acute disease. The condition we familiarly call health is in fact very largely owing to the work of these little microscopic allies. They are distinct and separate in make-up and functions from the red corpuscles, whose duty it is to carry the oxygen breathed into the blood to all parts of the body, and conversely to convey the waste carbonic-acid gas to the lungs.

E. T. D. Chambers has a beautifully illustrated article on the ouananiche, the magnificent game-fish of Canada. The latter part of June in the Canadian waters is the season when the ouananiche is at its best. They are the most restless and persistent fighters, turning somersaults three or four feet in the air, and making leaps in such rapid succession that one fights one's fish alternately in air and water. The larger ones weigh from four to eight pounds, and these fellows go down and sulk like a salmon. Mr. Chambers gives the ouananiche credit for the combined fineness of the salmon and the bass. They have been known in the course of their prodigious leaps to land in the bottom of the angler's canoe.

Dr. Charles Waldstein dubs Menzel, in the title of his sketch of that artist, "The Greatest Painter of Modern Germany," and he begins by justifying his bestowal of that appellation, comparing him only with Durer. Dr.

Waldstein tells us that Menzel did not begin to paint until he was twenty years of age, and at first found great difficulty in freeing himself from the trammels which his confirmed habit of stencil drawing and of minute accuracy in preparing lithographic plates had imposed upon him. To overcome this he used his right hand for painting, his left hand having been used for drawing. The consequences of this manœuvre can be detected in many of his later pictures, but not always. Though Menzel has been the royal painter-historian of the German Empire, he has never been a court painter. "Never has he been affected by the propinquity to the court, as is so often the case when artists are drawn into this circle. His technique has never lost its vigor and truth; his eye has never become dull in the perception of true life under the brilliant chandeliers of the palace hall; his imagination and sympathy have never lost their feeling for what is noble, lasting or true in the life of the present or the past."

SCRIBNER'S.

THE June *Scribner's* begins with a paper by Henry Norman entitled "In the Balkans," in which that much-traveled journalist describes this "chess-board of Europe" from the standpoint of the eternal Eastern question. He gives a graphic account of his journey over the "chess-board," and concludes that of the whole Balkan experience, the pearl was beyond question Montenegro. "There is pure romance, untainted by political commonplace, unspoiled by commercialism, almost unknown to the prying tourist. The approach to this mountain land is through a scene of almost unequalled beauty. The Bay of Cattaro, with its still, green expanse of water, its little island church and fortress, its vine-clad hills sloping to the rim, is assuredly among the most beautiful scenes I have ever visited." Mr. Norman cites Mr. Gladstone's remark in a letter to him that the traditions of Montenegro exceed in glory those of Marathon and Thermopylae. Montenegro, says Mr. Norman, is a patriarchal state. Prince Nicolas the First is alike father and ruler of his people. "He controls every department of government, and from his word there is no appeal. Every afternoon he strolls over from the palace to a stone seat under a spreading tree, where four roads meet, and there every one of his subjects has free access to him. I had the honor of a long and intimate conversation with him, in the course of which he told me frankly of his grievance against Austria, who surrounds him with troops and to whom Europe, in the Treaty of Berlin, gave that Herzegovina which in his view Montenegro had purchased by the blood of thousands of her sons, and where he himself had routed the army of Muktar Pasha in the rebellion that immediately preceded the Russo-Turkish War. Never can I forget the vigor of this ruler of the antique type as he paced with great strides up and down his salon narrating to me, with diagrams sketched with his finger on the table, or described by the pattern of the carpet, his campaigns in the neighboring land which he has lost, and apostrophizing, literally with tears, the young men whom he left there. Modern times and Krupp cannon have not destroyed the archaic habits of this magnificent race. Even to-day the bugle blown from the hill-top will bring every able-bodied man, rifle in hand, ready to follow his prince anywhere."

MORE VAILIMA TABLE-TALK.

Among the many interesting passages in the "Vailima Table-Talk," edited by Isobel Strong, and showing Robert Louis Stevenson in his home life, there are some paragraphs this month showing the manner in which the novelist worked on his stories. The diary says: "Louis and I have been writing, working away every morning like steam-engines on 'Hermiston.' Louis got a set-back with 'Anne,' and he has put it aside for a while. He worried terribly over it, but could not make it run smoothly. He read it aloud one evening and Lloyd criticised the love-scene, so Louis threw the whole thing over for a time. Fortunately he picked up 'Hermiston' all right and is in better spirits at once. He has always been wonderfully clear and sustained in his dictation, but he generally made notes in the early morning which he elaborated as he read them aloud. In 'Hermiston' he had hardly more than a line or two of notes to keep him on the track, but he never falters for a word, but gives me the sentences, with capital letters and all the stops, as clearly and steadily as though he were reading from an unseen book. He walks up and down the room as I write, and his voice is so beautiful and the story so interesting that I forget to rest."

MUNSEY'S MAGAZINE.

THE first and most prominent article in the June *Munsey's* is a very handsomely illustrated account of "Our Great Summer Playground," by which is meant the mountains and forests, the lakes and streams of our northeastern states. The writer asks why Americans who have never seen the White Mountains, the Adirondacks, Lake Champlain or even Niagara, go to Europe for their holiday trips. "It is strange that other lands should attract them more than their own. They can find no greater variety of beautiful scenery than in the region between the St. Lawrence and Hudson. They cannot find better traveling facilities, a more hospitable welcome, or more tonic air. Do they seek historic associations? The American playground is replete with them, and the history with which its rocks and valleys are inseparably linked is American history."

THE STRONG MEN OF CANADA.

Edgar M. Smith heads a brief article "The Strong Men of Canada," in which he sketches the work and significance of Premier Bowell, Wilfred Laurier, G. W. Longley, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Charles Tupper and others. Of J. A. Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and his rise into prominence Mr. Smith says: "One day a good many years ago, the late Sir George Cartier was attempting to address his constituents at an open air meeting. His efforts were in vain; the crowd hooted and hissed their well-meaning chieftain. The situation was critical, for a hearing was necessary to explain away numerous false charges that had been made against the promoters of the confederation movement. Suddenly the pale handsome face of a beardless youth appeared at the window of a carriage, and as if by magic imposed silence upon the angry crowd. Then in the midst of the calm rang out the clear tones of the young orator, and in that maiden speech Chapleau saved his leader from defeat."

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

IN the June *Ladies' Home Journal* Mr. Richard Burton, the poet, who is himself a native of Hartford and a worker on the *Courant*, gives a sketch of a famous citizeness of that fine old Connecticut town, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mrs. Stowe is now eighty-five years old. Next to her house are the estates of Charles Dudley Warner and George Warner. The former's land touches that of Mark Twain. Thus there is a very congenial atmosphere in the village for the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mr. Burton says: "For some years now entirely withdrawn from society, Mrs. Stowe is much afoot in the open air, her strength for one of her years being remarkable. In the summer time the slight, bent figure, with its white hair crowning a dark, wrinkled face, is a familiar sight to the neighbors as she wanders under the boughs, gathering consolation from sun and shade and wind, or strays down the steep bank to where a little silver stream winds a tortuous length behind the Clemens and Warner grounds. On such walks a trusty attendant is always by her side." "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written when Mrs. Stowe was a mature woman of forty. It appeared first as a serial in the *National Era* of Washington. For the serial rights she received \$300, what seemed to her then a good round sum. When the story was given book form in the same year the sale was phenomenal, and the result is a part of United States history. Three thousand copies went off the first day; second edition the next week, a third within a month, and 120 editions within the year, over 300,000 copies. The shy retiring wife of a country professor, familiar with the exigencies of small means, found her royalties in the short space of four months yielding her \$10,000,

CONDUCTING A GREAT HOTEL.

There is a deal of human interest in Mr. John Gilmer Speed's account of "Conducting a Great Hotel." In New York, he tells us, more than 50,000 persons are lodged and fed in the great hotels of the better class alone every night. Of these 25,000 are strangers and transient visitors, 10,000 are regular boarders and another 10,000 are servants and other employees. No less than 10,000 transients are brought into the city each day, but three-fourths of these stop among the cheaper hotels, the lodging and the boarding houses, of which there are such a multitude. To find out about the internal economy of a typical great hotel, Mr. Speed visited the Fifth Avenue, which has become, he says, on account of its long prominence, a kind of national institution. A striking feature brought out in his investigations is the large number of artisans of almost every variety kept at work simply to maintain the hotel in running order. There are workshops in which cabinet makers, painters, upholsterers, machinists, plumbers and gas fitters are constantly at work. The mattresses are all made in the house, and when one gets the least out of order it is at once sent for repair. The seats of upholstered chairs and sofas are overhauled and the damasks and trimmings for those purposes make a large store.

A SERVANT FOR EACH GUEST.

No less than 500 servants are employed by the Fifth Avenue when it is entertaining its full complement of 500 guests; a servant for each guest. The chambermaids get wages of \$12 per month and excellent food and good lodging, and Mr. Speed estimates

that the tips from guests average \$12 more, which makes a very respectable auxiliary income. Among the many other curious details he has collected there is the one of china breakage, which amounts to no less than \$10,000 worth each year. A large part of this is on the wash tables, and a rotary washing machine has been put into operation with the hope of lessening this extraordinary tax.

THE STEWARD'S FORESIGHT.

Mr. Speed tells us that the steward has worked out from long experience a pretty nearly exact percentage of each kind of food called for, so he knows how much of each viand to provide. They provide a little more than this percentage demands, and succeed in getting on the safe side without being wasteful. Green turtle soup is the most popular with hotel diners, and when that is on the bill of fare an extra quantity must be provided. When a popular game such as grouse or partridge or quail or canvas-back duck is on the bill of fare, then the supply must be very liberal. The record shows that eight out of ten will call for canvas-back ducks, seven out of ten for quail, six out of ten for partridge and grouse. There are four portions of grouse, partridge and duck, and only one to a quail. There is one thing of which at dinner it is tolerably safe to say every guest will call for—ice cream. Therefore this is made in great quantities, eighty quarts a day and sometimes a new freezer or so is started after dinner. Roast beef is much more popular than any other meat.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

MISS BEATRICE STURGES' paper in the June *Peterson's* on "Fresh Air and Fish" is taken up largely with comments on the perennial and picturesque charms of Walton's Angler. She quotes the first advertisement of that volume, which offered it for eighteen pence, and tells us that the amount paid a year ago for a copy of that edition was \$1,500.

THE WOMAN EDITOR.

In the course of her sketches of "Some Woman Editors," Mrs. M. A. Hamm tells about such persevering and successful woman journalists as Mrs. Sargent Hopkins, Mrs. Kate Masterson, Miss Mary Bisland, Miss Mary H. Grout, Kate Field, Mrs. Mac Gehee, Miss Ida Tarbell, and others. The "Woman's Department" in the Sunday paper is now naturally the especial care of the girl journalist. "This is an outgrowth of the old household column, which contained cooking receipts and directions how to kill black beetles. It has made a marvelous advance in the past decade. Even in its lowest form it includes culinary items, fashion, social gossip, and foreign notes; but in its best form it tries to give a general account of what is going on in the woman's world of to-day. This new and enormous field includes colleges, books, musical compositions, patents, inventions and discoveries, clubs and societies of every conceivable kind, religious, educational and reform movements, biography, art and even science. In most of the great newspapers there is a separate woman's department, while in many there is no such separation, but the matters which would go to it were there a classification, are treated by woman writers.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

THE *North American Review* for May is a well varied and highly valuable number. In our "Leading Articles" department we have quoted from Senator Allen's article on Western feeling toward the East, and from Mr. Gladstone's article on "The Future Life and the Condition of Man Therein."

IMPORTANCE OF THE NAVAL ENGINEER.

The number opens with a symposium entitled "The Engineer in Naval Warfare," to which papers are contributed by Commodore Melville, engineer-in-chief of the United States Navy, Professor Aldrich of the University of West Virginia, Professor Hollis of Harvard, Mr. Gardiner C. Sims, and Mr. George Uhler. All of these gentlemen have special knowledge and write in perfect harmony with each other, from the engineer's point of view. The burden of their contention is that the modern navy is essentially the creation of engineering genius, and that like any other vast mechanical construction its success must depend upon the efficiency of mechanical operation. We are shown that in England and France, as well as in the United States, it is of late coming to be understood that the traditional military organization of the naval service does not do justice to the importance of the engineering corps, and that higher rank, better pay, and a much increased numerical strength may not only be claimed with justice by the naval engineers themselves, but must properly be conceded by the government unless the navy is to be left with a weak spot in its organization. This series of articles finds its timeliness in the fact that a bill has been pending in the present Congress which makes increased provision for United States naval engineers. Commodore Melville pays his respects to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and demands that its course of study be very greatly improved as respects naval engineering. He says: "It is imperative that they receive military training, but the safety of our fleets demands that all should obtain more engineering instruction than is now given at the Naval Academy, where the cadets assigned to the Engineer Corps are given but one year in marine engineering. The co-operation of the many scientific colleges and schools should be secured without delay. The institution at Annapolis must be brought into competition with the scientific colleges. This policy would be of advantage to the cadets, to the competing institutions, and to the navy. Annapolis is either unable or unwilling to retain naval engineers, and if its work is brought into comparison with that of other institutions, the Naval Academy will be compelled to extend its engineering curriculum or show cause for its existence."

FLAMMARION ON THE MARTIANS.

That highly imaginative and picturesque astronomer Professor Camille Flammarion, writes once more concerning Mars and its inhabitants. If any reader is laboring under the delusion that Flammarion and other astronomers possess any data whatsoever concerning the inhabitancy of Mars, they will become disillusionized by reading this article with care. From much that has been printed in the newspapers one might infer that it was now reasonably certain that people similar to our own race were living on the planet Mars; and nobody has done more to create this impression than Flammarion. He here admits, however, that "our human form is essentially terrestrial, and that the inhabitants of Mars cannot resemble us." He continues:

"Upon Mars, for example, one might suppose, without scientific heresy, that the remarkable lightness of their bodies may have developed the winged race more highly in the direction indicated, and that the inhabitants of this planet may have received the privilege of flight. Does this amount to saying that, for this reason, they must necessarily have the form of birds? No. The bats, are they not mammals which suckle their young? Is it saying, then, that we must imagine them under this form? Not at all. May they not rather be like dragonflies fluttering in the air above the lakes and the canals? As to this point we can imagine everything and prove nothing. It is even highly probable that the reality is something absolutely different from all our terrestrial conceptions."

Yet Flammarion is light hearted enough to declare, in concluding his article, that we are bound to believe Mars to be inhabited by beings more intelligent than we, and less imperfect; and that he does not despair of our learning how to communicate with them and find out what they are. But it is all fantastic nonsense.

ACCIDENTS OF PRESIDENT-MAKING.

Mr. Joseph M. Rogers writes upon "Men Who Might Have Been Presidents," and reviews the whole course of presidential elections with much interesting condensation of electoral statistics. He shows us that the following men who never reached the White House came, nevertheless, "within an ace of the Presidency":

"Thomas Pinckney, Charles C. Pinckney, Aaron Burr, DeWitt Clinton, Henry Clay, John M. Clayton, Daniel Webster, Lewis Cass, Benjamin F. Butler, James G. Blaine, and Samuel J. Tilden.

"These Presidents were either accidents of politics or barely gained election: John Adams, Thomas Jefferson (first term), James Madison (second term), John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Abraham Lincoln (first term), Andrew Johnson, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Benjamin Harrison (owing to Blaine's declination) and Grover Cleveland (first election)."

"Indeed the only Presidents ever elected who were the leading choice of their party before nomination were: Washington, Jefferson, Madison (first term), Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln (second term), Grant and Cleveland (second term)."

DEFENDING THE OLD TESTAMENT.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Workman, in an article entitled "The Old Testament Not a Millstone," attempts a reply to Professor Goldwin Smith's article entitled "Christianity's Millstone," which appeared in the December number of the *North American*. Dr. Workman writes from the standpoint of biblical orthodoxy; but his own admissions and explanations will be more likely to shock the average lay member of an evangelical church than the paper which he attempts to refute. Dr. Workman tells us that the account of Adam's fall in Genesis is now regarded by Christian scholars as a mere allegory. He assures us that all reputable scholars now regard the Song of Songs as a lyric poem intended to display the triumph of affection over the temptations of wealth and rank. He explains the narratives which make up so much of the book of Genesis as expressing "the world's best traditional conceptions at the time when they were compiled respecting the origins of things." The stories of the flood and the tower of

Babel, Dr. Workman tells us, must be interpreted "according to the habit of oriental speech;" and these stories are to be regarded as "a primitive means of imparting instruction." He accounts for what he admits to be the erroneous cosmogony of the Mosaic books by explaining that the compiler of the book of Genesis "shared the scientific conceptions of the age in which he lived." He explains the imprecatory psalms and other vindictive passages in the Old Testament as due to the fact that in those times "men's conceptions of morality were necessarily imperfect." Dr. Workman sums up the whole discussion by explaining that for a long time the soundest Christian teachers have taught that the Old Testament "is not a revelation, but the record of a revelation." The simple fact is, Dr. Workman's whole method of interpreting the Old Testament is an evidence of the very thing that Professor Goldwin Smith was commenting upon, namely, the total abandonment by many scholars who, still claim to believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures, of the old-fashioned way of explaining what is meant by the word "inspired."

MR. HAZELTINE'S ANSWER TO D. A. WELLS.

Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine replies to the long article which Mr. David A. Wells contributed to the April *North American* on the relations between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Hazeltine shows that the people of the United States are not preponderantly British in their origin. He further convicts Mr. Wells of minimizing the issues at stake on the part of the United States in the early contests between this country and Great Britain. He proceeds to show that Mr. Wells does not take half seriously enough the enmity of the governing classes in Great Britain toward the United States at the time of our civil war. He does not think the feeling against England in this country is due (to so great an extent as Mr. Wells asserts) to our dislike of England's aggressive policy in Asia and Africa; but he takes sharp issue with Mr. Wells concerning the righteousness of the British policy in South America and South Africa.

SCIENTIFIC PAPERS.

Mr. Lewis Robinson continues his interesting studies of wild traits in tame animals, discussing in this paper "Domestic Cattle." What he tells us about the ox and his historic services to mankind should be read by all boys and girls. Mr. Charles Sedgwick Minot contributes a paper on the microscopic study of living matter. These scientific articles in the *North American* are to be highly commended.

WOMEN AS PRESIDENTIAL VOTERS.

Among the briefer articles is one by Mr. W. S. Harwood on "Constitutional Suffrage for Women," in which he calls attention to the fact that the constitution of the United States does not prohibit woman suffrage, and that since women are now constitutional voters in the State of Colorado they will vote for presidential electors next November. Mr. Harwood entertains the impression that, in the case of a closely contested presidential election, the fact of woman suffrage in Colorado might lead to the rejection of the ballots of that state. He is, we believe, laboring under a misapprehension in supposing that any well informed person doubts the right of the states to give full suffrage to women, not only for state purposes, but also for purposes of choosing members of Congress and presidential electors.

THE FORUM.

THE *Forum* for May opens with a paper by Mr. E. L. Godkin on the political situation, from which we have quoted elsewhere certain paragraphs showing Mr. Godkin's notion of the qualities which enter into the make-up of a typical western man. Mr. Godkin's paper as a whole emphasizes the need of reforming our currency system by making it more similar in its essential principles to the European monetary systems; and he deprecates the prospect of another McKinley tariff bill to be introduced under the supposition that such legislation would bring in an era of prosperity.

Other papers quoted from in the "Leading Articles of the Month" are one by Miss Clare de Graffenreid on Homes for Wage Earners, and Mr. A. S. Van de Graaff's exposition of the Southern race problem.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY, PRO AND CON.

The Cuban question is discussed in two papers, one by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and the other by Professor John B. Moore, who was at one time an assistant secretary of state, and is now professor of international law in Columbia University. Senator Lodge declares that we must "do our duty" to Cuba, and argues that there are plenty of facts in the situation of the insurgents which justify the recognition by the United States government of their rights as belligerents. Mr. Lodge believes that our government has been needlessly zealous in helping Spain to intercept filibusters on the high seas, and that we might well take active and definite steps to promote the independence of Cuba. Professor Moore writes a somewhat technical legal article in which he endeavors to show that the facts do not justify at present any recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, and that, if our government should take such a step, it would be done not as a measure of neutrality based on facts, but as a promise of support inspired by sympathy with the Cuban rebels, with the almost certain result of a war between Spain and the United States. Professor Moore concludes that "if Spain should be expelled by our aid, and, at the close of the war, the island should remain, as probably would be the case, in our possession, it is doubtful whether the confidence of the world in the benevolence of our motives would be strong enough to save us from the imputation of having committed a willful act of spoliation."

FARMING ON CITY LOTS.

Dr. M. A. Mikkelsen writes a brief article in approbation of Mayor Pingree's plan of promoting the cultivation of vacant city lots by the unemployed, or by workmen in leisure hours. He gives more particular attention to the manner in which this plan has been adopted in New York under the influence of leading charitable organizations. The experiment was advantageous so far as it was tried last year, although it was not put into operation upon a large scale. We shall doubtless witness great extensions of this novel idea in the future.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. Björnstjerne Björnson, the distinguished Norwegian writer, contributes a paper on the literature of his country which seems to be the first of a series. We shall have occasion to make further reference to this first installment when subsequent chapters have appeared.

A valuable educational article by Professor Wilhelm Rein, of the University of Jena, tells of the life and services of Pestalozzi and Herbart.

A well-known Greek, M. Gennadius, who has represented his country as Ambassador at Washington, and is now Ambassador at the Court of St. James, sums up in a rapid and useful sketch the story of modern archaeology so far as excavations in Greece have contributed to it.

CHRISTIANITY NOT WANING.

The Rev. H. K. Carroll, who compiled the church statistics for the last United States census, attempts to prove by statistics of membership and by the size of denominational budgets that the "Power of Christianity is Not Waning." His article is a valuable compilation of statistics; but such facts do not alone afford data for an answer to the question raised in the title of the article. Wealth and numbers are not conclusive proof of the vital force of a religious organization.

GODEY'S.

S. T. WILLIS enumerates in the June *Godey's* some of the "Reasons for an Anglo-American Supreme Court of Peace," and shows the great desirability of such an international tribunal: "Besides the salutary effects on international trade, permanent means of arbitration between these two nations will have a far-reaching moral effect on both countries and all the nations of the earth. With its dominant influence the Anglo-Saxon race is taking a leading part in the world's great drama. A supreme court of peace between England and America would spread a desire for the triumph of international law and justice as nothing else could."

INDUSTRIAL ART SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN.

Mary Annable Fanton describes some of the "Industrial Art Schools for Women," and shows that success in this line depends entirely upon ability. She says: "The young girl who ventures to New York, laboring under the old superstition that beauty, style, winning manners, or even influential letters will be permitted to supplement ignorance and faulty drawing, must eventually return to her home more practical, but sadder; for there is no room for her to compete with progressive women in city life. A sex distinction in the estimate of work does not prevail. Beauty may excite admiration, and helplessness sympathy, even in a crowded business office, but neither one nor the other will create a demand for poor designs."

LIPPINCOTT'S.

I. J. WISTAR has a thoughtful article in the June *Lippincott's* upon some of the defects in our system of criminal jurisprudence. While we have done away with severity in our punishment of crime we have omitted to insert in its place the factors of certainty and celerity which are absolutely indispensable in deterring law breaking. The absurd "sharp quillets of the law" upon which acquittals and reversals are often based, not only defeat the ends of justice, but tend to lessen the dignity of the law, in many cases reducing it to a mere farce. The remedy is probably to be found in repealing former mistaken legislation.

HOW ANIMALS FEIGN DEATH.

Mr. James Weir describes some of the death-feigning habits of various animals. Not only the well-known possum, but hares, ground-hogs, snakes and other representatives of lower orders, all the way down to the microscopic animalculæ, occasionally adopt this method

of self-protection. "Last summer I had the pleasure of witnessing a realistic bit of acting in which a black viper enacted a death-scene. I found this snake in a meadow in which there were no bushes or rocks among or beneath which it could hide. I teased it for a while with my stick, when it suddenly bent backward and seemingly bit itself in the back. Immediately it shuddered throughout its entire length, turned over upon its back, and feigned death. It was a wonderful bit of acting, which I have never seen surpassed, or even equaled, on the stage. I retired several yards, and, seating myself upon the ground, remained perfectly quiet. In a few moments the snake turned upon its belly and rapidly made off toward the wood on the outskirts of the meadow."

Mary E. J. Kelley shows that "Woman in Business" is a condition, not a theory, for the increase during the last two decades in the number of women employed in "gainful" trades, has been over a hundred per cent. Among the feminine defects to be conquered, the writer places lack of concentration, but believes that this and several other defects are to be remedied by the bicycle.

THE ARENA.

IN another department we have quoted from Justice Clark's article on Mexico and from Dr. Ghose's account of the government of Mysore.

Mr. C. S. Thomas sets forth certain reasons "Why the West Needs Free Coinage," most of these reasons being quite as applicable, if valid at all, to other sections, especially to the South, as to the West.

"No country producing half as much gold as the United States ever established silver monometallism," says Mr. Thomas. "No country producing half as much silver ever established gold monometallism. None but a creditor country ever began the scheme of demonetizing either. The success of such a scheme is only possible through the co-operation of its victims. Its overthrow is essential to the lasting independence and prosperity not only of the great West, but of every section of the Union."

"What is America's Relation to England?" is the question which Mrs. Eveleen Laura Mason propounds; her answer is that there is a conflict of principles between the two nations. This difference is, that America stands for the principle, "Liberty to all and license to none," while England's practice is, "Liberty to none and license to England." Thus the caudal portion of the British lion's anatomy receives another severe wrench.

WHITTIER, THE BAREFOOT BOY.

Mr. B. O. Flower offers some appreciative remarks on the poet Whittier—"the barefoot boy."

"Many of those most delightful pictures of New England life which were indelibly impressed upon the sensitive plate of his brain at this time when nature taught the artless boy, hold for us a special charm, due to their revealing the secret hopes, loves and disappointments which entered into his life. While it is probable that Whittier does not reproduce in detail actual experiences when he reveals to us love welling high within his heart, for pictures of this character are usually held sacred and carefully guarded from an unsympathetic world, even when the profound emotions which they awaken lend power to imagination's flights, there can be little doubt but that he experienced every emotion which he so simply and beautifully depicts."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for May is an exceptionally good number. We notice elsewhere Mr. Lynlph Stanley's article on the Education bill; Jules Simon's paper on the European question; Mr. Petrie's "Egypt and Israel," and the anonymous paper on "Armenia and the Powers."

ST. PAUL AND WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

The Hon. R. E. Lyttelton writes very sensibly as to the discount that must be allowed to St. Paul's utterances on the woman question. He says:

"I do not deny that the writings of St. Paul on the subject of women show a spirit in many ways out of sympathy with our own; but I would assert with all diffidence that, knowing what we now know as to his bringing up and social surroundings, his precepts on the relation of the sexes are not necessarily authoritative for us to-day. (1) In estimating, as we all do in practice, some apostolic precepts as less authoritative for us than others, it is advisable to make clear to ourselves why we do so. (2) Of all the subjects dealt with by St. Paul in his epistles, the relation of wives to husbands is the one in which he most clearly shows his Rabbinical training. (3) Yet, like the rabbis, he does not appear to object to prominence and activity on the part of women when occasion or local custom justify it. (4) In assuming the inequality of the sexes he was laying down such directions as alone would have been useful to the communities he was addressing. (5) If it be supposed that his opinion was based on observation of certain natural differences of endowment, we may admit that it has hitherto been corroborated by history, but it may not be so always."

A FRESH VIEW OF DEAN SWIFT.

Dr. William Barrie has an essay in which he endeavors to do more justice to Dean Swift than is usually rendered him:

"To me it seems that he knew, as none other in the eighteenth century—as, perhaps, only Timon did, and Hamlet, if we search through our literature—the emptiness which marks all human creations, devices, achievements, when that eternal element, that power beyond our naming, is divorced from them. Swift was the supreme cynic, which is half-way to being a Christian. But he came only a few steps farther along the road. His love for Stella might have saved him; it was the pure, unselfish thing which, so long as he obeyed it, made him human. Next to such tender feeling, his eager, almost angry, benevolence strikes me as a token that within the hard rock lay hidden, as it were, a spring of kindness. And his wrath, when he saw oppression weighing down a whole people—his efforts to rouse them, his dauntless courage, his championship of those who could not reward or even defend him—if these things have won him a name which the Irish race never will forget, is it not his due?"

A PLEA FOR RUSSIA.

A writer, signing himself E. H. P., and who has seen a good deal of Russians, both in their own country and in the furthest East, maintains that the Russians are first-class good fellows; that their railway system is the most comfortable in the world; that there is no ingrained hostility between Russian and English peoples, and that they have a great work to do in civilizing Asia. Speaking of the Russian character, he says:

"Russians, as a race, are inclined to be procrastinat-

ing, unpunctual, forgetful, idle, and, in a word, unbusinesslike. On the other hand, there could not be a greater mistake than to suppose, as is generally supposed in England, that the average Russian is a truculent individual. On the contrary, the Russians are one of the gentlest and most inoffensive of peoples, in addition to which there is a natural and deep seated earnestness, piety, and devotion of character, devoid of cynical fickleness, militant aggressiveness, or namby-pamby Mrs. Grundyism."

WANTED AN ENGLISH BIBLE.

Mr. H. W. Horwill pleads for a new translation of the English Bible. He says:

"I would propose that there should be made at intervals not exceeding a hundred years a complete new translation of the whole of the Bible; a translation as new as that of an Aristotelian manuscript just discovered in Egypt. This would give an opportunity for utilizing any fresh discoveries affecting the text. . . . The Revision Commission should include a few numbers possessing an actual acquaintance with the daily speech of the peasant and the artisan. . . . The man who is wanted to represent the interests of the English tongue is rather some one of the type of Robert Blatchford or Thomas Champness. This scheme would not destroy, or intend to destroy, the Authorized Version."

COLOR SENSE IN LITERATURE.

Mr. Havelock Ellis contributes an interesting and carefully written paper as to the way in which color is used by writers in our literature. He says:

"It is, first, an instrument for investigating a writer's personal psychology, by refining the nature of his æsthetic color-vision. When we have ascertained a writer's color-formula and his colors of predilection, we can tell at a glance, simply and reliably, something about his view of the world which pages of description could only tell us with uncertainty. In the second place, it enables us to take a definite step in the attainment of a scientific æsthetic, by furnishing a means of comparative study. By its help we can trace the colors of the world as mirrored in literature from age to age, from country to country, and in finer shades among the writers of a single group. On the contrary it shows that the decadence, if anywhere, was at the end of the last century, and that our own vision of the world is fairly one with that of classic times, with Chaucer's and with Shakespeare's. At the end of the nineteenth century we can say this for the first time since Shakespeare died."

A PROPOSED MODEL OF THE EARTH.

Mr. Alfred R. Wallace discusses M. Reclus' proposal to create a gigantic globe model of the earth, so big that it would be 420 feet in diameter, and puts forward a claim of his own for a globe which would be more useful, cheaper, and smaller. He says:

"I believe that such a globe can be made which shall comply with the essential conditions he has laid down, which shall be in the highest degree scientific and educational, which shall be a far more attractive exhibition than one upon his plan, and which could be constructed for about one-third the amount which his double globe would cost. It would only be necessary to erect one globe, the outer surface of which would present a general view of all the great geographical features of the earth, while on the inner surface would be formed that strictly accurate model which M. Reclus considers would justify the expense of such a great work."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THE *Nineteenth Century* is a capital number, although the articles are rather long. Mr. Morley's review of Mr. Lecky's "Democracy" runs to nearly twenty-four pages. The other articles which are noticed elsewhere are Mr. Blunt's "Truth of the Dongola Expedition," Mr. William O'Brien's "If Ireland sent her M.P.s to Washington," the articles on the new Education bill, and Dr. Fenton's medical view of "Cycling for Ladies."

HUNGARY'S PAST AND FUTURE.

Dr. Emil Reich, in a paper entitled "Hungary at the close of her first Millennium," expresses with eloquence and enthusiasm the pride which the Magyar feels in his country. He says:

"Europe will perhaps be astonished. Accustomed though people are to admire past life in Italy, present life in France and the grand future in America, they may, perhaps, have to learn that the vistas of the future open in Hungary no less grand a spectacle than beyond the ocean. The United States will dearly pay, as they are paying already, for the absence of stimulating neighbors. Never menaced, never challenged, they will inevitably Chinafy. Hungary is called to a rôle of immense importance in the whole east of Europe—just because it is threatened, attacked, and jeopardized; just because political and commercial interests are clashing there in the southeast corner of Europe with all the violence of untried youth. Too powerful to be incorporated by Slav might; too cultured and rich to sink to the level of the civilization of minor Danubian kingdoms, Hungary will, in course of time, solve the problem of the southeast of Europe, as England has solved that of the northwest."

CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURE.

Lord Egerton of Tatton contributes a very well-informed article as to the extent to which co-operative associations have been established on the Continent:

"There are many circumstances in the present style of English farming which are less favorable to co-operation than those that exist in France. Our competition with producers abroad is unequal, we are handicapped by higher wages, higher rates of transport, and by a worse climate; yet I think I have shown that, though not a remedy, co-operation is useful and may be a palliative of agricultural distress, if it is taken up and supported both by the producers and consumers; it will, however, have many difficulties to encounter and prejudices to be overcome before the present costly system of the sale of agricultural produce is supplemented by one founded on purely economical principles."

EUROPEAN COALITIONS AGAINST ENGLAND.

Mr. T. E. Kebble writes an interesting article, chiefly historical, on this subject. The three coalitions which he deals with are those of 1780, 1800 and 1887. In each of those cases England had given her neighbors cause to hate her and to attack her whenever they had the chance. This, he thinks, is not the case now. In those days, too, Continental nations were not divided from each other by such deep-seated enmities as those that prevail at present. Nations also went to war much more readily. All three coalitions were complete failures:

"The conclusions we are justified in drawing from them would be highly reassuring if we were only certain that the England of to-day was the England of

ninety years ago, and that enterprises of great pith and moment were as a little likely to be turned aside now, as they were then, by a namby-pamby squeamishness to which the rest of the world are total strangers."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for May contains little of special interest. Two articles on South African affairs are noticed elsewhere; also Major Griffiths' second article on the expedition to the Soudan.

LIFE FROM THE LOST ATLANTIS.

The London Theosophists have just published an interesting little book which we are told is the first of a series of histories of territories that have ceased to exist, but whose stories have been recovered by reference to the astral records. In this book there is an account given of the ancient Atlantis, illustrated with maps, said to be nine thousand years old. It is a far cry from the theosophical book to St. George Mivart's article, but the scientist's paper is quite as interesting in its way as the Theosophical transcript from the astral chronicle. It seems that quite recently a naturalist in the republic of Columbia came upon a little "marsupial" with diprotodont dentition. This little creature, St. George Mivart says, is the solitary survivor of the lost continent of Atlantis. He says:

"This little, apparently insignificant, mouse-like creature turns out to be an animal of extreme interest, for it affords strong evidence that what we now know as South America and Australia must have been connected, and the Atlantic at least bridged by dry land, if even an Antarctic continent may not have existed, of which South America and Australia are divergent and diverse outgrowths. This small dumb witness of an age we cannot imagine testifies to us as efficiently, as unconsciously, concerning a condition of the earth's surface as it was before either South America or Australia could be truly said to be—save as yet unseparated elements of a South Atlantic continent."

"ORIES OR OPPORTUNISTS?"

An unsigned article bearing this head has the first place in the review. It does not come to much, for the writer, although uneasy, has not the faculty of putting his points with sufficient freshness to attract attention. He says:

"We see every probability of the Conservative party having a very long lease of office. Is there not some danger that good, easy Conservatives may one day wake up to find that they have been keeping Conservative governments in power only to bring about the predominance of Liberal principles?"

No doubt he is quite right. There is every probability that what he says will come to pass, and certainly it is not Mr. Chamberlain's fault if it does not come to pass. The Liberals will be interested to read his somewhat mournful facts adduced to prove that the Conservative party has no policy beyond that of merely being always a day or two behind the fair on every subject. The writer says that if the Conservative party stands for anything it stands for the unity of the Empire, but he says:

"Has one of the Conservative leaders taken a single practical step toward Imperial Federation, the only plan that can make the Empire really one? Is it even inscribed on the party banners? Did the Conservatives, who preponderated on the Imperial Federation League, save it from breaking up? Does Lord George Hamil-

ton's compromise over the Indian cotton duties point to any great devotion to the Imperial idea? A 'Spirited foreign policy.' Undoubtedly that was a characteristic of Lord Beaconsfield's *régime*. He was a genius, and had ideas. Is not caution rather the dominant factor of Lord Salisbury's policy?"

That is all very well; but when all is said and done this writer would find it very difficult to suggest any better policy than that which his party is at present pursuing.

THE ADVANCE INTO THE SOUDAN.

Major Griffiths, who sounded the note of alarm last month, has now discovered that it is a great stroke of high policy. He thinks, however, that it will cost a lot of money; but he believes that in six, twelve or eighteen months the Egyptian army alone, or slightly aided, may accomplish the conquest of the Soudan. One result of this conquest would, he thinks, be somewhat unexpected. If England relieves Egypt from the menace of southern invasion, and can reduce its army and build its reservoir, Covent Garden will draw its early peas, asparagus, and new potatoes from the very valley of the Nile. Egypt was once the granary of the world, and even now it is producing onions so as to pull down the prices on Covent Garden. It would be a novel battle-cry to smash the Caliphate in order to cheapen peas in the London market.

GEORGE MEREDITH'S WOMEN.

Mr. Garnet Smith discusses the women in George Meredith's novels. Mr. Smith says Mr. Meredith's heroines are of the future in their instinctive demand for freedom "of thought and action; of the past in their timorous submission; of the present in their incapacity of freedom and independence, their irresolute conformation, now to man's tastes and demands, and now to their own. By their present state is our civilization judged; judged by Mr. Meredith to be a halting, insufficient semi-civilization. In the English Golden Age to come, woman shall be the perfect Androgyne, manly in brain, womanly in heart; and man, if he uses his opportunities aright, if he duly assimilates the Celt, shall be capable of artistic feeling and intellectual courage, shall have some right portion of womanliness within him, and yet not be womanized. Let him decry this Golden Age, continue his sentimental demands, require women to be pliant slaves, not valiant helpmates; and man is self-punished in that he must fare through life's battle with but half a comrade, with but half a woman he has won to his side. With prophecy is mingled warning."

THE THEORY OF THE LUDICROUS.

Mr. W. S. Lilly prints a lecture on the subject which he recently delivered at the Royal Institution. It is hardly as laughable a paper as its title implies. Mr. Lilly says:

"A sense of the Ludicrous is the most sane thing we have. Incorrectness and abnormality are the notes of the Ludicrous. And they provoked one to affirm—*ridetem dicere verum*—what is correct and normal. We may say, then, that the Ludicrous is an irrational negation which arouses in the mind a rational affirmation. Carlyle, in one of his early letters, speaks of a sense of the ridiculous as 'brotherly sympathy with the downward side.' It is a most pregnant saying. 'Twenty-seven millions, mostly fools.' Well, better to view them as fools than as knaves. For the emotion raised by folly is rather pity and ruth than anger. Then again, the Ludicrous, and especially the variety of it which we call Satire, is an inestimable instrument of moral police."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* contains another of the valuable series of articles entitled "Made in Germany." The array of statistical facts which this writer is producing as to the extent to which German manufacturers are displacing the products of English workmen is the most important contribution that has been made to economical discussion of the present day. This month he deals with the competition of Germany in chemical products, and he says:

"It is no exaggeration to say that Germany is a more formidable rival and has already given us a sounder beating in chemicals than in any other field of trade, not even excepting iron and steel. The treatment of chemical products is becoming one of the mainstays of industrial Germany."

England has been beaten out of the field in camphor and quinine, and even in opium. Her alkali export has gone down from one-half to three-fourths in three years, while German manufacturers are coining money. Even German salt is ousting English salt from India. England makes enormous quantities of pitch and sends it away to the Continent to be worked up. She discovered aniline dyes, but the trade has almost entirely departed to German factories, in one of which there are no less than sixty trained chemists.

WANTED—A LEGAL CODE FOR THE DOCTORS.

In an article entitled "The Privilege of the Patient," L. H. takes occasion from the recent trial of Dr. Playfair to demand legislation to prevent doctors from revealing their secrets. He says that, judging from the evidence of the most distinguished physicians produced at the trial, it would seem that:

"Any single one of the twenty-three thousand medical practitioners in Britain may reveal, in his discretion and without consultation with his patient or any one else, whatever is confided to him under the professional seal, provided he deems that, in so doing, he is protecting either wife or child."

This being so, he demands that their mouths should promptly be sealed. He says:

"As, therefore, the English doctors, contrary to tradition, history, and the opinion of their professional brethren all over the world, recognize a rule which sets their own safety and their own difficulties above the public interest and security, it is time for the legislature to interfere: to declare that it shall be a misdemeanor, punishable with fine or imprisonment, with or without suspension from practice, for any medical man, except in cases where he is by law compelled, to disclose any information confided to him in the pursuit of his calling. There is nothing new in the suggestion; it is believed that, without a single exception, the law exists in the form under consideration in every country of Europe save our own."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FOR AGRICULTURE.

Mr. P. Anderson Graham, writing on the "Agricultural Muddle," ridicules the idea that anything can be done for the distressed farmer by marking foreign meats or relieving local rates. He says:

"It is well to face the truth at the outset: that nothing will serve but a complete riddance of agriculture from tithe and land tax. No improvement of an estate can possibly be so advantageous as the removal of this burden. Why then in cases where the landlord is unable to redeem, should the state not advance him the requisite capital, to be repaid in so many years—just as

it helps an Irish tenant to become an owner and an English squire to get his draining done? To compare Mr. Gerald Balfour's elaborate Irish Land bill with the timid efforts to help English's husbandry, is to see that the Tories are blindly offering a premium to agrarian agitation."

One great thing which is necessary is hardly to be supplied by acts of Parliament, for the great desideration is more intelligence on the part of the farmer :

"What is really needed is such a co operative league as that, for instance, which collects apricots from small holders in France and sells them to the English jam-makers."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

FROM the *National Review* we have quoted elsewhere some of Mr. Diggle's remarks upon the Education bill. All the other articles are very readable.

CAN ENGLAND BE INVADED?

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Clarke discusses this question at considerable length. The article concludes as follows :

"If the nation is true to its own splendid history, if the precepts of Howard, Raleigh, St. Vincent and Nelson are permitted to inspire the national policy, and if the illusions bred in times of peace are flung aside, the essential naval conditions can be fulfilled. Then, as in the past, will England be secured against over-sea invasion."

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Sir C. H. Tupper tells the whole story about the quarrel over the Catholic schools in Manitoba, printing the documents, acts of Parliament, etc., bearing on the question, and also analyzing the vote by which the second reading of the bill was passed which was subsequently withdrawn. He says :

"The Manitoba School act of 1871, subsequently adopted by the local legislature, provided for a School Board with two sections, one Protestant and the other Catholic, with a Protestant superintendent and a Catholic superintendent. The management of each class of schools was left in the hands of the respective sections. Protestant and Catholic school districts were created. The legislative grant was divided. In 1890, by an act of the Manitoba legislature, the two boards were swept away, and all schools were made subject to the Department of Education and Advisory Board, which was empowered to prescribe text books and forms of religious exercise. The legislative grant was withdrawn from every school not conducted under the department."

This act has been declared contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, and the government insists that the Catholics must have their schools in accordance with the terms of the Parliamentary contract. It was a measure giving effect to this view that was obstructed to death last month in the Canadian Parliament.

MR. HARDY AS A DECADENT.

Mr. A. J. Butler criticises Mr. Hardy's later novels very severely. He says :

"It is all very well to talk about writing for men and women ; but there are passages in Mr. Hardy's later books which will offend men in direct proportion to their manliness, and which all women, save the utterly abandoned—and it is not among these presumably that Mr. Hardy seeks his readers—will hurry over with shuddering disgust. With what may be called the 'night-

cart' side of nature humor has nothing to do ; and one need not, perhaps, wonder that Mr. Hardy, having deliberately chosen to depict that side, has—only for the time, let us hope—undergone a total suppression of his once delightful faculty for genially depicting its humorous side."

LORD SALISBURY.

Mr. H. D. Traill writes a sketch of Lord Salisbury that is critical rather than biographical. In the course of his article he tells the following anecdote :

"He is reported to have said that during this week of acute crisis he had but one unvarying answer for the anxious representatives of foreign governments who called upon him to inquire whether there was any probability of this country being involved in war. His uniform answer was that he could not say—that no English minister could say ; and that those who credited any such minister with a power of determining the issue one way or another misconceived the character of the English people. 'Given a certain condition of public feeling, it would be as impossible,' he assured his interviewers, 'for any English government to keep the nation out of war as it would be, if an opposite mood prevailed, to force them into it.' His is surely as frank and full a recognition of whatever there is of vital truth as distinguished from mere parastical rhetoric in Radical tributes of homage to our 'crowned democracy' as any reasonable man could desire."

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

RECENT convulsions in the South African market will whet some appetites for an article in *Cornhill* for this month on the South Sea Company—the financial boom of the last century. The fashions of nomenclature are criticised in a paper on the "Art of Nomenclature." After holding the post for some years, Mr. James Payn, who has long suffered from ill health, has retired from the editorship of this magazine, and the chair has been filled by Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, whose connection with the *Spectator* is well known.

THE INVESTORS' REVIEW.

"MR. CHAMBERLAIN is a Canadian Protectionist" is the title of a fierce attack by Mr. A. J. Wilson in the *Investors' Review* on the Canada Club speech. The true inwardness of that speech was, according to Mr. Wilson, the desire to help the Canadian Pacific gang at present running the Dominion to carry the next election ; or, in Mr. Wilson's words, "We can well believe him saying to himself as he rolled out his magniloquent nonsense, 'It's awful rot, I know ; but Tupper—confound him !—says I must speak, and give him a lift else he'll lose the election. He's a good old chap ; so here goes.'" English railways accounts for 1895 are overhauled. The increased receipts are set down partly to the increased naval expenditure of government, and "no passing flush of traffic prosperity (government created or other) can do more than hide for a brief season the ravages of an open and uncontrolled capital account." Mr. Rees Davies contributes a good word for the prospects of the Manchester Ship Canal, ascribing its present financial failure largely to the determined efforts of Liverpool and the railway companies.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

OUT-OF-DOOR AND VACATION BOOKS.

By Oak and Thorn : A Record of English Days. By Alice Brown. 12mo, pp. 228. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Most of the "English Days" were passed by Miss Brown last summer in a successful attempt to "do" interesting places after "gyping" methods. That Miss Brown saw much in this way which the ordinary traveler misses is clearly evidenced in her book, and the keen enjoyment which she had in the seeing, the flavor of which she imparts to the reader, is enough to make us all long for a bit of "gyping" experience like hers. No such modernity as cycling intrudes in this volume, although many of the chapters will doubtless have suggestions for cyclists. "The Pilgrim in Devon," "The Haunt of the Doones," "The Land of Arthur," and "The Brontë Country," are chapter headings, which indicate the directions of some of the wanderings which Miss Brown so vividly describes.

Notes of the Night, and Other Outdoor Sketches. By Charles Conrad Abbott, M.D. 16mo, pp. 231. New York : The Century Company. \$1.50.

Dr. Charles Conrad Abbott is well known as an observant naturalist and a charming descriptive writer. He loves to tell of the smaller creatures which live in the country "about home." The initial essay of his present volume, which gives its title to the series, is concerned with nature's night sounds in the country, and with those insects, birds and other animate creations, which are more active at night than in the day. It is a rude jar to our self-conceit to find that Dr. Abbott can tell us so much about these things we had not known before. "When Grass is Green," "An Old Barn," "A Rocky Roadside," and "Landmarks" are among the titles of other essays in the same book. Dr. Abbott is a zealous champion of Thoreau, whom he believes to have been imperfectly understood by both Emerson and Lowell, to say nothing of the host of lesser critics.

Spring Notes From Tennessee. By Bradford Torrey. 16mo, pp. 223. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The record of some well spent days about Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and Chickamauga. Mr. Torrey has an easy descriptive and narrative style, and he writes of interesting themes. Considerable ornithology is scattered through his pages, and at the end of the book a list is given of nearly one hundred birds found in the neighborhood of Chattanooga during three weeks in the spring of 1894. One chapter of the book is especially devoted to "Some Tennessee Bird Notes."

The White Mountains : A Guide to Their Interpretation. By Julius H. Ward. 12mo, pp. 311. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

Lovers of the White Mountain region are again indebted to Mr. Julius H. Ward, whose excellent little book, while not in the strict sense a guide to the mountains, has served to stimulate interest in White Mountain scenery and to give expression to the enthusiasm of the White Mountain tourist. To the present revision of his book Mr. Ward has added four entirely new chapters ; perhaps the most important of these is his description of "The Winnepesaukee Region," in which more of the scenic glories of New Hampshire are depicted. Ten half-tone pictures and a map of the mountain district illustrate the volume.

A Satchel Guide for the Vacation Tourist in Europe. With Maps. First Edition for 1896. 16mo, pp. 307. Boston : Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

Cassell's Complete Pocket Guide to Europe. Revised and Enlarged. Planned and Edited by Edmund C. Stedman. Compiled by Edward King. 32mo, pp. 529. New York : Cassell & Co. \$1.50.

Rivalry in guide book publishing is now so keen that the traveling public probably gets better literary service than ever before. The guides now prepared for European touring are marvels of condensed and useful information. The editor of one devotes considerable space to an enumeration of the serious omissions of a competitor, and assures his readers that he himself could never be guilty of such sins. He also states that all the alterations necessary for the season of 1896 have been made in his book. We note, however, that his guide has nothing to say to travelers about the European expositions of this year—a matter which might be supposed to interest globe trotters to a certain extent.

Vacation Rambles. By Thomas Hughes, Q.C. 12mo, pp. 415. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

This volume is made up of letters written to the London *Spectator* by the late author of "Tom Brown's School Days," at intervals during the last thirty-three years of his life. These letters are descriptive of Mr. Hughes' travels on two continents. For American readers interest will centre in the two series of letters from the United States—the first in 1870, and the second during the years 1890-97. These latter give vivid word pictures of life and scenery in Tennessee, where Mr. Hughes established the Rugby colony. An appendix contains the author's Boston address of 1870 entitled "John to Jonathan," a clear statement of England's position in our Civil War.

FOLK-LORE AND LEGENDS.

What They Say in New England : A Book of Signs, Sayings, and Superstitions. Collected by Clifton Johnson. 16mo, pp. 263. Boston : Lee & Shepard. \$1.25.

By making diligent use of his ears Mr. Clifton Johnson has come into possession of an astonishing amount of New England folk-lore, and "What They Say in New England" is a neat little attempt at compilation. Mr. Johnson's earlier books—notably "The New England Country"—revealed the author's knowledge and appreciation of the New England character. His personal endowment of Yankee wit and humor has proved an invaluable aid to the successful interpretation of Yankee beliefs and superstitions. Mr. Johnson is his own illustrator, and as in previous efforts his work is characterized by grace and delicacy of touch.

Scottish Folk-Lore. By the Rev. Duncan Anderson. 12mo, pp. 260. New York : J. Selwin Tait & Sons.

"Reminiscences of Aberdeenshire, from Pinafore to Gown" is the sub-title of Mr. Anderson's book. Between the covers will be found a variety of contents—stories, sketches, character studies, descriptions of places, people and customs, transcriptions of native Scottish drollery, and amusing allusions and incidents without number. The work is dedicated to the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

Legends of Florence, Collected From the People and Retold by Charles Godfrey Leland (Hans Breitmann). Second Series. 12mo, pp. 285. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

In these "Legends" there is nothing to betray the individuality of the compiler. Even the familiar broken English of "Hans Breitmann" is wanting. The old Florentine stories are prettily told, frequently in the original Italian when in verse, and as collections of folk-lore these volumes serve a

useful purpose, affording as they do so many revelations of national and race character.

BIOGRAPHY.

Life and Letters of Oliver Wendell Holmes. By John T. Morse, Jr. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 358-335. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.

The biographer of Dr. Holmes has had an important task, and we judge from the manner of its performance that it has been a wholly congenial one. Mr. Moore is a nephew of his subject, and his ample literary qualifications are well known. Materials have been placed at his disposal unreservedly. If the reader experiences any disappointment whatever, it is likely to be caused by the comparatively small number of Dr. Holmes' letters which appear in these volumes. This, however, is not chargeable to any shortcomings of the biographer, but rather to the genial Autocrat's aversion to personal correspondence. The illustrations, which include portraits of Dr. Holmes, his father and mother, and various famous members of the Saturday Club, and a view of the old gambrel roofed house in Cambridge, are all interesting and well executed.

Lucius Q. C. Lamar: His Life, Times, and Speeches, 1835-1893. By Edward Mayes, LL.D. Octavo, pp. 320. Jackson, Miss.: Edward Mayes. \$5.

"The Inspired Pacifator" Justice Lamar has been called. From the delivery of his eulogy of Sumner, in 1874, to the day of his death, in 1893, Lamar was regarded as one of the foremost representatives of the South in the councils of the nation. His biography is interesting to Southern and Northern men alike, portraying as it does the career of a statesman who strove to cement the union of the two sections. As Representative and Senator from Mississippi, as President Cleveland's first Secretary of the Interior, and finally as Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Mr. Lamar was for many years in the public eye, and no son of the South has more loyally and worthily served the reunited country since the failure of the cause for which, as a Mississippian, he fought in vain.

Dolly Madison. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. 16mo, pp. 287. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

This sketch of one of the most popular of the women of the White House, written by the author of "The Colonial Cavalier," is an admirable accession to the series entitled "Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times," although the years of Mrs. Madison's womanhood came long after the close of the Revolution, and her personal knowledge of colonial times could have been only the recollections of childhood. She knew the Washingtons and many other Revolutionary figures, and she lived to the middle of the present century, so that the range of her acquaintance with the public personages of successive eras in our national history was unusually extended. Mrs. Goodwin's descriptions of the home life of the Madisons in Washington and at Montpelier, their Virginia country seat, are fascinating—the more so because they are evidently faithful to fact and free from undue striving after picturesque effect. Mrs. Goodwin has a rare facility in making historical documents contribute to the interest of biographical narrative.

Sheridan: A Biography. By W. Fraser Rae. With an Introduction by the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava. Two vols., octavo, pp. 444-451. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$7.

The recent brilliant revival of "The Rivals" by Jefferson and his star company in the United States makes specially appropriate at this time the publication of an exhaustive biography of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. The author of "The School for Scandal" and "The Rivals" had an attractive personality, and it seems strange that biographical justice has been so tardy in overtaking his memory: for it is generally conceded that the earlier "lives" of Sheridan abounded in inaccuracies and misjudgments. The present work is vouched for by Lord Dufferin, Sheridan's great

grandson, and the opportunities opened to Mr. Rae in the way of access to family papers and other documents have undoubtedly enabled him to write the best biography of Sheridan in existence. Of the five portraits of the great dramatist which accompany these volumes, two are reproductions from paintings by Sir Joshua Reynolds, while a third is from a drawing ascribed to that artist.

Don Emilio Castelar. By David Hannay. 12mo, pp. 239. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.25.

This sketch in the "Public Men of To-Day" series is more valuable as a contribution to recent Spanish history than as a biography, although Castelar has for many years been to Americans the most interesting personage of modern Spain. Doubtless the author is right in placing a high value on the services rendered by Castelar in exhorting his countrymen to peaceful methods for the settlement of disputes, though the present Cuban crisis does not seem to justify the conclusion that the lesson has been thoroughly learned.

Six Modern Women: Psychological Studies by Laura Marholm Hansson. Translated from the German by Hermione Ramsden. 12mo, pp. 220. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

The author of these studies has chosen as typical women of the time Sonia Kovalevsky, George Egerton, Eleonora Duse, Amalie Skram, Marie Bashkirtseff and Anne Charlotte Edgren-Leffler. These six modern women belong to five nationalities and represent four professions. The author's chief aim has been to show that their careers have had one thing in common, that the womanly natures of the six "new women" have inevitably asserted themselves, notwithstanding their new opinions and aspirations.

HISTORY AND POLITICS.

Democracy and Liberty. By William Edward Hartpole Lecky. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 589-620. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$5.

In two portly volumes of nearly five hundred pages each the foremost of England's surviving historians takes his countrymen into his confidence as to the drift of contemporary politics. It would be difficult to find two words in the dictionary which have inspired more enthusiasm than those which are linked together in Mr. Lecky's title page: but of enthusiasm in any shape or form there is but little trace in these volumes. Mr. Lecky sees his subject in a sort of melancholy twilight. It is evident that for him as for the followers of Browning's lost leader, it will never be glad confident morning again. He is painfully conscious of living in the midst of a generation that is going to the bad, and although he remonstrates and expostulates, as a philosopher should, with the suicidal tendencies of the multitude whose downward rush carries them along with it, there is not from first page to last page a sentence that brings with it the cheerfulness of an assured hope or the certainty of a well established faith. Mr. Lecky's volumes are entertaining, suggestive, and full of instructive data, but his materials are not well digested, nor are his alleged facts, from the experience of the United States and other countries, sufficiently well attested. The whole work, in fact, is a piece of special pleading intended to emphasize the author's discouraged view of political and social tendencies in his own country. Thoughtful and studious American readers will find these volumes too important to be overlooked, but no one can well pronounce them satisfactory or in any sense authoritative. We commend to our readers Mr. John Morley's review of "Democracy and Liberty," a condensation of which will be found among our Leading Articles of the Month in this number of the REVIEW.

New Orleans: The Place and the People. By Grace King. 12mo, pp. 425. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$2.50.

Certainly New Orleans is one of the most distinctive and fascinating of all our American communities. The visitor

can enjoy it without any knowledge of its history, but his enjoyment will be increased many fold if he can have an intelligent interpretation of the manner in which the city has come to be what it is. Miss Grace King has prepared a very readable and adequate account of the early life of New Orleans, and has brought her chronicle well down to the present period. The book will hold an indispensable place.

The United States of America, 1765-1865. By Edward Channing, PhD. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

While less than one-third of Professor Channing's book is devoted to accounts of battles, a much larger space has been assigned to the discussion of social and political conditions antecedent to the Revolution and Civil War. Three maps compiled by the author illustrate the text, and a useful bibliographical note, together with various important documents, is appended.

Cuba and the Cubans. By Raimundo Cabrera. 12mo, pp. 442. Philadelphia: The Levytype Company.

This volume makes accessible to English readers Cabrera's "*Cuba y sus Jueces*" (Cuba and Her Critics) which has passed through eight editions in Spanish since its first publication in 1887. The author, a Cuban autonomist who wrote before the outbreak of the present war, has laid bare the whole wretched system of misgovernment under which his country has suffered at the hands of Spain. The deeper causes of the present hostilities have never been more fully set forth. The translation of Cabrera's work, by Laura Guleras, has been edited for the American public by Louis Edward Levy, who has added a brief summary of descriptive and historical data. The book is supplied with a large number of portraits and other illustrations, and a map. An appendix contains numerous bibliographical sketches.

Dr. Jameson's Raid: Its Causes and Consequences. By the Rev. James King, M.A. Paper, 16mo, pp. 180. New York: George Routledge & Sons. 50 cents.

A compact account of the recent disturbances in the Transvaal, with introductory chapters on the geography of the region, the characteristics and history of the Boers, the South African diamond and gold fields, and the grievances of the "Uitlanders." There is also a sketch of Dr. Jameson's career. The cipher telegrams which have been published since this book was written would have added to the completeness of the narrative.

The Balance of Power, 1715-1789. By Arthur Hassall, M.A. Period VI. 12mo, pp. 433. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.60.

The title chosen for the sixth volume in the series, "*Periods of European History*," covering the seventy-five years preceding the French Revolution, is fairly suggestive of the general European situation during the greater part of the eighteenth century. Mr. Hassall has made a special effort to show the interdependence of the various national policies of that era, the beginnings of the Eastern Question, and the rise of Russia and Prussia. A chapter is devoted to "Europe and the War of American Independence," in which the ensuing misfortunes of France are traced to her connection with the American cause. The volume is provided with six excellent maps, and is well indexed.

Russian Politics By Herbert M. Thompson, M.A. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.

With the exception of the first three chapters, which deal with the physical environment, the racial antecedents and the national history of the Russians, Mr. Thompson's volume is practically devoted to an account of the Russia of to-day. The reforms of the early years of Alexander II. are treated with much fullness because of their intimate relation to most of the political questions of the day in Russia. Of particular interest are the chapters on the emancipation of the peasantry from serfdom, on religious persecution, on the question of the extradition of prisoners to Russia, and on the leading

personalities in modern Russian politics. The book is supplied with five maps.

The Empire of the Tsars and the Russians. By Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu. Translated, with Annotations. By Zénaïde A. Ragozin. Part III. The Religion. Octavo, pp. 599. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

The third volume of the American edition of M. Leroy-Beaulieu's exhaustive work has just appeared. It is entirely devoted to the religion of the Russian people—a subject which M. Leroy-Beaulieu discusses with great elaboration. His chapters on the minor Russian sects are perhaps more interesting to the American reader than his account of the orthodox church and its ceremonials.

With Kelly to Chitral. By Lieutenant W. G. L. Beynon, D.S.O. Octavo, pp. 160. New York: Edward Arnold.

This book pictures the daily life of British officers and Indian troops on a frontier expedition. "How we lived and marched, what we ate and drank, our small jokes and trials, our marches through snow or rain, hot valleys or pleasant fields, in short, all that contributed to fill the twenty-four hours of the day" makes the substance of Lieutenant Beynon's narrative.

RELIGION AND ETHICS.

The Expansion of Religion. Six Lectures Delivered Before the Lowell Institute. By E. Winchester Donald. 12mo. pp. 298. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

This volume of Lowell Institute Lectures by Dr. Donald, who is the successor of Phillips Brooks as rector of Trinity Church, Boston, makes an eloquent plea for the "larger hope" of modern Christianity. The titles of the lectures are as follows: "Religion and Salvation," "The New Anthropology," "Religion and Righteousness," "Religion and Industrialism," "Religion and Socialism," and "Organized Religion."

Evolution and Dogma. By the Rev. J. A. Zahm, PhD. 12mo, pp. 478. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co. \$2.

Dr. Zahm, who is professor of physics in the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, has attracted much attention by his utterances on the theory of evolution. He has been a prominent lecturer at the Catholic Summer Schools and has startled some of the more conservative among his co-religionists by his advanced views on the harmony of science and religion. His position is not unlike that of Professor LeConte, and other Christian evolutionists of the Protestant faith. As an index of the more liberal tendencies of the times among Roman Catholic thinkers and scientists, his book is most significant.

Silence, with Other Sermons. By Edward Clarence Paget, M.A. 12mo, pp. 290. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

A volume made up of 27 sermons by the rector of Trinity Church, Muscatine, Iowa. These sermons were preached on various occasions, and on both sides of the Atlantic. In the order of their arrangement, the outline of the Christian year has been followed.

The Failure of Protestantism in New York, and Its Causes. By Thomas Dixon, Jr. Paper, 12mo, pp. 180. New York: Victor O. A. Strauss.

Mr. Dixon is widely known for the stirring and intense quality of his preaching upon the practical questions of the day, and he has in this little volume heaped up a most terrible indictment of the Protestant churches in the city of New York for their failure to do their proper work and to hold their own in the community. It is by recognizing facts rather than ignoring them that true progress is accomplished; and it will be better for the churches if they take Mr. Dixon's statistics and arguments to heart, with a view of profiting by them. Mr. Dixon does not use soft language. This is a specimen of his scathing rhetoric: "I say therefore

unhesitatingly that the Christian church that does not seek to reach the masses is a humbug. It reaches nobody. It is a caricature. It is a farce, it is a swindle. In my soul of souls I believe it is a stench in the nostrils of the Father of humanity. The sooner such churches are torn down and ground into concrete the better—the better for the church, the better for truth, the better for organic religion, the better for men. Such churches as social clubs for the exchange of social courtesies might result in good; but standing as the pretended embodiment of the regenerative spirit of the living God they cumber the ground. The sooner we learn this the better."

An Ethical Movement. A Volume of Lectures. By W. L. Sheldon. 12mo, pp. 362. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

This book, by the lecturer of the St. Louis Ethical Society, affords an insight into the spirit and methods of the Ethical Culture movement. It is dedicated to Dr. Felix Adler, of New York, the recognized leader of that movement, to whom the author acknowledges his indebtedness for sympathy and counsel.

ESSAYS, TREATISES AND TEXT-BOOKS.

Little Leaders. By William Morton Payne. 16mo, pp. 278. Chicago: Way & Williams. \$1.50.

We have few writers in the field of literary criticism or of educational discussion whose work deserves higher rank than that of Mr. William Morton Payne, of Chicago, whose medium for a number of years has been the *Dial*. Mr. Payne is a gentleman of the widest reading, whose judgments while just are always reasonable and generous. The present volume is made up of a number of essays reprinted from the *Dial*, where they originally appeared as opening editorials. Ten deal with literature and criticism, ten with educational topics, and ten with distinguished authors who have recently died. The volume is exceedingly creditable to its author, while Chicago also is to be congratulated upon a book so worthy in its contents and so beautifully made by Chicago printers.

The Voice and Spiritual Education. By Hiram Corson, LL.D. 18mo, pp. 196. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Professor Corson's excellent little treatise, while it makes no attempt to give formal instruction in elocution, offers incidentally many sensible suggestions which professional elocutionists and others who read or speak in public may profitably act on. It is not, however, a manual of practice in the use of the voice. It is an essay which deals with the higher and broader philosophies of the subject.

Charm and Courtesy in Letter-Writing. By Frances Bennett Callaway. 16mo, pp. 250. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

Miss Callaway does her teaching mainly by example, using the letters of many eminent men and women of our own and former times to illustrate and enforce her instructions. Letter-writing, it is often said, has become a lost art in these days of the typewriter. Miss Callaway deserves our gratitude for her modest attempt to revive it.

Youthful Eccentricity a Precursor of Crime. By Forbes Winslow. 18mo, pp. 120. New York: Funk & Wagnell's Company. 50 cents.

This brochure by Dr. Forbes Winslow, the eminent neurologist and physician at the British Hospital for Mental Diseases, is worthy of the most thoughtful perusal, especially in America, the land of nervous disorders. Dr. Winslow utters warnings which parents cannot heed too attentively.

Shakspeare's The Merchant of Venice. Edited, with Notes and an Introduction. By Francis B. Gummere, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 196. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

Professor Gummere's work in this volume of the "English Classics" series includes not only the sixty pages of notes to

"The Merchant of Venice," but also, as introductory to the play, a brief and readable survey of Shakspeare's life, period and works, some excellent remarks on the play itself, and helpful suggestions to teachers.

A Text-Book of the History of Architecture. By A. D. F. Hamlin, A.M. 12mo, pp. 466. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

This book, written by the adjunct professor of architecture in the School of Mines of Columbia University, while it fills a place in the "College Histories of Art" series, is adapted to the needs of the general reader as well as of the college student. It is not unduly technical; it avoids, as far as possible, discussion of controverted points, and presents only the leading facts in architectural history. It is, however, fairly comprehensive. A chapter is included on Architecture in the United States. The illustration of the volume is very full, more than two hundred architectural objects being represented. A list of monuments is appended to the history of each period down to the present century.

SCIENCE.

The Primary Factors of Organic Evolution. By E. D. Cope, Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 563. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Company. \$2.

Professor Cope, who is president for 1896 of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has attempted in this book to mass the more important evidence on the question of organic evolution, especially that of the animal kingdom. A large proportion of this evidence has been contributed recently by the science of paleontology. Many of the facts derived from this source are here brought together for the first time in a single treatise.

Geological Biology: An Introduction to the Geological History of Organisms. By Henry Shaler Williams. Octavo, pp. 414. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.80.

This volume should be cordially welcomed by all students who desire to know the recorded facts which confirm the theory of evolution. In the words of the author, "men have been speculating in all conceivable directions to form some theory as to how evolution ought to work, and as to what the history of organisms ought to be; it is the province of geological biology to tell us what the history of organism has actually been. The geologist does not ask what is the theory of evolution, but what are the facts of evolution." The geologist's habit of approaching the subject from the historical side has provided Professor Williams with a point of view not shared by the majority of writers on evolution. He has wisely adapted his work to the needs of the general reader, and no special knowledge of either geology or biology is pre-supposed.

Elements of Botany. By J. Y. Bergen. 12mo, pp. 340. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.20.

This text-book is based on the system of botanical instruction in the Boston English High School. It endeavors to combine in one volume simple directions for laboratory work with an outline of vegetable anatomy and physiology, and a brief statement of the principles of botanical classification.

The White Pine: A Study. By Gifford Pinchot and Henry S. Graves. 16mo, pp. 102. New York: The Century Company. \$1.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot is the consulting forester on the management of the Biltmore Forest, belonging to the Vanderbilt estate in North Carolina. Mr. Graves, his colleague in the preparation of this little book, is also a practical forester, and is now prosecuting his studies abroad. This is said to be the first systematic description of the growth of a North American tree. The tables of volume and yield are based on careful observation; they show the percentage of merchantable timber in comparison with the diameter of the tree, the yield for a given area, the height of a forest pine at a given

age, and other valuable data. The book admirably fulfills the chief motive in its preparation, which was to make clear the real nature of forestry, and to awaken interest in improved methods of forest management.

Prehistoric Americana. Part I, The Mound Builders; Part II, The Cliff Dwellers. By the Marquis de Nadaillac. 32mo, pp. 241. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co. 50 cents.

This is the first volume of a series to be known as the "Catholic Summer and Winter School Library." It is the work of an eminent archaeologist, an authority on prehistoric America, and is written in an attractive and readable style. We hope it may be taken as fairly indicative of the standard set for the quality of the entire series, which may be made a most valuable auxiliary of the present educational movement in the Roman Catholic Church of the United States.

FICTION.

Tom Grogan: A Novel. By F. Hopkinson Smith. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.

Certain admirers of Mr. Smith's new story are declaring that "Tom Grogan" is a complete demonstration of the wickedness and the futility of trades unionism. Tom Grogan was an Irish stevedore on Staten Island who was killed before our story begins; and the business is carried on after his death by his wife, who comes to be universally known herself as Tom Grogan, because she makes contracts and executes them in the name of her late husband. She is a plucky woman of unlimited physical strength, of unqualified beauty, without any faults or defects of character, and in short a wholly admirable personage. The story is devoted entirely to an account of the manner in which she suffers infamous persecution at the hands of the trades unions, whose leaders endeavor to destroy her business and who resort to crimes of every description. In the end she triumphs over her adversaries. The characters in this story conveniently array themselves in two groups. All the people in one group are heroes and heroines, while all the people in the other group are villains. In strict justice it should be remarked that associated with the villains there are a few persons whom we may call victims. The heroes and heroines are in every instance those persons who are not connected with trades unions. The villains under all circumstances are trades-union leaders or persons associated with them. Considered as a story, Tom Grogan is readable and attractive. But if taken as representative of the spirit and work of trades unionism, it is a very one sided and unfair performance. Mr. Smith as a political economist and as an authority on Bulgaria or Armenia is worthy of very slight attention. As a story teller, he is in the first rank, and as master of a pleasant, descriptive style, he is beginning to obtain general recognition as one of our most worthy authors. From the point of view of literary workmanship, Tom Grogan is his best performance thus far, and a more readable story has not appeared this year.

Adam Johnstone's Son. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo, pp. 289. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Marion Crawford's new novel will not rank with his best work, but no one can deny its eminent readableness. The scene is laid in Amalfi, where an English widow and her daughter are sojourning for health and pleasure. Subsequently there arrives at the same hotel a young Englishman, who promptly falls in love with the daughter. It turns out that the mother, Mrs. Bowring, had secured a divorce from her first husband, Adam Johnstone, and both had subsequently married again. The young Englishman, Brook Johnstone, proves to be the son of Mrs. Bowring's first husband. The family situation is thus an extremely difficult one; but common sense prevails, and the lovers are allowed to live their own lives, unmarred by the tragedy that had affected their parents. The book does not go deeply into the social problems which its plot incidentally suggests.

A King and a Few Dukes: A Romance. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo, pp. 363. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

This is a story of adventure, pure and simple, and it holds the reader fascinated to the end. Its hero is a young American who has imagined himself heart broken on account of a disappointment in love, and has retired to a secluded vale in Serbia, where he has leased from the Serbian government a great tract of land. A political overturn has dethroned the king of a neighboring small Balkan state, who is obliged to flee and who takes refuge with our American friend. The young American makes plans for restoring the king to his throne, but the entire scheme is frustrated by the superior craft of a charming princess, the sister of the king's successor. The princess, having captured everybody, graciously bestows pardon and makes a successful elopement with the young American.

Pirate Gold. By F. J. Stimson. 16mo, pp. 209. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

The thing that redeems this book is its touch of old Boston local color. So cultivated a man of letters as Mr. Stimson ought to be superior to comic-opera plots, and ought to rid himself of defects in style which would not be tolerated in a schoolboy's essay writing. No other writer of standing in this country is guilty of so many slovenly and obscure sentences as Mr. F. J. Stimson.

The Seats of the Mighty: A Romance of Old Quebec. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo, pp. 376. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Mr. Gilbert Parker has been finding most attractive material for fiction of a semi-historical cast in the romantic atmosphere and action of the Anglo-French struggle which terminated in the conquest of Canada by the English in the eighteenth century. The present novel belongs to the time of General Wolf's operations against Quebec, and it is illustrated with some very interesting drawings, maps, and reproductions which make real to us the old Quebec of more than a hundred years ago. Mr. Parker's rapid development as a romance writer has now brought him into the very foremost rank.

A Strange Sad Comedy. By Molly Elliot Seawell. Octavo, pp. 281. New York: The Century Company. \$1.75.

This is a charming little story in which a typical Virginia girl and a typical English young lady afford an amusing contrast, while a young English nobleman and a New York architect are likewise placed in a position of rivalry which serves to show their respective national traits. The New Yorker, after a resolute campaign, wins the Virginia girl, while the titled Englishman surrenders at discretion to his countrywoman. Everything is vivacious and agreeable about this book except the name, than which nothing could be farther fetched or less appropriate.

White Aprons: A Romance of Bacon's Rebellion. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. 16mo, pp. 339. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

We have learned to expect only good things from the pen of Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin, whose study of our colonial history has been so well worth while. Her latest volume is a story of the times of Bacon's rebellion in Virginia, in the year 1676. It is unnecessary to say that it is a charming story, and still more superfluous to add that its fidelity to the conditions prevailing in the Virginia colony at that time is carefully sustained.

Dame Fortune Smiled: The Doctor's Story. By Willis Barnes. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. \$1.25.

Mr. Willis Barnes writes a readable story which does not attempt to hide a main purpose, but for which, probably, the author would not have taken the trouble to spin the tale. This purpose of Mr. Barnes is to expound that new gospel of wealth which teaches the personal benefits and social ad-

vantages flowing from large and well-planned benevolence on the part of men of wealth who, instead of deferring their philanthropies until after their own demise, adopt the plan of devoting their own lives to the administration of the institutions for the public good which their wealth makes it possible for them to create. The book is designed to exert a most excellent influence.

His Honor, and a Lady. By Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan). 12mo, pp. 321. New York : D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

Everything that Mrs. Everett Cotes (Sara Jeannette Duncan) writes is full of wit and of the quality which holds the reader's unflagging attention. Her latest story, like some of its predecessors, finds its scene in India, and its characters are taken chiefly from Her Majesty's civil servants in that region.

The White Rocks : A Novel. Translated from the French of Édouard Rod. 12mo, pp. 279. New York : Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

This pathetic tale,—on the highest plan of moral and religious sentiment,—comes to us from France to put to shame the trashy and low-toned novels that the English writers, particularly the women writers, are sending to this market. Édouard Rod's delicacy and insight suggest Hawthorne. The hero of this tale is a young Swiss pastor, of peasant origin but of great devotion and eloquence. The sympathy which exists between him and the wife of the chief man of the village grows, before they are aware of it, into a stronger attachment. Their sense of duty, however, fully protects them. The pathos of the tale is very deep and strong.

The Puppet-Booth : Twelve Plays. By Henry B. Fuller. 12mo, pp. 213. New York : The Century Company. \$1.25.

The publishers explain that, "in this book Mr. Fuller enters a field which has not been occupied by any American writer. 'The Puppet-Booth' contains twelve highly imaginative plays, each confined to a single act. They are powerful and striking, filled with humor and with much of the weirdness of Maeterlinck, and they are so interesting that the person who begins the book will not leave it until he has read the twelve plays. One is obviously a parody on Ibsen, and another a sly hit at Weyman and Anthony Hope."

Tartarin of Tarascon, Traveler, "Turk," and Lion Hunter. 16mo, pp. 245. **Tartarin on the Alps.** 16mo, pp. 365. By Alphonse Daudet. New York : Macmillan & Co. Each \$1.

For light summer reading nothing could be more satisfactory than the daily editions of Daudet's Tartarin books, which J. M. Dent & Co., of London, have devised, and which are sold in the United States by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. The illustrations are by several well-known French artists, and are not only very numerous, but extraordinarily clever and amusing, so that they add very much to the charm of the text.

The Novels of Captain Marryat. Limited Edition. Edited by R. Brimley Johnson. "Peter Simple and the Three Cutters;" two vols.; "Frank Mildmay, or, The Naval Officer;" "Newton Forster, or, The Merchant Service;" "Jacob Faithful;" "The Pacha of Many Tales." Octavo. Boston : Little, Brown & Co. Each volume \$3.

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The Uncommercial Traveller, and A Child's History of England. By Charles Dickens. With an Introduction and Notes by Charles Dickens the Younger. 12mo, pp. 698. New York : Macmillan & Co. \$1.

This continues the Macmillan edition of Charles Dickens' works, with the usual brief introduction by Charles Dickens the Younger. It is printed from the edition that was carefully corrected by the author in 1867 and 1868.

Emie Hetherington. By Robert Buchanan. 12mo, pp. 264. Boston : Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

A Rogue's Daughter. By Adeline Sergeant. 12mo, pp. 330. New York : Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.

Ruth Farmer : A Story. By Agnes Marchbank. 12mo, pp. 312. New York : Caseell Publishing Company. \$1.

That Girl From Bogota : A Novel. By Clarice Irene Clinghan. 12mo, pp. 262. New York : Home Publishing Company.

Platonic Affections. By John Smith. 16mo, pp. 249. Boston : Roberts Brothers. \$1.

Worth While. By F. F. Montrésor. 16mo, pp. 142. New York : Edward Arnold. 75 cents.

Those Good Normans. By Gyp. Translated from the French by Marie Jussen. 16mo, pp. 286. Chicago : Rand, McNally & Co. \$1.

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The Opera Before the Court of Reason. W. F. Biddle.
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Restriction of Immigration. Francis A. Walker.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. June.

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The Century Magazine.—New York. June.

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Engineering Magazine.—New York. June.

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Patriotic Societies of the Civil War. Marcus Benjamin.
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New England Magazine.—Boston. June.

How Boston Gets its Water. Fletcher Osgood.
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Reminiscences of a Flower Painter. Ellen Robbins.
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Scribner's Magazine.—New York. June.

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THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

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Recently Discovered Apology of Apollonius the Martyr.

American Historical Register.—Philadelphia. May.

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Some Colonial Families.
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American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly). May.

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Badminton Magazine.—London. May.

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Bankers' Magazine.—London. May.

The Post-Office Savings Bank.
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Blackwood's Magazine.—London. May.

The South African Problem.
An Old Oxford Common Room. Rev. P. A. Wright-Hendersson.
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Borderland.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

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The Cambridge Magazine.—Cambridge, Mass. May.

Equality in a Republic. Charles W. Eliot.
Elmwood—The Home of Lowell. R. S. Duncan.
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Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. May.

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Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. May.

Big Men at Play.
How I Became a Millionaire. Andrew Carnegie.
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The Australians in the Cricket Field, 1886. A. C. Maclaren.

Catholic World.—New York. May.

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The Walled City of the North. B. J. Relly.
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Church at Home and Abroad.—Philadelphia. May.

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Contemporary Review.—London. May.

The Egyptian Question; the European Question. Jules Simon.
 Egypt and Israel. Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie.
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Cornhill Magazine.—London. May.

South Sea Company: The Financial Boom of the Last Century.
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Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. May.

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The Dial.—Chicago. April 16.

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Edinburgh Review.—(Quarterly.) London. April.

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Gunton's Magazine.—New York. May.

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The Homiletic Review.—New York. May.

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A Newer Chapter in the "Warfare of Science." J. B. Thomas.
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Irrigation Age.—Chicago. May.

Pump Irrigation on the Plains. H. V. Hinckley.
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Corn and Its Cultivation. H. R. Hilton.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. April.

Some Aspects of Rabbinic Theology. Continued. S. Schechter.
The Cotton Grotto, an Ancient Quarry in Jerusalem. C. Adler.

Dr. Wiener on the Dietary Laws. C. G. Montefiore.
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Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.
Philadelphia. March.

Standing of Engineering among the Professions. J. S. Keerl.
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Production of Diphtheria Antitoxin. T. Smith.
The Sewerage System of Indianapolis. C. C. Brown.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York.
(Bi-monthly.) May.

The Army in Time of Peace. Major George S. Wilson.
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Journal of the United States Artillery.—(Bi-monthly.)
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Tests of Pneumatic Torpedo Gun at Shoeburyness, England.
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Juridical Review.—(Quarterly.) London. April.

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Roman Law in the Middle Ages. Continued. J. S. Taylor-Cameron.

Dealings with Life Policies. John Burns.
Personal Liberty in Scots Law. Continued. J. Harvey.
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The Law of Bastardy. James Kidd.
The New Marriage Law in Hungary. F. P. Walton.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. May.

How Horace Mann Influenced My Life. Henry Sabin.
Horace Mann at Antioch College. Thomas Charles.
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The Rabbit Woman. Down in the World. Elsa D'Esterre-Keeling.
Frederick George Jackson and Franz Josef Land. E. Whymper.

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Crime Increased by Lax Enforcement of Law. G. Huntington.
The Discharged Convict in Europe. S. J. Barrows.
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The Balkan Peninsula.
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Cardinal Manning.

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The Sick Nurse. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson.
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Orpheus. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
Berkeley and the Occult Philosophy. E. Scott.
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The System of Chaitanya. Rājendra Lāla Mukhopādhyāya.
Devachan. Continued. C. W. Leadbeater.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. May.

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The Old Packet Service.
Mary Stuart at St. Germain.
The Centenary of Ossian.
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Thomas Hughes.

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After Capitalism, What? Robert F. Bishop.
Catholicity. Henry A. Reed.
The Methodist Episcopal Church in the South. D. Stevenson.
The Theoretical and the Practical. George A. Coe.
Personal Element in Social Reform. William MacDonald.
Comparative Religion. J. F. Chaffee.
Methods and Principles. D. G. Downey.
History of the Third Restrictive Rule. T. H. Pearne.
Phases of Faith. G. M. Hammell.

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The Conception of Immortality in Spinoza's "Ethica."
Plato's Earlier Theory of Ideas. R. P. Hardie.
Sense, Meaning and Interpretation. Continued. V. Welby.
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The "Type Theory" of the Simple Reaction. E. B. Titchener.
The Philosophy of Common Sense. W. W. Carille.

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Why a Mission in Mexico? J. D. Eaton.

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Missions in Siam and Laos. F. F. Ellinwood.
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Missionary Work in Malaysia. S. L. Baldwin.
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Un evangelized Central Asia. Arthur Neve.

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From Cuxhaven to Constantinople. C. W. Allers.
Scandinavian Customs and Character. Hjalmar H. Boyesen.
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A Rambler's May Day. Harry E. Miller.
Recollections of Gen. William T. Sherman.—II. H. C. King.

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Prominent American Families.—The Lees. Virginia Cousins.

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The Union of Poetry and Music. W. M. Derthick.
Music and French Poetry. F. E. Sawyer.

National Review.—London. May.

France and Egypt. (In French.) With Map. François De-
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Can England Be Invaded? Lieut.-Col. Sir George Clarke.
The Peak of Camerouns; the Throne of Thunder. Miss
Mary Kingsley.
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O'Brien.
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Personal Reminiscences of Gen. Gordon. Demetrius Boulger.

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Easter Days in Jerusalem. B. Rogge.

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 No. 28.

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 A Visit to Troy. S. Bruck.

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 The Locust Plague in German East Africa. Dr. K. Russ.
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A Social-Capitalistic Society Arrangement. J. Flodström.

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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.	EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York).	Mus.	Music.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NatR.	National Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	El.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NewR.	New Review.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	F.	Forum.	NW.	New World.
A.	Arena.	FreeR.	Free Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AA.	Art Amateur.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NAR.	North American Review.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
Ata.	Atlanta.	G.	Godey's.	O.	Outing.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	GMag.	Guntton's Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York).	HornR.	Homiletic Review.	PA.	Photo-American.
BW.	Biblical World.	IJE.	International Journal of Ethics.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PL.	Post-Lore.
BRec.	Bond Record.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Bost.	Bostonian.	K.	Knowledge.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	QJ Econ.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CaM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CW.	Catholic World.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	R.	Rosary.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	San.	Sanitarian.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CRev.	Charities Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
C.	Cornhill.	MR.	Methodist Review.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolita.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	Mon.	Monist.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DR.	Dublin Review.	M.	Month.	US.	United Service.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	MI.	Monthly Illustrator.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.			WR.	Westminster Review.
				WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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